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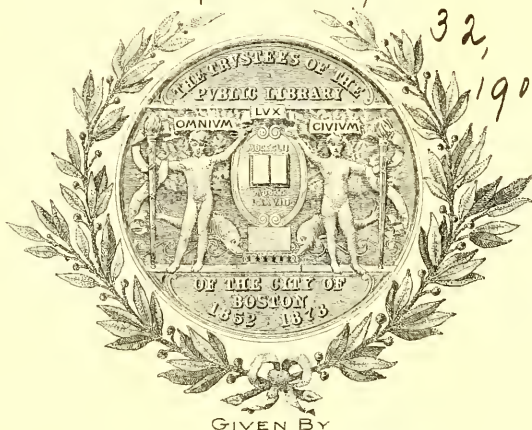


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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

MARCH, 1902.

With compliments of

Horace G. Wadlin,

Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

58 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

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FRANKLIN D. BROWN

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,
ROOMS 250-258, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, July 1, 1902.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. The several parts of which this report consists have, as provided by law, been made public in pamphlet form as soon as finished, without awaiting the completion of the bound volume. The reprinting of the statutes relating to labor, from the recently published Revised Laws of the Commonwealth, was required by Chapter 45 of the Resolves of 1902, and, for convenient reference, they are included as part of this volume besides being issued separately.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the continued assistance and co-operation of Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, First Clerk, and Mr. Frank H. Drown, Second Clerk of the Bureau.

Very respectfully,

HORACE G. WADLIN, *Chief.*

PART I.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY.
1900.

HOURS OF LABOR.

WAGES.

TRADES UNIONS.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

LABOR LEGISLATION — 1900.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY.

1900.

The information contained in this Part has been collated by the Bureau from various sources, but it has been impossible to verify from original data every instance reported under the various heads. Therefore, while due care has been exercised to avoid them, it is possible that in minor instances errors due to incomplete statement or otherwise may occur. We do not pretend that this chronological record is complete, although it includes the more important events of the year. Some of the items, while possibly of slight importance in themselves, are, nevertheless, of value as part of a continuous historical record, and the complete record is indicative of the current movements of organized labor and of the subjects under consideration in the industrial life of the Commonwealth. To complete the history of labor for the year reference should be made to the record of industrial enterprises contained in the Industrial Chronology which forms part of the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures issued by the Bureau.

HOURS OF LABOR.

HOURS OF LABOR.

[Information pertaining to railroads, corporations, etc., which are not restricted to any one city or town, may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

Wherever there is mention of strikes ensuing on account of difficulties over hours of labor, extended accounts of same may be found under the section Strikes and Lockouts.]

Adams. In January, Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. ran overtime 2 nights to gain time for repairs on engine; in July, ran Mill No. 3 overtime. *February.* Renfrew Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran beaming department of Broadley Mill overtime.

Agawam. In July, Agawam Co., woollens, ran 2 or 3 nights per week in carding and spinning rooms.

Amesbury. During the summer season merchants closed their stores Wednesday afternoons.

Andover. In August, in order to push the construction of the new buildings of the Tyler Rubber Co., a gang of bricklayers worked nights.

Athol. In November, Bates Bros., pocketbooks, ran nights owing to rush of business.—L. S. Starrett Co., mechanical tools, ran nights.—Gay & Ward, mechanical tools, ran evenings until 9 o'clock.

Attleborough. In March, contractors decided to give their employes the 9-hour day commencing May 1, also time and a half for overtime; in May, carpenters entered upon 9-hour schedule. *September.* Factories ran nights to get out jewelry orders for the Christmas trade. *December.* Howard & Bullock ran machine shop overtime due to pressure of business; day and night shifts were worked, and day hands went on new schedule of 60 hours per week instead of 58.

BEVERLY. In April, grocery and provision dealers agreed to keep open only Friday and Saturday evenings.

BillERICA. In January, Talbot Mills, woollens, ran overtime in weaving department; in November, ran overtime in several departments.

Blackstone. In April, Saranac Worsted Mills, branch of the American Woollen Co., ran spinning and carding departments overtime; in July, mills were operated night and day in some departments; in August, employes worked on half time and many were suspended, due to season's change of work. *June.* Yarn mill owned by Alfred Lange of Woonsocket, R. I., ran night and day.

BOSTON. In February, Board of Aldermen passed order requesting Mayor to allow Saturday half-holiday with pay, between May 1 and Nov. 1, to all city employes whose services could be dispensed with.—Mason Builders' Association of Boston and vicinity, through the joint committee on arbitration, made following agreement with Stonemasons Union No. 9 and Bricklayers unions Nos. 3 and 27 of Boston and vicinity as to hours of labor for the year 1900:

"Hours of Labor.—During the year not more than eight (8) hours labor shall be required in the limits of the day, except it be as overtime, with payment of same as provided for.

Working Hours.—The working hours shall be from 8 A.M. to 12 M. (one hour for dinner during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October). During November, December, and January it shall be optional with the men on jobs whether they work half hour at noon and quit at 4.30 P.M.

Night Gangs.—Eight hours shall constitute a night's labor. When two gangs are employed, working hours to be from 8 P.M. to 12 M. and from 1 A.M. to 5 A.M. Where regular night gangs are employed, from 1 A.M. to 5 A.M. Sunday morning, the minimum rate shall be paid.

Overtime.—Except in cases of emergency no work shall be done between the hours of 5 and 8 A.M. and 5 and 6 P.M. Overtime to be paid for as time and one-half, except the hour between 5 and 6 P.M. which shall be paid for as double time, but this section as to double time is not to be taken advantage of to secure a practical operation of a 9-hour day.

Holiday Time.—Sundays, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas are to be considered as holidays, and work done on either of these days is to be paid for as double time."

March. Petition to the Legislature asking for a weekly day of rest for employés of transportation companies was referred to the next General Court. *April.* Committee on Labor reported bill to Legislature providing that 8 hours should constitute a day's work for all employés of the Commonwealth or any county therein. [Rejected by the Senate, June 19.]—Committee on Labor reported bill to Legislature prohibiting overtime employment of women and minors to make up time lost in consequence of stoppage of machinery, thereby repealing relative part of Sect. 11, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894. [Rejected by the House, June 5.]—Bill which was introduced in Legislature restricting a day's work for all persons employed by or on behalf of any street, elevated, steam, or electric railroad in the Commonwealth so as not to exceed 8 hours' work within 10 consecutive hours, and other restrictions, was rejected by the Senate.—Committee on Labor reported to Legislature bill providing that no person or corporation should employ any woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing between the hours of 6 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning, thereby amending Sect. 12, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894. [Rejected by House, May 22.]—Bill rejected by Legislature asking for legislation to regulate the hours of labor of bartenders and others of like employment.—Committee on Labor reported bill to Legislature providing that the hours of labor of employés of meat markets, provision, tea, and grocery establishments should not exceed 60 per week. [Rejected by House, April 24.]—Legislature accepted report of the Committee on Labor that the bill asking for legislation to make 8 hours a day's work for mechanics, workmen, and laborers be referred to the next General Court. *May.* Demand of union carpenters for 8-hour day with minimum wage of \$2.50 per day was granted by 45 firms.—Legislature passed Chap. 357, an amendment whereby on the petition of 100 registered voters in a city and 25 in a town, the question of the 8-hour day must be put upon the ballots. Eight hours was made a day's work for city and town employés, when accepted by popular vote, under Chap. 344, Acts of 1899; trouble ensued inasmuch as the Act was not in all cases submitted to the people.—Employing brewers refused request of engineers for new schedule of hours and prices; strike ensued. *June.* In Municipal Criminal Court, Morris I. Green, manufacturer of women's wrappers, was fined \$50 for violation of 10-hour clause, Sect. 11, Chap. 508 (58-hour law); appealed. It was alleged that on several occasions he required the girls in his employ to work more than 11 hours a day.—Bill approved by Legislature, under Chap. 378, specifying that no minor under 18 years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than 58 hours in any one week; provided that the restrictions imposed shall not apply during the month of December in each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail. This law amends Sect. 10, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894.—Law enacted by Legislature regulating the hours of labor for employés of county jails and houses of correction so that they shall not exceed 60 per week.—George Lawley & Son, shipbuilders, had strike of machinists for 9-hour day. *July.* Bill relative to rate of wages and hours of labor of workmen engaged on public works was rejected by the Senate. *September.* Shreve, Crump, & Low, jewelers, conceded 9-hour day to mechanics upon solicitation of general officers of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers Union, being first firm in city to grant the demands of the union, the agreement going into effect Sept. 17; later, the union was granted the 9-hour day by the different manufacturers with but one exception; over 800 men were benefited. *November.* Members of labor organizations claimed that the 8-hour law enacted during the last session of the Legislature should apply to the employés at Austin Farm as well as to other municipal employés. The city authorities maintained that the law does not apply to institutions of this kind. Delegates from Engineers Union 16 laid the matter before the C. L. U. and requested that body to secure the enforcement of the 8-hour law.—At a meeting of the Grocery and Provision

Clerks Union it was reported that a number of proprietors of grocery and provision stores had agreed to close their stores at 6 P.M., except Saturdays. *December.* Coffin Valve Co. of Neponset voluntarily reduced working hours from 10 to 9 per day without reduction in wages, the change to take effect Jan. 1, 1901.

BROCKTON. In January, Cable Cycle Co. ran nights. — Laborers Union and coal and grain merchants held conference to consider request of union for an 8-hour day without reduction of wages for drivers of coal and grain teams; request not granted. — Slater & Morrill's shoe factory ran evenings. — Request of machinists of this city for 9-hour day with 10-hour pay to take effect first Monday in February, 1900, granted by 3 employers. — Dry goods stores began Wednesday night closing for experimental period of 2 months; in April, custom was discontinued. *February.* Union machinists struck to obtain 9 hours instead of 10 per day without reduction in wages. *March.* Stonemasons began working 8-hour day granted by contractors. *May.* Goodrich Polish Manufacturing Co. ran nights. *June.* P. H. Jackson, contractor, had strike of laborers for 8-hour day with increase of wages to \$2.25 per day. *July.* The Boston Store management decided to close every evening in the week except Saturday during this month and August. — Manning Bros. & Co. closed store at one P.M. Tuesdays for 2 weeks, keeping open Wednesday evenings. — James Dyce & Co. closed store Wednesday evenings and continued to do so during August; later, 35 firms including the Boston Store and James Dyce & Co. who have been closing Wednesday evenings began giving employes the Tuesday half-holiday. — Reynolds, Drake, & Gabel, shoes, ran overtime in several rooms. *August.* Mawhinney Last Co. ran evenings. *September.* T. D. Barry & Co., shoes, ran evenings until 8 o'clock; continued in October. *October.* W. L. Dunbar & Co., shoe patterns, worked nights to make up lost time. — M. A. Packard & Co., shoes, ran factory until 7 o'clock evenings. — J. E. Peckham & Co., shanks, started on full time after having run on half time for the past few months. — D. W. Field Co., shoes, worked nights as a result of stock taking and orders combined. *December.* G. H. Stevens Shank Co. ran 10 days until 10 P.M.

Brookline. In October, Brookline Union No. 438, Carpenters and Joiners, and the employing builders made agreement whereby the 8-hour day was to go into effect Nov. 1, 1900.

Charlemont. In January, D. Hamilton & Sons, bobbins, ran overtime.

Charlton. In April, Akers & Taylor, cassimeres, ran some departments overtime.

Chelmsford. In April, Silver & Gay Co., machine shop, began running at 6.30 A.M. instead of 7 o'clock, as formerly.

Chester. In May, manufacturers and granite cutters made 2-year agreement granting 8-hour day with daily wages at \$2.80.

CHICOPEE. In January, the 8-hour law for city employes (day laborers) went into effect, hours being from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Clarksburg. In July, the woollen mill at Briggsville ran overtime.

Clinton. In August, Bigelow Carpet Co. ran some portions of weaving department nights; in September, ran several looms all night in order to keep up with the demand.

Dalton. In March, Andrews & Reddick, woollens and worsteds, ran some departments until 9 P.M. *April.* Summer schedule went into effect in paper mills and shoe shops. *November.* Dalton Woollen Mills ran on winter time table.

Danvers. In April, Clapp & Tapley, shoes, ran on half time. *October.* Woodman Bros. & Ross, boxes, ran evenings to fill rush orders.

Draeut. In March, M. Collins Woollen Manufacturing Co., branch of the American Woollen Co., owing to accident, ran spinning and carding departments nights, while other departments ran days; in November, ran weaving department of the Beaver Brook Mill overtime to keep the burling room busy. *October.* M. L. Bassett & Co., paper, ran overtime on account of rush of orders.

Dudley. In January, Perry's worsted yarn mill commenced running day and night and continued for 6 months.

Enfield. In July, Swift River Co., woollens, ran on half time.

Erving. In June, Washburn & Heywood Chair Co. stopped work at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoons for the summer; in October, ran but 9½ hours per day on account of short days; the last of the month reduced working-day to 9 hours.

FALL RIVER. In January, Granite Mills, cottons, ran spinning department until 10 o'clock 5 nights per week, employing men only; in May, discontinued running overtime. — Parker Mills, cottons, ran nights until 10 o'clock; in May, ran overtime, and were notified by State Factory Inspector that they were violating existing 58-hour law in running after 6 P.M., and in posting more than one schedule of time for women and minors; * in September, ceased night work after having run overtime until 10 P.M. for about 2 years; in October, resumed night work, plaut being run until 10 o'clock evenings and Saturday afternoons; in November, discontinued night work for a period of about 3 weeks. — Hargraves Mills, cottons, ran nights until 10 o'clock; later, carding, ring-spinning, and mule-spinning departments of Mill No. 2 began running day and night with 3 sets of help; in February, officials of the mills appeared in Second District Court upon summons of State Factory Inspector to answer the complaint that they had employed a girl to work nights when she had worked during the day in some other mill; * in May, Mill No. 2 ran overtime; later, notified by State Factory Inspector that it was violating existing 58-hour law in running after 6 P.M., and in posting more than one schedule of time for women and minors; * in September, No. 2 and No. 3 mills ceased night work. They had run nights for over 2 years, and about 6 months ago started on all night movement, working 2 sets of help. Day shift worked from 6.30 A.M. to 12 M., had a half hour for dinner, and stopped at 5.30 P.M. Night force started at that hour, had half hour at midnight for supper, and stopped at 6 A.M. In October, Mill No. 2 resumed night work. — Cornell Mills, cottons, announced that overtime work would be resumed Saturday afternoons; later, weavers objected to overtime work and agreed to remain away from mill after noon on Saturdays. — Board of Aldermen passed order granting city laborers and employés in departments of City Hall Saturday half-holiday; later, new schedule of hours for city laborers was adopted as follows: From 7 A.M. to 12 M. and from 1 to 4 P.M. for first 5 days of week, and on Saturday from 7 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. with rate of compensation 25 cents per hour. — Arkwright Mills, cottons, ran overtime nights and Saturday afternoons; in May, ran overtime; later, were notified by State Inspector that they were violating existing 58-hour law in running after 6 P.M., and in posting more than one schedule of time for women and minors. — Shove Mill No. 2, cottons, ran until 10 P.M.; later, union spinners notified the agent that they would not work overtime and last of month card-room operatives struck against change in schedule of hours. In July, Shove Mills started on 9-hour schedule and ran but 4 days a week, shutting down Friday and Saturday, the authorities of the mill taking this advantage of the 4 weeks' curtailment in place of shutting down entirely for an extended length of time. — Pocasset Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran nights and Saturday afternoons. — Davol Mills, cottons, decided to run all departments overtime Saturday afternoons except weave room, and so notified loom fixers, who had voted not to work overtime. — Mill No. 3 of the Merchants' Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran evenings until 10 o'clock; in April, Merchants' Manufacturing Co. ran machinery in preparatory departments all night from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., allowing night shift 45 minutes at midnight for lunch, only men being employed; in May, ran one department overtime, and later, were notified by State Inspector that they were violating existing 58-hour law in running after 6 P.M., and in posting more than one schedule of time for women and minors; it was decided to cease running overtime. — Osborn Mills, cottons, ran nights; later, management notified State Factory Inspector that night work would be discontinued temporarily. — Metacommet Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran nights; in March, night running was discontinued. — Fall River Braiding Manufactory ran nights until 10 o'clock. *February.* Chace Mills, cottons, ran nights until 10 o'clock; in April, ran spinning department overtime until 10 P.M. *April.* M. Heywood & Co., cottons, discontinued night work owing to prevalence of La Grippe among employés. — At Mill No. 4 of Fall River Iron Works Co. the weavers refused to continue overtime work. *May.* Kerr Thread Co., cottons, ran only one night per week and employed men; in June, ran a portion of silkaleen department all night. — City Solicitor rendered decision that 8-hour law applied to the men employed in fitting up interior of water works building, as they were hired by the

* See decision relative to 58-hour law on pages 11 and 12.

day. — Granite cutters and marble workers struck for 8 hours and \$3 per day; later, journeymen plumbers struck for 8 hours instead of 9 without reduction in wages. *June.* Bricklayers and Masons Union voted to notify the boss masons that the bricklayers and masons would continue to work 9 hours per day throughout the present year. This action was said to be due to assurances made by the boss masons that on Jan. 1, 1901, the 8-hour day would be granted. — City officials decided that in the future schoolhouses erected in this city, and any repairs made upon them should be under the 8-hour day. — There was a general strike of carpenters and tinsmiths to enforce demand for 8 hours instead of 9 without reduction of wages. *July.* Several stores closed at noon Thursdays, and continued to do so during August. — Mayor vetoed order passed by the city government giving city officers and their clerks a half-holiday any day except Saturday. *September.* R. A. McWhirr Co. established 58-hour law in store; male employes began work at 8 A.M., females and minors at 8.15 A.M., the customary dinner hour was allowed, and store closed at usual time. *November.* An important decision on the 8-hour law for state and city employes was rendered by Judge Peirce in the Superior Court in a hearing on a bill of equity brought by the city *vs.* P. J. McQuillan, a contractor, who was building 2 schoolhouses. The city contended that the contractor was violating the statute of 1899, Chap. 344, which states that 8 hours shall constitute a day's work for all city employes or all persons working in behalf of cities and towns. Defence contended that the law applied only to employes or subemployes of a city, but not to employes of an independent contractor. Judge Peirce decided that the statute was only intended to apply to cases where the relation of master and servant applied and existed between the city and its employes, or where the latter were indirectly employed by some servant of the city, such as an assistant to some executive officer. He thought the statute could not be enlarged to cover workmen of the contractors, who had a right to make any arrangements they pleased with their help. A decree was entered sustaining the demurrer and dismissed the bill. The city entered an appeal. — Slade Mills, cottons, through the superintendent, were arraigned in the Second District Court, charged with violating 58-hour law in running 6 minutes overtime; case was continued for a week, and the superintendent was placed under bonds of \$200. Later, case came up for trial, and the court was of the opinion that the evidence showed that a woman had worked at least 2 minutes overtime, but was not convinced that the mill ran 6 minutes overtime. The case was placed on file upon payment of costs, which amounted to \$1.20.

Decision relative to the 58-hour law. In February, as noted on the preceding page, the Hargraves Mills was charged with violation of the 58-hour law, and in May, the Parker Mills was similarly charged. The complaint showed that the Hargraves Mills used 2 notices, one of which provided for working between the hours of 6.30 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. for 5 days of the week, and from 6.30 A.M. to 12 noon on Saturdays; half an hour being allowed for dinner. The other provided for work between 5.30 P.M. and 10 P.M. for 5 days in the week, and from 12.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. on Saturdays. The main complaint was that the "aggregate of the above said time tables of the hours of labor required of minors and women in said room of said Corporation was 86 hours a week, and that the said Mills on the first of February in employing Minnie Charent during the last-named 4½ hours of the first 5 days of the week and on Saturday 5½ hours did violate the law." Counsel for defendants argued that the law had not been violated and that the charge was a technicality, due to the law on these points not being sufficiently clear. Court ruled that only one notice should be posted in one room at a time, where 2 notices would exceed 58 hours. Fine of \$100 was imposed upon the Hargraves Mills, it being the second conviction, and \$50 upon the Parker Mills. The defendants appealed, and in June, the indictments against the Hargraves and Parker mills were heard before Judge Bell in the Superior Court. There were 3 charges against the Hargraves Mills as follows: Employing a woman at night the same week she was employed during the day at the Wampanoag Mills; employing a woman nights in a room where both a day and night schedule was posted; employing a woman in a room where 2 schedules were posted, it being contended that the aggregate time of the 2 schedules exceeded 58 hours. The 2 cases against the Parker Mills were put aside pending action on the Hargraves. Judge Bell took the cases under advisement, and in July rendered his decision. The complaints were drawn by Attorney-General Knowlton, and District-Attorney Holmes of New Bedford against the Hargraves and Parker mills for violation of the 58-hour law in employing women and minors at night. Judge Bell decided that it was not against the laws of the Commonwealth for the mills to run the machinery at night. His decision sustained the argument that the complaints did not charge any offence known to the law, and entitled the mills to run day and night. The following is the decision of Judge Bell in full:

"These cases were submitted to the court upon motions and agreed facts. The questions arise under the statutes of 1894, chapter 508, section II, which regulates the hours of

labor of minors and women in manufacturing establishments and the posting of notices stating the hours of work required. The defendant mills are charged in the first case (No. 646) with having 2 different notices posted which together aggregated more than 58 hours a week.

In No. 747 the defendants are charged with employing an operative for a longer period than the notice stated. This is founded upon the fact that there were 2 notices, and one stated only the extra hours, which were shorter than the time during which the operative worked.

In the third case the operative had worked the full hours in another mill without the employer's knowledge, and then worked the extra hours in the defendant's mills.

The real question is whether an incidental effect of the requirement of the notice is to prevent the employment of a different set of women and minors for 2 distinct and separate periods; that is, one set during the day and another during the evening.

It would perhaps be sufficient to say that these are criminal proceedings, and that the criminal laws are interpreted strictly and are not to be extended by construction. The statute has in direct terms forbidden certain things, and imposed a penalty if they are done. It has not forbidden the acts here charged in terms, and if there is any fair construction which would leave the acts innocent, it must be adopted.

It seems to me that such construction is entirely possible. The apparent purpose of the notice is to inform the operative as to the hours during which he is required to work, and also to give the same information to the inspectors or others interested in enforcing the law. There may be cases where the hours for certain different machines could be economically made to differ. For instance, one machine in a room might run from 6.30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and another from 7 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. The law does not suggest any objection to such a practice, and if the notices posted make it clear who is to work for each period, I can see no objection to it.

But the hours fixed by the defendant made it possible for an operative to work the full time allowed in one mill and then to work additional hours in another mill. It is urged that the policy of the law is so strongly to prevent such working that it ought to be constructed to forbid it.

The labor laws of the Commonwealth have never attempted to forbid any person from working as many hours as he chose. The person who works for a manufacturing corporation is obliged to conform to its hours. The operatives work as a united body, and as a rule each must work the same hours which the others do. If the mill is forbidden to employ them for certain hours, that sets the operative free outside those hours. If one of them should get an opportunity to work evenings for a grocer or farmer, the Legislature has not expressed any policy against it. The Legislature has not imposed restriction upon the laborer as it has upon the employer, and has not stated any policy of the kind.

It would seem that until the Legislature does distinctly so state, the court ought not to assume that mills are practically forbidden to run extra hours, however pressing their business and however much additional wages may go to the laboring classes, simply because some operatives may of their own free will work extra hours.

I do not think that the complaints and indictments, taken with the agreed facts, show that a crime has been committed in either case."

FITCHBURG. In May, contractors and bricklayers agreed upon 9-hour day until Jan. 1, 1901, after that 8 hours. — C. W. Cummings & Co., contractors, had strike of masons for 8-hour day with same compensation as received for 9 hours. *June.* Dry goods and millinery stores closed Fridays at noon during July and August. — Employés of E. A. Goodrich, bricks, struck to obtain 11 hours instead of 12 per day and extra pay for covering brick; in July, brickmakers again struck against a new schedule of 12 hours per day. *December.* At city election the legislative act making 8 hours a legal day's work for city and town employés was accepted; later, it was decided that the hours of employés coming under this law will be from 7 A.M. to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P.M.

Franklin. In March, Singleton Worsted Co. ran dressing department evenings. *May.* Franklin Knitting Co. ran carding and spinning departments overtime.

GLOUCESTER. In March, Cape Ann Granite Co. had strike of cutters to enforce union's demand for 8 hours and a minimum wage of \$3 per day. *July.* It was decided to close stores Monday and Thursday evenings.

Great Barrington. In January, Riverdale Mills, cottons, ran 3 nights a week in some departments. *February.* Agreement was made between local contractors and mechanics whereby 9-hour day would begin April 1, 1900.

Greenfield. In December, proprietors of barber shops signed agreement whereby all the shops are to close at 11 o'clock Saturday evenings instead of 12 as formerly; change to go into effect Jan. 5, 1901.

Groveland. In December, Groveland Mills, woollens, began on new time schedule which was from 6.45 A.M. to 5.15 P.M. every day except Saturday, when work stopped at 11.45 o'clock.

HAVERHILL. In April, O'Rourke Bros., marble and granite, adopted 8-hour schedule with wages at 35 cents per hour. *May.* Carpenters employed by Lewis Killam struck to obtain 8-hour day. — With few exceptions, employing carpenters granted 8-hour day demanded by union. — F. N. Livingston & Co., heels, ran overtime. — C. W. Tappan Shoe Co. gave employes full Saturday holiday. *July.* J. H. Winchell & Co., shoes, ran 5 days per week. — Master builders and journeymen carpenters conferred and decided to continue the 8-hour system, the employers paying their help according to ability. *December.* Thayer, Maguire, & Field, shoes and slippers, ran factory some evenings until 9 o'clock.

Hinsdale. In March, Hinsdale Woollen Co. ran part of machinery evenings; in September, resumed winter schedule of running time; in October, ran but 5 days per week and a number of departments ran but half time owing to small amount of work; in December, resumed old time schedule of 6 days per week, having run 5 days per week for 12 weeks.

Holliston. In January, Holliston Cotton Mills Co. began to run evenings until 10 o'clock.

HOLYOKE. In February, City Solicitor rendered opinion that 8-hour law does not apply to laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by independent contractors on city work. *May.* Beebe & Holbrook, branch of American Writing Paper Co., ran but 3 days a week. *June.* At meeting of the C. L. U., the local Brewery Workers Union and the Springfield Breweries Co. signed an agreement which, among other things, provided that for the 6 summer months 10 hours shall constitute a day's work, and for the 6 winter months 9 hours; that Sunday work shall be done only on urgent necessity, and double wages shall at such times be received, the same being true of Labor Day. — Goetz Silk Manufacturing Co. has run on short time for past month. *August.* Powers Paper Co. put in force new schedule of working hours which gave the help all day Saturday. — Merrick Thread Co. went on schedule of 50 hours per week in place of 58; wages held on same basis. — Beginning with first of the summer, the employes of Dickieson & Co., millinery and dry goods, were given an hour and a half for dinner, and an hour and a quarter for supper, in place of the hour formerly allowed for each meal. The majority begin work at 8.30 A.M., those beginning at 8 o'clock being given an afternoon free each week. *October.* Business Men's Association, having received a report that 120 merchants had agreed to close their stores Monday evenings and that but 12 had refused, voted that the stores should close Monday evenings, beginning first Monday in January, 1901.

Hopedale. In July, Draper Co., machines and machinery, ran some of the rooms in the setting-up shop 12 hours per day and Saturday afternoons on account of being behind in the work; in October, painters employed on tenements of company struck against reduction of hours of labor whereby their daily wage was decreased.

Hopkinton. In November, Crooks, Root, & Co., shoes, ran on 10-hour schedule.

Ipswich. In January, Ipswich Mills, knit goods, ran nights.

Launcester. In February, Ponikin Mill ran nights.

LAWRENCE. In January, E. Frank Lewis, wool scouring, discontinued night work. *February.* B. & M. repair shops put into effect a 10-hour schedule in place of 9-hour schedule. *March.* Contractor building the high school granted carpenters the 8-hour day. — Arlington Mills, cottons, woollens, and worsteds, ran nights; in May, night work was discontinued during summer months in some departments; later, night work was discontinued in the combing department; in June, the wool shop ran only 3 days per week, while the mule room and French drawing department ran night and day; in December, twisting department ran until 10 o'clock evenings. *April.* Kimball Bros., shoes, granted

shorter working schedule. *May.* Painters employed by Brown Bros., James H. Clifford, I. W. Marden, James Houston & Co., and Eastman & Blyth struck by order of Painters and Decorators Union to enforce demand for 8-hour day. *June.* Stanley Manufacturing Co., machines and machinery, reduced working time from 60 to 54 hours per week. — About 400 carpenters struck to enforce their union's demand for 8-hour day. *July.* Twenty-five machinists employed by J. H. Horne & Sons Co. struck for 9-hour day. — Thirty-one dry goods and millinery firms began to close Wednesdays at noon, to continue throughout the summer, thereby giving clerks a half-holiday. *November.* Everett Mills, cottons, which had been running but 5 days a week started on full time. — Washington Mills, a branch of the American Woollen Co., which had run on short time started running in full.

Lee. In September, Thistle Wire Works ran some departments nights.

Leominster. In February, Danforth Chemical Co. ran day and night, 2 sets of help being employed. — Cluett, Peabody, & Co., shirts, ran nights. *September.* Barbers decided to close their shops Thursdays at noon. — Two of the 3 firms of sheet and metal iron workers signed petition of journeymen asking for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay. *December.* F. G. Smith ran piano case factory on 8-hour schedule, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Leverett. In October, Frary, Field, & Co., boxes, ran overtime to keep up with orders.

Littleton. In December, Avery Chemical Co. ran plant day and night.

LOWELL. In January, Lowell Machine Shop which has run spinning frame department overtime for several weeks began to run it all night; in July, some departments ran nights; in September, ran full time in all departments and in some overtime. — C. I. Hood & Co., medicines, reduced working hours of employes in mechanical departments of laboratory from 58 to 54 per week with no reduction in pay; in February, the 54-hour week was granted to employes of printing establishment. *April.* At Boot Cotton Mills, Lowell, dissatisfaction was expressed because women in Mill No. 2 were obliged to work evenings until 9, averaging 70 hours in a week; in August, mills ran overtime. — Printers were granted 9-hour schedule for day work, 8-hour for night; in May, 4 newspaper publishing firms agreed to 9-hour day and increase in wages demanded by employes. *June.* Lowell Hosiery Co. ran its plant on a 23-hour per day schedule, employing 2 forces of operatives. — Tremont & Suffolk Mills, cottons, which had been running 5 nights a week ceased night operation. *August.* Massachusetts Cotton Mills ran carding department nights. *October.* Middlesex Co., woollens, went on short time, hours of employment being from 7.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. *November.* Lawrence Manufacturing Co., cotton knit goods, ran nights, giving employment to about 350 extra operatives.

LYNN. In January, Johnson Co. introduced new schedule whereby working hours of clerks in their store were reduced. *March.* Brophy Bros. Shoe Co. ran nights. *April.* All barbers began to close shops Mondays at 12.30 P.M. *June.* An order was adopted in the Common Council giving city employes a half-holiday Saturdays during July, August, and September. *December.* Young, Sampson, & Hollis, counter manufacturers, ran evenings because of rush of work.

MALDEN. In June, union plumbers went to work under 8-hour agreement which had been accepted by all the master plumbers in the city with exception of one.

MARLBOROUGH. In January, Stevens' box factory ran 5 hours per day; in March, ran on half time. — E. M. Low's box factory ran 10 hours per day. *March.* Rice & Hutchins, shoes, ran cutting and stitching departments 8 hours per day, all other departments 10 hours; in October, ran on 10½-hour daily basis. *April.* S. H. Howe Shoe Co. ran cutting department of 2 factories on 10-hour schedule; in December, ran cutting department of main factory 11 hours per day for one week, to keep up with other departments. *September.* John O'Connell & Sons, shoes, ran on 10-hour schedule for first time since last May; factory had changed from 8-hour to 9-hour schedule, but it was found that the amount of work to be turned out could not be done in that time. — Frank & Duston, shoes, ran overtime to meet demand.

Medway. In December, Ray & Wilson, cottons, ran 10 hours daily and also nights. — Cole, Senior, & Co., woollens, ran 10 hours per day instead of 9 hours which has been the working-day for the last 2 months because of low water.

Methuen. In March, Tremont Worsted Co. ran looms day and night. *October.* Methuen Hat Co. ran some departments nights.

Middleborough. In October, Leonard & Barrows, shoes, ran evenings.

Milford. *April.* Milford Pink Granite Co. made 3-year agreement of 8-hour day at 35 cents an hour with cutters who had been on strike; work was resumed. *June.* Milford Shoe Co. closed its No. 1 shop Saturdays at noon. *August.* Clapp, Hucklus, & Temple, shoes, ran 5 days per week, closing all day Saturday; in September, ran on 9-hour schedule; in October, ran several departments overtime because of rush of orders. *October.* Barbers began weekly half-holiday in accordance with agreement made with employers.

Millbury. In April, Mayo Woollen Co. worked day and night. *June.* West End Flax Mill, flax and linen threads and yarns, run by Walter L. Whitney, reduced running time to 45 hours per week; in September, after running all summer on three-quarters time, went on full time. — Ramshorn Mills (E. Hoyle & Son), woollens, ran spinning and finishing rooms night and day to catch up with weaving department; in September, night work was resumed, owing to large orders.

Mouson. In September, Heimann & Lichten, hats, ran on regular time, the Saturday half-holiday being discontinued.

Montague. In June, John Russell Cutlery Co. ran on 9½-hour schedule; in September, some employes worked nights on account of low water.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, Mill No. 1 of Acushnet Mill Corp., cottons, while waiting for new machinery, ran 2 nights a week until 10 o'clock and Saturday afternoons for 3 weeks, only cards and coarse speeders being run and only men employed; in May, was warned by State Factory Inspector of abuses of employment laws. *February.* Pierce Manufacturing Co., cottons, discontinued running overtime. — Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co. ran evenings. *May.* Laborers in public works department began working 8½ hours for 5 days in the week and 5½ hours Saturdays, so as to take a Saturday half-holiday. — Bennett Spinning Co., of the New England Cotton Yarn Co., was warned by State Factory Inspector of certain abuses of employment laws. *October.* New Bedford Copper Co. ran nights to meet demand.

Newbury. In November, Byfield Woollen Co. ran evenings.

NEWBURYPORT. In December, it was voted to accept the act making 8 hours a day's work for city and town employes.

NORTH ADAMS. In March, H. W. Clark Biscuit Co., North Adams, was fined \$50 in District Court for violation of Sect. 11, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894, which restricts the employment of women and minors more than 58 hours per week. *April.* Stores began Monday evening closing. — Painters began work on 9-hour schedule with 8 hours for those employed by city. *May.* Clerks Union received report that all the merchants have agreed to close places of business every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evening at 6.30 beginning June 4. *October.* Windsor Co., print goods, decided to continue the half-holiday through the winter, 61 per cent of the employes having voted in favor of it. *December.* Arnold Print Works, cottons, ran overtime, napping and shearing departments being compelled to work day and night to keep up with orders.

North Andover. In August, Brightwood Manufacturing Co., woollens, ran a portion of plant overtime. — M. T. Stevens & Sons, woollens, ran a portion of mill overtime.

North Attleborough. In January, H. F. Barrows & Co., jewelry, ran on 12-hour schedule. — T. I. Smith & Co., jewelry, ran nights; in July, ran nights. *August.* F. M. Whiting & Co., jewelry, ran first full week since Christmas.

Northborough. In August, Walter M. Farwell & Co., combs, employed most of help on half time for several weeks because of scarcity of stock.

North Brookfield. In January, E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoes, resumed work at 8 hours per day; in February, ran 5 days per week on 8-hour schedule. *October.* H. H. Brown & Co., shoes, ran 10 hours per day.

Northfield. In December, several firms agreed to close their places of business Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock.

Orange. In March, Grout Bros., motor carriages, ran nights with second set of help. *June.* National Box & Lumber Co. gave Saturday half-holiday, the time being made up during each week. *October.* Mann & Sprague, garments, ran factory day and night with 2 sets of help.

Peabody. In March, the 8-hour law was accepted at town election. *December.* Vaughn Machine Co. ran nights to fill orders.

Pepperell. In May, Flagg Manufacturing Co., harps, made trial of adding a half hour morning and evening each day in order to have Saturday half-holiday. *September.* Gregory, Shaw, & Co., shoes, began to run regularly 9½ hours per day; in October, ran 10 hours per day.

PITTSFIELD. In January, S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., woollens, ran carding and spinning rooms evenings until 9 o'clock; in March, overtime running was discontinued; in May, summer schedule with Saturday half-holiday went into effect; in June, ran 4 days a week. — J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co., cottons and woollens, discontinued night work; in March, ran on 24-hour time; in November, ran both mills on full time and some departments until 9 o'clock evenings. — Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. ran overtime but 2 nights per week instead of 3 as heretofore; in May, instrument department ran day and night; in July, employes of tool room began new schedule of Saturday half-holiday; later, instrument department closed Saturdays at noon; in November, instrument department again added night force, the men working in 2 shifts. *March.* Taconic Mill, woollens, ran nights; in April, dyeing department ran evenings until 9 o'clock; in November, finishing room was on part time owing to getting out new samples of spring goods. — E. D. Jones & Sons Co., iron foundry, ran nights; in August, ran, in part, night and day; in September, ran on full time and several departments ran nights. *April.* A. H. Rice & Co., silk goods, began running on summer schedule from 6.45 A.M. to 6 P.M. with Saturday half-holiday; in June, ran 4 days per week; in July, went on full time. — Wm. E. Tiltonson, woollens, discontinued running carding department of the Silver Lake Mills from Saturday noon until midnight through the summer season; in November, worsted department ran nights with a night force, and later, ran Saturday afternoons and evenings owing to rush of work. — At Eaton-Hurlbut Stationery Co. the summer schedule went into effect; in October, winter schedule went into effect; in November, ran night and day in some departments for the holiday order trade; in December, ran full time and some departments overtime. — Slisson & Robinson, boxes, began on summer schedule with Saturday half-holiday. *May.* Master plumbers granted request of workmen and helpers for 8-hour day on Saturdays; in June, plumbers petitioned master plumbers that they be allowed to work until 5.30 each day and have Saturday half-holiday. *June.* Bricklayers and Laborers unions began work on 8-hour schedule. — Bartenders began on 10-hour schedule with wages of \$15 per week. — Merchants who had tried for 3 months the plan of closing every night except Saturday, finding it detrimental to their business, had agreed to keep their stores open 2 nights a week, Tuesday and Saturday, beginning July 3. During January, February, and March, stores closed every evening at 6 o'clock, except Saturday. *July.* Two agricultural supply firms decided to close their stores every night except Tuesdays and Saturdays. *August.* Helliwell & Co., woollens, closed afternoons at 4 o'clock and all day Saturdays; in September, ran 4 full days per week, shutting down Fridays and Saturdays. — Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. ran some departments nights; in September, also ran some departments nights; in October, ran carding and spinning rooms nights. *October.* D. M. Collins & Co., knit goods, ran on short time because of dull market due to warm weather; in November, ran but 3 days a week for same cause; later, resumed on full time. *December.* At city election the legislative act making 8 hours a legal day's work for city and town employes was accepted; later, law went into effect. — Cheshire Shoe Manufacturing Co. ran nights in all departments, except cutting room, because of large orders.

Plymouth. In July, Plymouth Cordage Co. suspended night work.

Rockland. In October, E. T. Wright & Co., shoes, ran nights owing to large orders.

Royalston. In February, Geo. Whitney Woollen Co. ran day and night from 12 P.M. Mondays to midnight Saturdays with 2 sets of operatives.

SALEM. In April, several real estate and insurance companies gave Saturday half-holiday for season. *May.* Charles E. Curtis, granite and marble, granted employés 8-hour schedule with satisfactory agreement as to wages. *July.* Rudderham & Maak, cigarmakers, closed their factory Saturday afternoons, and continued to do so during August.—Naumkeag Clothing Co. began Friday evening closing for the summer months.

Shelburne. In June, Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Co., cutlery, ran but 4 days a week; in July, a portion of the help worked the first part of the week and the other portion the last half because of low water; in September, ran night and day, half of the employés working nights and the other half days, this arrangement being made necessary because of lack of power caused by low water in the river. The other local manufacturers had difficulty in running for same reason.

Shirley. In August, C. A. Edgerton Manufacturing Co., suspenders, ran every other day.

Shrewsbury. In March, C. O. Greene & Co., curriers, ran some departments nights.

Southbridge. In March, Hamilton Woollen Co. began running on summer schedule with Saturday half-holiday.

Spencer. In March, Isaac Prouty & Co., shoes, ran on 9-hour schedule.—Spencer Wire Co. ran nights until 9 o'clock. *September.* E. E. Stone & Co. ran box department evenings to keep up with orders.

SPRINGFIELD. In March, according to agreement with contractors, bricklayers began work on 8-hour schedule; wages 45 cents per hour.—Master builders granted Building Laborers Union the 8-hour day with minimum wage of 28 cents per hour. *June.* Coal dealers granted employés of their yards and offices Saturday half-holiday; to continue through July and August. *July.* The majority of journeymen horseshoers began working on 9-hour schedule. *November.* Drug Clerks Union tried to have the 75-hour per week schedule adopted by local druggists; drug clerks were working about 15 hours daily.

Sterling. In July, Mitchell & Sawyer closed their store Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Stoneham. In June, several merchants agreed to close Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6.30 o'clock from July 2 to Sept. 15. *July.* Several other dealers agreed to the evening closing movement.

Swampscott. In March, 8-hour law was accepted at town election.

TAUNTON. In January, Cohannet Mill No. 3, of the New England Cotton Yarn Co., suspended night work temporarily; later, ran day and night; in May, discontinued night work for the summer; in September, the carding department of the mills ran noons and evenings to supply the demands made upon it by the other departments.—Atlas Tack Corporation started tack makers on new time schedule of 4 days of 8 hours each. *February.* Reed & Barton, silverware, ran overtime in some departments; in May, German silver department ran nights. *March.* Taunton Dye Works & Bleaching Co. ran nights. *April.* Whittenton Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran carding and spinning departments nights; in June, night running was discontinued; in November, spinning room ran nights and some of the other departments did intermittent night work; in December, ran 3 nights a week. *July.* Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co. ran a portion of plant nights; in October, continued Saturday half-holiday, but later began working Saturday afternoons. *August.* West Silver Co. ran on 5-day schedule. *September.* Winthrop Cotton Goods Co. ran until 10 o'clock nights to keep up with orders; in November, portion of mill went on short time, some operatives getting through at 4 o'clock.—Elizabeth Poole Mill, cottons, ran until 10 P.M. to keep up with orders; in October, ran on 3-day-a-week schedule, nearly all departments being affected; in November, went on full time.—The cotton mills of Weir Village ran all night to keep up with orders. *October.* Mason Machine Works went on 55-hour schedule.—Manufacturers were notified by State Factory Inspector that the new 58-hour law (Chap. 378, Acts of 1900) must be enforced. *November.* Stove foundries worked overtime to keep up with orders.

WALTHAM. In April, Columbia Watch Co. ran overtime. *August.* American Watch Tool Co. began to run nights; daily schedule was from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., Saturdays included.

Ware. In May, bricklayers of this town and vicinity worked on 9-hour schedule. *August.* Otis Co., cottons and knit goods, ran Mill No. 2 afternoons only because of lack of power.

Warren. In April, Torkelson Manufacturing Co., firearms, ran machine room evenings. *August.* Slater Engine Co. had double force of men at work night and day. *November.* Thorndike Co., cottons, ran finishing room nights, nearly all the male help working until 10 o'clock; in December, No. 2 Mill ran nights, and a night force was started in No. 4 Mill.

Webster. In August, Chase Woollen Co. ran but 4 days a week, shutting down Saturdays and Mondays.

Westfield. In January, Lozier Manufacturing Co., branch of American Bicycle Co., ran on 12½-hour schedule. *February.* Clerks Union succeeded in closing all stores 3 evenings a week, and dry goods, clothing, and shoe stores opened only Monday and Saturday evenings. *July.* Several whip factories ran daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. and until noon on Saturdays because of dull business, while others cut down force of help and closed the whole or part of Saturdays.

Westminster. In February, E. H. Merriam ran sawmill nights.

West Springfield. In January, employes of B. & A. R. R. shops, who worked 14 hours a day, were granted upon request 30 minutes for lunch with pay, in place of 15 minutes from 6 to 6.15 P.M.

Weymouth. In July, M. C. Dizer, shoes, closed Saturdays at noon, continuing until September.

Whitman. In May, barbers decided to close Monday evenings.

Williamsburg. In May, The Haydenville Co., brass, ran from 6.40 A.M. to 6.10 P.M., with an hour for dinner, 5 days per week, and closed Saturdays at noon; in September, began winter schedule, starting at 7 A.M.

Williamstown. In July, Boston Finishing Works discontinued night work.

Winchendon. In January, master builders granted petition of their employes for 9-hour day with no reduction in wages, to take effect April 1.

Winchester. In March, at town election, it was voted to accept 8-hour law for all persons employed by the town.

WORCESTER. In January, following concerns ran overtime: Washburn & Moen Branch of the American Steel & Wire Co.; Crompton & Knowles Loom Co.; the Forehand Arms Co.; Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Co.; Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., leather belting; the Norton Emery Wheel Co.; the Cereal Machine Co.; Howard & Quincy Machine Co.; the George C. Whitney Co., fancy articles, valentines, etc.; and the Worcester Bleach & Dye Works. *March.* Worcester Woollen Mill Co. ran on short time because of strike. *April.* Morgan Construction Co. operated its plant 12 hours per week overtime.—Granite cutters of this city, who had been on strike, resumed work on 8-hour schedule with wages at 35 cents an hour.—Allen-Higgins Wall Paper Co. ran nights. *May.* Bricklayers and plasterers began work on 8-hour schedule.—Washburn & Moen Branch of the American Steel & Wire Co. started on 9-hour time. *June.* Several dry goods firms agreed to give employes a half-holiday on Fridays from July 13 to Sept. 1. *October.* At Norcross Bros., the machine operators of woodworking shops worked 10 hours per day on account of rush of business; regular day's work was 9 hours. *December.* It was voted to accept the act making 8 hours a day's work for city and town employes; later, the vote on this law not having been declared by the Board of Aldermen, only the street department employes went to work on new schedule.

In General. In June, linemen of New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. began work on 9-hour day which was voluntarily granted by the company. *August.* The road, machinery, and transportation departments of the B. & A. R. R. were notified that no more work would be done on the road Sundays unless there was an order from the general office authorizing it. *November.* By agreement between representatives of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists at Washington, D. C., the hours of labor of machinists throughout the United States, beginning Nov. 19, were reduced to 9½ per day. Beginning May 18, 1901, the length of a day's work will be 9 hours.

ANALYSIS.

By an Act of the Legislature, Chapter 225, Acts of 1900, it was provided that the Labor Chronology, presented in the regular report of the Bureau, and the Industrial Chronology, which forms part of the Annual Statistics of Manufactures, should be bound together in one volume under the title, "Labor and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

In order to conform to the arrangement of the Industrial Chronology, the information, which has been presented in previous reports chronologically, has been given for the year 1900 under the different cities and towns in chronological order.

That the reader may be able to follow movements regarding the hours of labor from month to month, we present the following classification by months with the names of the cities and towns wherein the action took place together with the number of such actions taken by employers or employes in specified cities and towns under specified months.

January. Adams, 1; Billerica, 1; Brockton, 5; Charlemonst, 1; Chicopee, 1; Dudley, 1; Enfield, 1; Erving, 3; Fall River, 17; Great Barrington, 1; Holliston, 1; Ipswich, 1; Lawrence, 1; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 2; New Bedford, 1; North Attleborough, 2; North Brookfield, 1; Pittsfield, 3; Taunton, 3; Westfield, 1; West Springfield, 1; Winchendon, 1; Worcester, 10.

February. Adams, 1; Boston, 2; Brockton, 1; Fall River, 3; Great Barrington, 1; Holyoke, 1; Lancaster, 1; Lawrence, 1; Leominster, 2; Lowell, 1; New Bedford, 2; North Brookfield, 1; Royalston, 1; Taunton, 1; Westfield, 1; Westminster, 1.

March. Attleborough, 1; Boston, 1; Brockton, 1; Dalton, 1; Dracut, 1; Fall River, 1; Franklin, 1; Gloucester, 1; Hinsdale, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 2; Methuen, 1; North Adams, 1; Orange, 1; Peabody, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Shrewsbury, 1; Southbridge, 1; Spencer, 2; Springfield, 2; Swampscott, 1; Taunton, 1; Winchester, 1; Worcester, 1.

April. Beverly, 1; Blackstone, 1; Boston, 7; Brockton, 1; Charlton, 1; Chelmsford, 1; Dalton, 1; Danvers, 1; Fall River, 4; Haverhill, 1; Lawrence, 1; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 1; Milford, 1; Millbury, 1; North Adams, 2; Pittsfield, 6; Salem, 1; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 1; Warren, 1; Worcester, 3.

May. Attleborough, 1; Boston, 3; Brockton, 1; Chester, 1; Fall River, 11; Fitchburg, 2; Franklin, 1; Haverhill, 4; Holyoke, 1; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 1; New Bedford, 3; North Adams, 1; Pepperell, 1; Pittsfield, 3; Salem, 1; Taunton, 2; Ware, 1; Whitman, 1; Williamsburg, 1; Worcester, 2.

June. Blackstone, 1; Boston, 4; Brockton, 1; Erving, 1; Fall River, 5; Fitchburg, 2; Holyoke, 2; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Malden, 1; Milford, 1; Millbury, 2; Montague, 1; Orange, 1; Pittsfield, 6; Shelburne, 1; Springfield, 1; Stoneham, 1; Worcester, 1; In General, 1.

July. Adams, 1; Agawam, 1; Amesbury, 1; Blackstone, 1; Boston, 1; Brockton, 5; Clarksburg, 1; Fall River, 4; Fitchburg, 1; Gloucester, 1; Haverhill, 2; Hopedale, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 1; North Attleborough, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Plymouth, 1; Salem, 2; Shelburne, 1; Springfield, 1; Sterling, 1; Stoneham, 1; Taunton, 1; Westfield, 1; Weymouth, 1; Williamstown, 1.

August. Amesbury, 1; Andover, 1; Blackstone, 1; Brockton, 1; Clinton, 1; Enfield, 1; Holyoke, 3; Lawrence, 1; Lowell, 2; Milford, 1; North Andover, 2; North Attleborough, 1; Northborough, 1; Pittsfield, 3; Shirley, 1; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 1; Ware, 1; Warren, 1; Webster, 1; In General, 1.

September. Boston, 2; Brockton, 1; Clinton, 1; Fall River, 3; Hinsdale, 1; Lee, 1; Leominster, 2; Lowell, 1; Marlborough, 2; Milford, 1; Millbury, 2; Monson, 1; Montague, 1; Pepperell, 1; Pittsfield, 3; Shelburne, 1; Spencer, 1; Taunton, 4; Williamsburg, 1.

October. Brockton, 5; Brookline, 1; Danvers, 1; Dracut, 1; Erving, 2; Fall River, 2; Hinsdale, 1; Holyoke, 1; Hopedale, 1; Leverett, 1; Lowell, 1; Marlborough, 1; Methuen, 1; Middleborough, 1; Milford, 2; New Bedford, 1; North Adams, 1; North Brookfield, 1; Orange, 1; Pepperell, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Rockland, 1; Taunton, 4; Worcester, 1.

November. Athol, 3; Billerica, 1; Boston, 2; Dalton, 1; Dracut, 1; Fall River, 4; Hopkinton, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 1; Newbury, 1; Pittsfield, 7; Springfield, 1; Taunton, 4; Warren, 1; In General, 1.

December. Attleborough, 1; Boston, 1; Brockton, 1; Fitchburg, 2; Greenfield, 1; Groveland, 1; Haverhill, 1; Hinsdale, 1; Lawrence, 1; Leominster, 1; Littleton, 1; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 1; Medway, 2; Newburyport, 1; North Adams, 1; Northfield, 1; Peabody, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Taunton, 1; Warren, 1; Worcester, 1.

The number of movements relating to hours of labor for the entire year is given by cities and towns, alphabetically arranged, in the following tabular statement:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number
Adams,	3	Methuen,	2
Agawam,	1	Middleborough,	1
Amesbury,	2	Milford,	6
Andover,	1	Millbury,	5
Athol,	3	Monson,	1
Attleborough,	4	Montague,	2
BEVERLY,	1	NEW BEDFORD,	7
Billerica,	2	Newbury,	1
Blackstone,	4	NEWBURYPORT,	1
BOSTON,	23	NORTH ADAMS,	6
BROCKTON,	23	North Andover,	2
Brookline,	1	North Attleborough,	4
Charlemont,	1	Northborough,	1
Charlton,	1	North Brookfield,	3
Chelmsford,	1	Northfield,	1
Chester,	1	Orange,	3
CHICOPEE,	1	Peabody,	2
Clarksburg,	1	Pepperell,	3
Clinton,	2	PITTSFIELD,	47
Dalton,	3	Plymouth,	1
Danvers,	2	Rockland,	1
Dracut,	3	Royalston,	1
Dudley,	1	SALEM,	4
Enfield,	1	Shelburne,	3
Erling,	3	Shirley,	1
FALL RIVER,	54	Shrewsbury,	1
FITCHBURG,	7	Southbridge,	1
Franklin,	2	Spencer,	3
GLOUCESTER,	2	SPRINGFIELD,	5
Great Barrington,	2	Sterling,	1
Greenfield,	1	Stoneham,	2
Groveland,	1	Swampscott,	1
HAVERHILL,	8	TAUNTON,	23
Hinsdale,	4	Waltham,	2
Holliston,	1	Ware,	2
HOLYOKE,	8	Warren,	4
Hopedale,	2	Webster,	1
Hopkinton,	1	Westfield,	3
Ipswich,	1	Westminster,	1
Lancaster,	1	West Springfield,	1
LAWRENCE,	17	Weymouth,	1
Lee,	1	Whitman,	1
Leominster,	5	Williamsburg,	2
Leverett,	1	Williamstown,	1
Littleton,	1	Winchendon,	1
LOWELL,	14	Winchester,	1
LYNN,	5	WORCESTER,	19
MALDEN,	1	In General,	3
MARLBOROUGH,	9		
Medway,	2	TOTAL,	429

The following table gives by months the number of cities and towns, considered separately, in which action was taken relative to hours of labor:

MONTHS.	Number of Cities in which Action took place	Number of Towns in which Action took place	Total
January,	11	12	23
February,	8	8	16
March,	12	13	25
April,	15	8	23
May,	14	7	21
June,	12	8	20
July,	12	14	26
August,	7	13	20
September,	7	13	20
October,	10	14	24
November,	7	7	14
December,	12	10	22

The geographical distribution of the cities and towns wherein some action took place during the year may be seen from the following classification by counties: Berkshire, 9; Bristol, 5; Essex, 17; Franklin, 8; Hampden, 8; Hampshire, 3; Middlesex, 14; Norfolk, 4; Plymouth, 5; Suffolk, 1; Worcester, 23.

WAGES.

W A G E S.

[Information pertaining to railroads, corporations, etc., which are not restricted to any one city or town, may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

Wherever there is mention of strikes ensuing on account of difficulties over wages, extended accounts of same may be found under the section Strikes and Lockouts.]

Adams. In January, Adams Bros. Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages; 150 employés benefited. — W. C. Plunkett & Sons, cottons, increased wages; 200 employés benefited. — Renfrew Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages 10 per cent.

Andover. In January, Marland Mills, woollens, increased wages, averaging 5 per cent.

Billerica. In January, Talbot Mills, a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

Blackstone. In January, Saranac Worsted Mills, branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. *April.* Blackstone Manufacturing Co., cottons, granted operatives 15 per cent increase in wages.

BOSTON. In January, in the Supreme Court, the right of contractors' employés to bring suit to recover against a city or town was held to be constitutional under Chap. 270, Acts of 1892. — Temple Glove Manufacturing Co., Jamaica Plain, refused demand of finishers for increased wages; strike ensued. — Local cigarmakers, numbering 1,200, demanded increase in wages for hand work, same not being authorized by International Cigarmakers Union; on refusal of firms to comply, employés of several establishments struck, causing a general lockout. *February.* The Mason Builders Association of Boston and vicinity, through the Joint Committee on Arbitration made the following agreement as to wages with Stonemasons Union No. 9 and Bricklayers Unions Nos. 3 and 27 of Boston and vicinity: "The minimum rate of wages shall be 45 cents per hour. That the bricklayers and stonemasons shall be paid their wages on or before 5 P.M. on the regular pay day. If an employé is laid off on account of a lack of material, or for other causes, or is discharged and if said employé demands his wages, intending to seek other employment, he shall receive his money."

April. Painters and decorators demanded increase in wages to \$2.75 for an 8-hour day; in cases where request was not granted, strikes ensued. — Committee on Labor reported to the Legislature the bill relative to the rate of wages and hours of labor of workmen engaged on public works. The bill provided that all contracts entered into by the Commonwealth, or any county, city, or town therein, for public work of any nature should specify that employés under said contract should be paid no lower rate of wages nor be obliged to work longer hours per day than are paid or exacted by the Commonwealth for similar work. [Rejected by the Senate, July 10.] *May.* Union carpenters struck for minimum wage of \$2.50 per day of 8 hours. — Employing brewers refused to grant demands of engineers for new schedule of hours and prices; strike followed. — Wilson & Silsby and George W. Rogers, sailmakers, refused demands of employés for \$3-day of 9 hours and 40 cents per hour overtime; strike ensued.

June. Local cigarmakers and manufacturers have agreed upon a price list to remain in force for 3 years. — The strippers of tobacco leaf employed in the local cigar factories will work under a union bill of wages and union hours. *July.* Bill approved in

Legislature (Chap. 470) relative to the weekly payment of wages by the Commonwealth and its officers. Under this Act, the provisions of Sect. 51, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894, are extended so as to make weekly payment of wages applicable to the Commonwealth, and its officers, boards, and commissions, when acting as employers of mechanics, workmen, and laborers. — Committees representing unions 14, 29, and 122 of the National Union of Brewery Workmen and the Master Brewers Association conferred and reached agreement by which bottlers and drivers were to receive an increase in wages amounting to about \$3 per week. Following prices were agreed upon: Drivers, \$15 per week; strikers, \$12 per week; machine operators, \$14 per week; bottlers, \$14 per week; packers, \$13 per week; overtime to be paid for at rate of 30 cents per hour. *August.* Boston Steel & Iron Co. refused demand of employes for minimum wage of 33½ cents per hour for day of 9 hours, and strike followed. — Postal Telegraph Cable Co. and Boston District Messenger Co. refused request of messenger boys for increased wages; strike ensued.

BROCKTON. In January, Empire Shoe Co. posted new price list. — Thompson Bros., shoes, established price list with lasters for a year. *February.* J. B. Lewis Co., shoes, accepted union price list for finishers on McKay work, being a material advance in wages. — Joint application was made to State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and rough rounders, the employes being dissatisfied with the prices (15 cents per case of 24 pairs) and failing to reach an agreement with the company; in March, the State Board recommended that 8 cents per dozen be paid for rough rounding, including single and double soles, samples, and single pairs; by agreement of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and their rough rounders this decision took effect from Feb. 5, 1900; in December, State Board of Arbitration was asked to settle a difference over the prices of lasting certain grades of shoes at the factory of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., the firm and lasters having failed to reach an agreement. *May.* Reynolds, Drake, & Gabell, shoes, accepted union price list. *August.* C. A. Eaton & Co. granted welters and stitchers in their No. 2 factory increase in wages. *November.* R. B. Grover & Co., shoes, accepted new price list submitted by the Cutters Union; new list calls for an increase along certain lines from 15 to 25 per cent. — Geo. E. Keith Co., shoes, made annual agreement with its lasters on prices; figures were to stand for one year from Dec. 1 and, on the whole, were an advance.

Brookfield. In December, 20 employes in stitching department of the Chas. H. Moulton Co., shoes, received cut in wages varying from 25 to 33 per cent.

Clinton. In January, Clinton Worsted Co., increased wages 11 per cent. *October.* About 200 men employed on the Wachusett dam of the Metropolitan Water Works system refused to work for wages offered by the contractors, viz. 13½ cents an hour for a 10-hour day; men demanded \$1.50 for a 10-hour day. — The law enacted at the last session of the Legislature providing for the weekly payment of employes on State contracts having become operative, 1,400 men employed on the Wachusett reservoir received their pay weekly instead of monthly.

Dalton. In January, Renfrew Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages 10 per cent. *March.* Andrews & Reddick, woollens, increased wages 10 per cent.

Dracut. In January, M. Collins Woollen Manufacturing Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

Dudley. In January, Chase Woollen Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

Easthampton. In February, master painters of this town, Holyoke, and Northampton met at Holyoke and voted to pay \$2.25 per day.

FALL RIVER. In January, Jesse Eddy Manufacturing Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. — Employes of Kerr Thread Co. complained that advance in wages was not an equal 10 per cent, but varied from 8 to 12 per cent. — Sanford Spinning Co. and Globe Yarn Mills granted demand of striking operatives for increase in wages. *February.* Trouble settled at Hargraves Mill No. 3 where some weavers received 44 cents per cut on certain goods for which others received 33 cents; hereafter, all to receive 44 cents. *May.* Local granite cutters and marble workers struck on refusal of firms to grant \$3 for 8-hour day. — Brewery workers and employers

signed agreement whereby advance in wages averaging \$1 per week was granted and 9-hour question waived for a year; brewery engineers not included. *August.* James Marshall & Bros., hats, voluntarily increased wages of help employed on United States government work 25 per cent. — Reported that the signatures of local mill treasurers representing about 1,000,000 spindles had been obtained to an agreement calling for a reduction in wages of 11½ per cent of cotton operatives of the city, to take effect Sept. 17; later, it was decided to substitute an independent curtailment plan.

FITCHBURG. In January, Beoli Co. and Fitchburg Worsted Co., branches of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. — Burling department operatives of the Beoli Mill struck to obtain increase granted in other departments. *May.* Contractors and bricklayers of this city came to agreement as to wages; minimum price paid will be \$2.25 per day, but some will receive \$3.50 and others \$3.75 per day. *June.* Local iron molders demanded minimum wage of \$2.75 per day through action of Iron Molders Union.

Franklin. In January, Ray Woollen Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

GLOUCESTER. In March, wage troubles of the granite workers, except cutters, of Cape Ann, settled by acceptance of offer of 10 per cent increase with satisfactory time schedule made to men by employers.

Great Barrington. In January, Endrick Woollen Co. increased wages; 300 employés benefited. — Riverdale Mills, cottons, decided to grant operatives 10 per cent increase in wages.

HAVERHILL. In January, Stevens Woollen Mills increased wages about 5 per cent. — J. W. Russ Co., shoes, refused to accept new price list for lasters; strike ensued. — C. W. Tappan Shoe Co. accepted union price list which increased wages 10 per cent; in July, a general reduction was made through the various departments on a grade of women's boots, amounting to about 17½ per cent and affecting 50 employés. — An order was introduced in the Common Council relative to the pay of city laborers, whereby drivers of teams were to receive \$2 per day, other laborers able to perform a full day's labor were to receive \$1.80 per day, while other laborers unable to perform a full day's work were to receive lower wages, the same to be determined by the Superintendent of Streets, Highways, and Bridges. The matter was referred to the Street Committee which reported in favor of its adoption. On Feb. 27, the Common Council passed the order and on March 1, the Board of Aldermen voted for indefinite postponement. During the weeks ending March 31 and April 7, the pay of the laborers receiving less than \$2 under the new order was tied up, the Mayor having refused to sign the order for \$1.80. April 14, the men received their pay on the \$1.80 basis, the Mayor having signed an order to this effect, the amount less than \$2 per day to be considered as being paid on account. Street Committee recommended at a meeting held in May that \$2 per day be paid all laborers for 8 hours' work. This order was passed by the Common Council and Board of Aldermen and signed by the Mayor on May 22. On June 7, the Mayor approved the order paying the men the difference due them for the time they had worked for \$1.80 per day. — F. E. Hutchinson, shoes, accepted union price lists to be in force one year; 50 turned workmen and 25 machine operators received 10 per cent increase. — W. W. Spaulding & Co., shoes, gave from 20 to 25 per cent increase to lasters; 40 employed.

February. P. N. Wadleigh, shoes, accepted union price list for welt department; advance of 2 cents per pair. — Thayer, Maguire, & Field, shoes, accepted union price list; slight advance benefiting 60 employés. *March.* S. B. McNamara & Co., shoes, accepted union price lists; 40 turned workmen received 10 per cent increase and machine operators were also increased. — Webster & Tabor, shoes, accepted union price list for turned work by which 40 workmen received 10 per cent increase. — Knipe Bros., shoes, accepted union list for sole tacking in McKay lasting room; 5 per cent increase. — H. B. George & Co., shoes, accepted union price list by which an increase of 2 cents per pair was paid for lasting certain grade of women's welt; later, accepted union price list for turned work for one year. *April.* Jennings & Hayes, shoes, accepted union price list for turned work for one year; 10 per cent increase; in August, accepted union price list for lasting. — Shoe-stitching contractors of E. E. Demeritt accepted union price list; 10 per cent advance. *August.* J. O. Ellison & Co., coal, hay, and grain, granted increase to coal heavers and teamsters amounting to \$1 per week; in October, agent of the

Shoe Council submitted price list which called for uniform wage among coal handlers and helpers and affected about 25 men. Mr. Ellison stated his willingness to sign list if the other dealers conformed.

October. Haverhill Milling Co., dealers in grain, hay, flour, and coal signed new price list submitted by the agent of the Shoe Council. *December.* Randall B. Day, shoe contractor, accepted new price list submitted by the Lasters Protective Union; list controls both hand and machine lasters, affected about 14 men, and called for an increase from 10 to 33 per cent. — Edwin F. Lang, shoe stitchers, accepted price list submitted by the Shoe Council.

HOLYOKE. In February, weavers of Wm. Skinner Manufacturing Co., silk, were notified of reduction of one cent per yard for finished goods; later, this reduction order was countermanded and wages were restored, thus averting strike. — Master painters of this city, Easthampton, and Northampton met here and voted to pay \$2.25 per day. *April.* No. 1 Mill of the Merriek Thread Co. refused demand of machine tenders for increase in wages; strike followed. *June.* At meeting of the C. L. U., agreement was signed between the local Brewery Workers Union and the Springfield Breweries Co. which provided for a scale of wages running from \$16 to \$21 weekly. Double wages were to be paid for Sunday labor, also for Labor Day. It was also provided that employers should not keep wages back. — Press feeders employed by the Baker-Vawter Manufacturing Co. struck for increased wages.

Hopkinton. In July, Crooks, Root, & Co., shoes, made general reduction in wages.

Ipswich. In January, Ipswich Mills, knit goods, advanced wages 10 per cent.

LAWRENCE. In January, Washington Mills, a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. — Geo. E. Kunhardt, woollens, increased wages; 525 employes benefited. — Globe Worsted Mills increased wages 10 per cent. *February.* Readjustment of wages in B. & M. repair shops, only those receiving less than \$2 per day being benefited. — Scrubbers of Arlington Mills, cottons, woollens, and worsteds, were granted increase amounting to 40 cents per week. *March.* Six employing tailors signed agreement presented by Journeymen Tailors Union 244 for 10 per cent increase in wages; 2 other firms announced intention of paying the increased price but refused to sign the agreement, and strike ensued.

Lee. In May, employes of Eaton, Dikeman, & Co., paper, received 10 to 15 per cent increase in wages.

Leominster. In January, Leominster Worsted Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

LOWELL. In January, Faulkner Mills, a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent; in March, employes struck to enforce new wage schedule. — Fifield Tool Co. increased wages 10 per cent; 100 employes benefited. — Kitson Machine Co. raised wages; increase varied from 10 to 12 per cent. — Lowell Carpet Manufacturing Co. refused demand of spinners and doffers for an increase in wages; strike ensued. — Union employes of tannery of White Bros. (American Hide & Leather Co.) struck to enforce new wage schedule. — Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co. increased wages.

February. C. I. Hood & Co., drugs and medicines, gave 30 per cent increase to employes of printing establishment. *April.* Boott Cotton Mills granted demand of weavers for increase in wages; strike averted. *May.* About 15 brick masons employed by Tremont & Suffolk Mills, cotton, returned to work on being granted demands of 9-hour day and increase of 3 cents per hour; trouble lasted half a day. — Four newspaper publishing firms of this city granted printers increase in wages as follows: Book compositors, \$13.50 per week; job compositors, stone men, day "ad" men, and day linotype operators, \$15 per week; night linotype operators, \$18 per week; night "ad" men, \$18 per week, 8 hours per night; schedule based on 54-hour week. *August.* Agent Peard, representing the local print works, refused the request of the Print Workers Union for an advance of wages, or for time and one-quarter for overtime; the print workers of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. refused to do overtime work under present conditions. *November.* Courier-Citizen Co. adopted the union scale of wages in all departments.

LYNN. In January, Cross & Tucker, shoes, accepted union price list. — Geo. A. Creighton & Son, shoes, refused to grant cutters increase in wages; strike ensued.

February. L. S. Johnson & Co. accepted union price list increasing wages of 60 turned workmen 10 per cent. — Joseph Dickinson, slippers, refused to accept new price list for hand-turn workmen; strike ensued. *March.* Hand-turn workmen of Cook & Hart, slippers, were granted increase of a quarter cent per pair. *May.* Carpenters of this city received increase in wages. *August.* V. K. & A. H. Jones accepted new price list introduced by Secretary of Lasters Union, calling for an increase of one cent per pair for lasting patent leather welt shoes; price for lasting cork innersole shoes also increased one-half cent per pair. *September.* Pierce & Sibley, slippers, accepted new price list for hand-turn work submitted by the Hand-Turn Workmen's Union, Haverhill; increase of 15 per cent over present prices. *December.* Leonard Shoe Co. refused to grant cutters increase in wages and strike ensued.

Marblehead. In May, John W. McIntosh, shoes, increased pay of lasters 20 cents per case. *October.* Humphrey & Paine, shoes, refused to accept price list submitted by the agent of the Shoe Council, Haverhill, consequently 17 men were ordered out; the new list asks for an increase of 30 cents on lasting and from 5 to 15 cents on other parts; in November, the price list was signed and striking employes returned to work; average advance in prices paid was 10 per cent.

Maynard. In January, Assabet Manufacturing Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

Milford. In February, granite cutters struck to enforce demand of minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day. *June.* Local employes of the Standard Oil Co. received 10 per cent increase in wages. *October.* Clapp, Huckins, & Temple, shoes, reduced wages of some employes; men refused to accept reduced rates and quit work.

Monson. In January, S. F. Cushman & Sons, woollens, increased wages about 6¼ per cent, being a restoration of schedule of 1894.

NEW BEDFORD. In June, Hathaway, Soule, & Harrington announced reduction of from half to three-quarters of a cent per pair on Goodyear work; cut affects bottoming room including welt sewers, stitchers, sole layers, heelers, heel shavers, edge trimmers, burnishers, and lasters.

Newbury. In February, Byfield Woollen Co. increased pay of operatives 10 per cent.

NEWBURYPORT. In January, committee on highways increased pay of drivers of city teams from \$12 to \$14 per week; pay for shoeing city horses was raised from \$1.50 to \$2 per set; pay of highway laborers made 20 cents per hour.

NEWTON. In January, Nonantum Worsted Co. and Newton Manufacturing Co., worsteds, advanced wages 10 per cent; about 600 operatives benefited.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, North Adams Manufacturing Co., woollens, increased wages. — Blackinton Co., woollens, made readjustment of wages averaging 10 per cent increase in weaving, dyeing, carding, finishing, spinning, spooling, and dressing departments. — Dunbar Mill, worsteds, refused demand of weavers for an increase in wages; strike ensued. *June.* Manufacturers accepted new schedule presented by Lasters Protective Association to go into effect July 1 for one year; one or 2 changes were made in price lists, wages being slightly increased in these lines.

NORTHAMPTON. In February, master painters of this city, Holyoke, and Easthampton met at Holyoke and voted to pay \$2.25 per day.

North Andover. In January, M. T. Stevens & Sons, woollens, increased wages, averaging 5 per cent. — Sutton Mills, woollens, increased wages, averaging 5 per cent; 150 employes benefited.

North Attleborough. In February, H. F. Barrows & Co., jewelry, reduced wages of chain makers, cut varying from one to 8 cents per foot.

North Brookfield. In January, individual reduction made in wages of stitchers at shoe factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co.; wages of out-of-door workmen increased from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day.

PITTSFIELD. In January, S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., woollens, and the Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. increased wages 5 per cent; 700 employés benefited. — W. E. Tillotson, woollens, increased wages 10 per cent. — J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co., cottons and woollens, put into effect new schedule of wages, thereby granting increase of half a cent per yard, or 10 per cent, to those making over \$40 per month; later, raised wages of beamers; still later, made advance of 10 to 15 per cent in wages of operatives of Mill No. 1. — D. M. Collins & Co., knit goods, increased wages 10 per cent; 200 employed. *June.* Local bartenders began on new schedule of \$15 a week and 10-hour day.

Plymouth. In January, Plymouth Woollen Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. *February.* Standish Worsted Co. refused to grant weavers 10 per cent increase in wages; strike ensued.

QUINCY. In March, granite cutters struck for the enforcement of minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day.

Rockland. In August, E. T. Wright & Co., shoes, raised the price of lasting from 6 to 7½ cents per pair on vici-kid, russet, and box-calf shoes; the lasters had requested an advance.

SALEM. In January, P. A. Field & Co., shoes, granted advance in wages to cutters on basis of \$15 per week; in February, the firm accepted union price list for turned work, increase being 10 per cent. — J. Brown & Sons, shoes, refused to accept union price list for cutters; strike ensued; in November, accepted new price list for turned work submitted by the agent of the Shoe Council.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, employés of B. & M. R.R. shops asked for increase of wages on a sliding scale amounting to about 10 per cent. *May.* Master plumbers of this city who had refused journeymen the 8-hour day and attempted to reduce wages from \$3.50 to \$3 announced that wages would be maintained at old rate, on threat of employés to strike. — Local employés of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. struck for higher wages.

Sturbridge. In March, weavers of Fiskdale Mills, cottons, received increase from 26¼ to 30 cents per cut.

Ware. In January, C. A. Stevens & Co., woollens, raised wages 10 per cent.

Westford. In January, Abbot Worsted Co. increased wages.

West Springfield. In June, boilermakers and machinists of the B. & A. R. R., with their helpers, struck to enforce demand for increased wages.

Williamsburg. In March, The Haydenville Co., brass, paid employés dividend of one per cent on wages received from July 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900.

WOBURN. In March, buffers made demand of \$18 per week to go into effect April 1; strike ensued.

WORCESTER. In January, Washburn & Moen Branch of American Steel & Wire Co. increased wages 7½ per cent; the company also set aside 2½ per cent of the total mill payroll for 1900 as an insurance fund; in July, a reduction from 14 to 13 cents an hour to take effect July 23 was made in the wages of 50 men employed in the yards; in October, a reduction affecting less than 150 men whose average pay was \$2.20 per day announced to take effect Nov. 1; object was to equalize wages under modified conditions; in December, announcement made of a 7½ per cent reduction to take effect Dec. 28, affecting about 300 employés, including the men in the machine department and blacksmith shop, and all tinsmiths, engineers, firemen, and pipers; the amount of the cutdown was equal to the increase which went into effect Jan. 1, 1900.

March. Finance committee of City Council voted to recommend that the minimum rate of wages of able-bodied men employed in out-door work of the city be raised from \$1.65 to \$1.75 per day. *May.* Weavers on Crompton machines at the Bay State Worsted Mill demanded increase of about 10 per cent, which was granted; wages averaged \$10 to \$15 which before had averaged \$8 to \$10; later, 24 out of 28 weavers demanded a general

increase in wages; company refused to accede to request and a strike ensued. *August.* Matthew J. Whittall, carpets, refused demand of creel boys for increase in wages; strike ensued.

In General. In May, the Woonsocket and the Milford, Attleborough, & Woonsocket street railways voluntarily increased wages of employes from 18 to 20 cents per hour; about 75 conductors and motormen benefited. *June.* Freight clerks and freight handlers of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. received increase in wages; handlers advanced 10 cents per day of 10 hours, making daily wages \$1.30; shipping and receiving clerks were raised 12½ per cent, making daily wages \$2.25. — Hereafter, trainmen on the B. & M. R. R. were to receive 2 suits of clothes annually at expense of corporation; this was accepted by employes in lieu of their request for increase in wages of \$75 per year. — B. & A. R. R. raised wages of brakemen and baggagemen in response to petition of last January; baggagemen employed by road one year or over raised from \$2 per day to \$2.10, and brakemen from \$1.75 to \$2; wages uniform over the road.

September. New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. put into effect the readjustment of wages of operators which was as follows:

Third Class Operators. An apprentice, after having served the term of one month satisfactorily, shall be paid at a rate not exceeding \$4.50 per week.

Second Class Operators. A third class operator, having served in that grade for at least 3 months, shall be paid at a rate not exceeding \$5.75 per week.

First Class Operators. A second class operator, having served in that grade for at least one year, shall be paid at a rate not exceeding \$6.50 per week.

Toll Operators. Toll operators will be paid for the first year at a rate not exceeding \$7 per week, and thereafter at a rate not exceeding \$8 per week. The hours of service of all day operators shall be not less than 56 hours actual work per week (7 days).

Night Operators. Night operators who are on duty continuously without sleep shall serve an apprenticeship for a term of one month without remuneration. They will be paid for the following 6 months at a rate not exceeding \$7.50 per week, and thereafter at a rate not exceeding \$9.50 per week. Night operators not required to remain awake throughout the night will serve an apprenticeship of one month without pay, and will be paid for the following 6 months at a rate not exceeding \$5 per week, and thereafter at a rate not exceeding \$6.50 per week. The hours of duty of night operators shall be not less than 63 hours per week of 7 days, such hours to be arranged by the superintendent.

ANALYSIS.

The information pertaining to wages for the year 1900 has been presented by cities and towns. This change in the presentation of wage data was made in order that the classification might conform with Industrial Chronology which is to be bound with Labor Chronology, thus forming a history of the labor movements in the Commonwealth for the year 1900 by cities and towns.

In order that the reader may be able to follow wage movements from month to month, we present the following summary by months with the names of the cities and towns wherein actions relating to wages took place together with the number of such actions taken by employers, employes, or trades unions in specified cities and towns under specified months.

January. Adams, 3; Andover, 1; Billerica, 1; Blackstone, 1; Boston, 3; Brockton, 2; Clinton, 1; Dalton, 1; Dracut, 1; Dudley, 1; Fall River, 3;

Fitchburg, 3; Franklin, 1; Great Barrington, 2; Haverhill, 6; Ipswich, 1; Lawrence, 3; Leominster, 1; Lowell, 6; Lynn, 2; Maynard, 1; Monson, 1; Newburyport, 3; Newton, 2; North Adams, 3; North Andover, 2; North Brookfield, 2; Pittsfield, 7; Plymouth, 1; Salem, 2; Springfield, 1; Ware, 1; Westford, 1; Worcester, 2.

February. Boston, 1; Brockton, 2; Easthampton, 1; Fall River, 1; Haverhill, 3; Holyoke, 3; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 2; Milford, 1; Newbury, 1; Northampton, 1; North Attleborough, 2; Plymouth, 1; Salem, 1.

March. Brockton, 1; Dalton, 1; Gloucester, 1; Haverhill, 5; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 1; Quincy, 1; Sturbridge, 1; Williamsburg, 1; Woburn, 1; Worcester, 1. *April.* Blackstone, 1; Boston, 2; Haverhill, 3; Holyoke, 1; Lowell, 1.

May. Boston, 3; Brockton, 1; Fall River, 2; Fitchburg, 1; Haverhill, 1; Lee, 1; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Marblehead, 1; Springfield, 2; Worcester, 2; In General, 2.

June. Boston, 2; Fitchburg, 1; Haverhill, 1; Holyoke, 2; Milford, 1; New Bedford, 1; North Adams, 1; Pittsfield, 1; West Springfield, 1; In General, 3.

July. Boston, 2; Haverhill, 1; Hopkinton, 1; Worcester, 1. *August.* Boston, 2; Brockton, 1; Fall River, 2; Haverhill, 2; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Rockland, 2; Worcester, 1.

September. Lynn, 1. *October.* Clinton, 2; Haverhill, 1; Marblehead, 1; Milford, 1; Worcester, 1. *November.* Brockton, 2; Lowell, 1; Marblehead, 1; Salem, 1. *December.* Brockton, 1; Brookfield, 1; Haverhill, 2; Lynn, 1; Worcester, 1.

The wage movements for the year 1900 are classified in the following table:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Increases in Wages	Number of Demands for Increases refused	Number of Reductions in Wages	Number of Wage Agreements	Number of Other Wage Movements	Total Number of Wage Movements
Adams,	3	-	-	-	-	3
Andover,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Billerica,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Blackstone,	2	-	-	-	-	2
BOSTON,	1	8	-	4	3	16
BROCKTON,	3	-	-	7	-	10
Brookfield,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Clinton,	1	1	-	-	1	3
Dalton,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Dracut,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dudley,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Easthampton,	1	-	-	-	-	1
FALL RIVER,	4*	2	-	1	1	8
FITCHBURG,	2	1	-	1	1	5
Franklin,	1	-	-	-	-	1
GLOUCESTER,	1	-	-	-	-	1

* Increase voluntary in one case.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Increases in Wages	Number of Demands for Increases refused	Number of Reductions in Wages	Number of Wage Agreements	Number of Other Wage Movements	Total Number of Wage Movements
Great Barrington, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
HAVERHILL, . . .	15	1	1	4	1	22
HOLYOKE, . . .	1	1	1	2	1	6
Hopkinton, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ipswich, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
LAWRENCE, . . .	5	1	-	1	-	7
Lee, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Leominster, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
LOWELL, . . .	8	4	-	1	1	14
LYNN, . . .	6	3	-	1	-	10
Marblehead, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	3
Maynard, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Milford, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	3
Monson, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEW BEDFORD, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Newbury, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEWBURYPORT, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	3
NEWTON, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
NORTH ADAMS, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	4
NORTHAMPTON, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
North Andover, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
North Attleborough, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
North Brookfield, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2
PITTSFIELD, . . .	7	-	-	1	-	8
Plymouth, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
QUINCY, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rockland, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
SALEM, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	4
SPRINGFIELD, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	3
Sturbridge, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ware, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Westford, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Springfield, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Williamsburg, . . .	1*	-	-	-	-	1
WOBURN, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
WORCESTER, . . .	3	2	3	-	1	9
In General, . . .	4*	-	-	1	-	5
TOTALS, . . .	104	35	11	26	11	187

* Increase voluntary in one case.

The following table gives by months the number of cities and towns in which action was taken relating to wages. If classified by counties so as to show the number of cities and towns in each county wherein action took place during the year, the following statement appears: Berkshire, 6; Bristol, 3; Essex, 11; Hampden, 4; Hampshire, 4; Middlesex, 8; Norfolk, 2; Plymouth, 3; Suffolk, 1; Worcester, 10.

MONTHS.	Number of Cities in which Action took place	Number of Towns in which Action took place	Total
January,	15	19	34
February,	10	5	15
March,	9	3	12
April,	4	1	5
May,	9	2	11
June,	7	2	9
July,	3	1	4
August,	8	—	8
September,	1	—	1
October,	2	3	5
November,	3	1	4
December,	4	1	5

TRADES UNIONS.

TRADES UNIONS.

[Information pertaining to trades unions which are not restricted to any one city or town may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

Wherever there is mention of trades unions being involved in strikes, extended accounts of difficulty may be found under the section Strikes and Lockouts.

In this presentation, the following abbreviations have been used: C. L. U., Central Labor Union; L. P. U., Lasters Protective Union; A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor; B. T. C., Building Trades Council; B. & S. W. U., Boot and Shoe Workers Union.]

Adams. In January, Carpenters Union became affiliated with C. L. U., North Adams; in July, joined with majority of the unions of North Adams in a parade and benefit concert for the striking shoe cutters of N. L. Millard & Co., North Adams; between \$600 and \$700 was realized. *September.* Labor Day was celebrated by local labor unions, which joined with unions of North Adams and Pittsfield in a parade at North Adams. *December.* Teamsters organized a union. — Barbers organized, union to be affiliated with C. L. U. of North Adams; union prepared list of prices and posted same in local barber shops.

Athol. In June, employes in factory of the Goodman-Leavitt-Yatter Co. were organized as a carpenters' union.

BEVERLY. In February, hand-turn shoe workmen organized and introduced new price lists.

BOSTON. In January, Franklin Typographical Society, at annual meeting, announced that \$10,000 mortgage on real estate had been reduced to \$5,000 by cash payments; Master Printers Club presented \$833.75 to relief fund and guaranteed annual contribution for next 4 years; total sick and death benefits for 1899 amounted to \$3,557. — Employing bill posters organized as New England Bill Posters Association. — Committee representing C. L. U. and B. T. C. waited upon the Mayor in regard to certain alleged grievances existing in some of the municipal departments; meeting proved unsatisfactory. — Executive Council of State Branch of A. F. of L. instructed legislative committee to prepare such bills as were endorsed by North Adams convention of State Branch and present same to Legislature. — Boston Pavers Union 1 voted to demand 8-hour day without reduction in wages to begin Jan. 22, also time and one-half for overtime; in May, voted to demand 8-hour day and 50 cents per hour on and after June 1, working hours to be from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. — Carpenters Union 218, East Boston, opposed piece system and desired that contracting carpenters refuse to recognize piece work. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., voted to endorse bill in Legislature providing for pensioning city employes; in March, park employes of union discussed action of park commissioners in discharging large number of men since the beginning of the year and passed resolutions asking reason for changes which had been made. — Cigarmakers Union 97, on strike for increased wages, voted to return to work at old rates.

February. Various organizations of longshoremen protested against harsh treatment by bosses, lax enforcement of wage scale, and employment of non-union men. — Employing Printers Association of Boston and vicinity was organized; in December, committee from the association met committee from Typographical Union 13 and considered new scale of wages for book and job compositors submitted by the union; discussion was

held but no definite result was reached, and matter was submitted to a meeting of the Typothetae; wages of compositors had been \$15 per week for day work; piece system had also been recognized in book and job offices; union asked for abolishment of piece system and that all compositors should receive \$18 per week. — New England Granite Manufacturers Association met and passed resolutions refusing to accede to demands of cutters for 8-hour day with minimum wage of \$3. — Carpenters Union 386, Dorchester, voted to demand 8-hour day and \$15 per week from May 1; later, voted to strike. — Water Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., voted to sustain Coal Handlers and Teamsters Union in demanding employment of union men in handling coal; also voted to instruct members not to receive coal from teamsters after 5 P.M. — Mason Builders Association of Boston and vicinity made agreement, through joint committee on arbitration, with Stonemasons Union No. 9 and Bricklayers Unions Nos. 3 and 27 of Boston and vicinity as to hours of labor and wages for the year 1900.* Additional terms were adopted that the business agent of the Stonemasons and Bricklayers unions should be allowed to visit all jobs during working hours to interview the steward of the job. In the opinion of the joint committee, the best interests of the employing masons demanded that all journeymen stonemasons and bricklayers should belong to their respective unions, therefore preference of employment would be given to union stonemasons and bricklayers by members of Mason Builders Association.

March. Holsting and Portable Engineers Union decided to open employment office for members of the trade. — Allied Printing Trades Council voted to petition School Committee to have union label appear on all its printed matter in future; received report that A. Mudge & Son had agreed to thoroughly unionize their establishment; endorsed scale of wages of Photo-Engravers Union and of Book and Job Branch of Typographical Union; appointed committee to appear before legislative committee on printing to urge appointment of a committee to sit during the recess of the Legislature to investigate into the matter of State printing with a view of reporting upon the feasibility of the establishment of a State printing office; newly organized Type Founders Union became affiliated; in September, the council discussed a recent combination of certain employing printers and the probable effect of the combination upon the unions; it was alleged that the combination, comprising about one-third of the master printers using the label of the council, was charging a higher price for work where the union label was required than upon work without the label. Committee was appointed to investigate with a view of withdrawing the label from all firms guilty of such discrimination. Communications were received from the Republican and Democratic National headquarters that all printing issued by the National committees would, in the future, bear the union label. — Building Laborers Union 15 voted to assist Bakers Union 4 in its fight against products of a certain bakery; voted to attend 8-hour demonstration in Faneuil Hall; in October, discussed action of the coal combine in advancing price of coal immediately after the strike of miners in anthracite coal region and adopted resolutions condemning this action which made the price unwarranted by existing conditions, and pledged moral support to any movement designed to relieve the situation. — Labor unions of Boston held mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to celebrate the passage of the 8-hour law; addresses were made by prominent labor leaders and men interested in the labor movement. — Machinists of Boston held first of a series of mass meetings for purpose of extending trade unionism in the craft in order to strengthen demand for 9-hour day. — Painters Union 11 voted to demand \$2.75 for 8-hour day for all local union painters on and after June 17. In case of refusal of an employer to grant the demand, committee was given authority to call the painters off their work; in April, strike occurred; later, union held meeting and heard report from striking painters that 125 master painters had acceded to demands of men and that strike was virtually won. — New England Granite Manufacturers Association passed resolution which stipulated terms upon which manufacturers might settle with striking cutters, settlement to be subject to approval of subordinate local manufacturers' associations and finally of New England Granite Manufacturers Association; resolution passed was reported as follows:

"Resolved, That this committee will ratify any agreement based on a rate of 10 per cent increase on the rates paid the granite cutters in 1899, either piece or hour; the agreement to remain in force 5 years, and to contain an article constituting an arbitration committee, to whom all disputes and demands shall be submitted, and by whose decision each party shall agree to abide without any strike, lockout, or suspension of business under any conditions whatever; and we ask the Barre association to adjust their agreement to these terms."

* See Hours of Labor, pages 7 and 8, and Wages, page 25.

April. Retail boot and shoe clerks organized union. — Sheet Metal Workers Union voted that on and after July 1 union sheet metal workers of Boston and vicinity would work 8 hours per day at same rate of wages; voted that no union sheet metal worker should work after having completed 8 hours' daily labor unless overtime compensation, as established by the union, was guaranteed; in June, 9 of the principal firms of Boston had acceded to demands. — Barbers Union heard report of progress of movement to reduce hours of labor of journeymen barbers; proposed to co-operate with employing barbers to close their places of business at 8 P.M. on 4 days of the week on and after May 1; several agreed; union endorsed recommendation made to all wage workers to refrain from patronizing barber shops after 8 P.M., except on Wednesday and Saturday nights; union voted to issue shop cards to all barbers who complied with request of union. — Steam Engineers Union 16 notified master brewers that on and after May 1 following scale of wages and hours would go into effect: Eight consecutive hours to constitute a day's work; all time over 8 hours to be paid for at rate of 55 cents per hour; minimum rate of wages to be \$3 per day of 8 consecutive hours; chief engineers to be paid \$25 per week; engineers receiving \$3 per day now shall not receive any less; all engineers in or around a brewery must be members in good standing of local union 16 of International Union of Steam Engineers. Later, owing to action of union in refusing to accept letter received from master brewers declining to grant a minimum wage of \$3 per day and a minimum wage of \$25 per week for chief engineers, a strike of union engineers employed in 32 local breweries was urged. — Fifth annual convention of National Association of Manufacturers was held from April 24 to April 26; committee on parcels post presented resolution that the association should favor enactment of a law by Congress providing for establishment of a parcels-post system in the United States similar to laws now in force in England and Germany, and also the negotiation of parcels-post treaties with other nations; committee on international freight and transportation made report on subject of bills of lading; a motion urging continuance of legislative work which officers of the association had been doing was accepted, also a motion to support the shipping bill before Congress; motion was adopted to appoint a committee to prepare resolutions in regard to the isthmian canal; the matter of improvements in the consular service resulted in appointment of a special committee to report later, and it was urged that Congress be recommended to pass the bill now under advisement, and an amendment was added providing that removals be made only for cause; recommendation was adopted that the association protect its members against burdensome and unconstitutional legislation; a resolution that the committee on parcels post be continued was adopted, as was also resolution favoring reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and the United States, while a resolution in regard to car service was tabled; a resolution congratulating the present administration on establishment of "open door" system of trade in China and favoring entrance of Chinese merchants into this country without hindrance or delay was adopted, as were also the resolutions approving of the statistical work of the association, and the endorsement of projected cable lines between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico; discussion on commercial education was held, and committee on resolutions was instructed to prepare resolutions on commercial education, with amendment that resolution should also include technical education. Convention closed with banquet at which were present prominent speakers from all over the country. — At mass meeting of clothing workers in the ready-made trade, a union of over 100 members was formed, old union No. 1 being reorganized; object of union was to improve condition of workers by increasing demand for clothing bearing the union label. — Freight handlers employed in Boston sheds of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R., who were being paid 17½ cents per hour, drew up new schedule of wages calling for small increase. — Union lathers decided to strike for 8-hour day and wage schedule which would make the rate of pay \$2.50 and \$3 per day; lathers had heretofore been paid uniform wage of \$2.50. — Carpenters Union of Boston held meeting and voted to strike to enforce demands for an 8-hour day and minimum wage of \$15 per week; it was reported that many contractors had acceded to demands of men.

June. Lodge 264, International Machinists Association, heard statement of case of striking machinists of George Lawley & Son, endorsed their refusal of Mr. Lawley's offer to grant the 9-hour day after the completion of government work now on hand, and voted to extend financial support to the strikers; voted also to prohibit all union machinists from accepting employment with firms refusing to concede the 9-hour day when requested to do so. — About 650 icemen of Boston completed organization of a trades union to affiliate with the A. F. of L. through the Teamsters International Union, and to join the C. L. U.; the formation of a combine of ice dealers with the advance in price of ice of \$1 per ton to the customer and the reduction in wages of \$1 per week was denounced; it was resolved to demand that organized labor refuse to purchase ice from any man who was not a member of the Icemen's Union. — Meeting of representatives from every local

union of electrical workers in the State was held in Boston for purpose of agitating an 8-hour day throughout the trade; the fight of Electrical Workers Union 104 against the Massachusetts Telephone & Telegraph Co. was endorsed; permanent organization was formed. — Cigar Strippers Union entered into an agreement with cigar manufacturers whereby strippers of tobacco leaf employed in the local cigar factories would work under a union bill of wages and union hours.

July. Convention of National Carders was held and attended by delegates from Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford; question of consolidation of the organized textile workers of America was discussed, and delegates were strongly in favor of such consolidation; carders favored having a meeting called as soon as possible to ascertain the sentiments of the other organizations in regard to the matter, and, if adopted, to begin work of consolidation; vote of thanks was passed to local unions and officials throughout the State for their efforts against overtime work. — As a result of conference held between committees representing unions 14, 29, and 122 of the National Union of Brewery Workmen and the Master Brewers Association, an agreement was reached by which the bottlers and drivers employed by the various brewers would secure an advance of wages amounting to about \$3 per week.* — In response to appeal of the A. F. of L. for financial assistance to aid striking cigarmakers of New York City, 8 unions returned donations aggregating \$230; unions voted to refrain from patronizing non-union brands of cigars.

August. Representatives of the National Loom Fixers Union, the National Textile Union of America, the National Carders Union, the National Federation of American Textile Operatives, comprising the weavers, the National Slashers Union, and the National Spinners Union (represented by letter) met in Boston and formed a temporary consolidation of the unions, to be known as the American Federation of Textile Operatives. The action of the Southern unions in voting to work no more than 10 hours in any one day after May 1, 1901, was endorsed; it was decided to hold another convention on Dec. 17 at Washington, D. C., to discuss matters of interest pertaining to textile operatives including an 8-hour law for the entire country, and to attempt to secure the co-operation of members of Congress to bring this about. — Members of Letter Carriers Association discussed advisability of supporting the labels of the trades unions, and adopted resolutions pledging the Boston letter carriers to wear only such uniforms as bear the label of the United Garment Workers. — Brewery workers unions decided to appear before the C. L. U. and protest against a boycott recently levied upon a union brewery of Roxbury; boycott was brought about because the management of the brewery did not hire workmen following a certain trade to do a certain kind of work, yet work was done by union men; brewery was declared unfair, but the brewery workers unions took exceptions to this action. — Counsel for a former employé of the Continental Brewery obtained in the Supreme Court an order of notice in a proceeding he had instituted against Brewery Workmen's Union 14 with a view to having the union enjoined from boycotting his client who some time previously was suspended from the union, and then discharged from the brewery by virtue of a demand made by the union upon the employers; later, in the Supreme Court, Judge Loring declined to take jurisdiction and denied the petition for a writ of mandamus compelling Brewery Workmen's Union 14 to desist from its boycott. — Freight Handlers Union 6527 considered admittance of a large number of freight handlers connected with the K. of L., and decided to accept all applicants previously connected with the K. of L.; decided to ask management of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. to give freight handlers 2 hours in which to get their dinner. In December, the union, membership of which had been restricted to employés of the B. & A. and N. Y., N. H., & H. railroads, amended the constitution so as to admit any freight handler employed in Boston and vicinity. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union received report from committee that many grocery and provision dealers had agreed to concede the Wednesday half-holiday until Oct. 1; later, union adopted resolutions authorizing the C. L. U. to refuse to accept the city's money for the Labor Day parade providing it could only be obtained under certain conditions; in November, at meeting of union it was reported that a number of proprietors of grocery and provision stores in this city had agreed to close their stores at 6 P.M. except Saturdays.

September. Knights of Labor celebrated Labor Day with a parade in which the trades were well represented and which had a large following; the parade was reviewed by the Governor and the Mayor. — Sewer Workers Union, which had declined to parade with the C. L. U., had an individual parade. — Union of brass workers, metal polishers, buffers, and platers was organized under direction of the president of the international union.

* See under Wages, page 26.

— Union of over 200 freight teamsters was organized, and application was made for a charter from the International Teamsters Union. — Bakers and Confectioners Union 4 considered plan to raise money for families of striking coal miners; plan proposed was to place contribution boxes in various places throughout the city, and a committee was appointed to call upon the Mayor and secure permission to attach the boxes to city property. — Bartenders Union 77 voted \$500 to members of international union of craft located in Galveston; in October, endorsed set of resolutions pledging the moral support of the members to any movement which would secure a reduction of the price of coal to working people. — Henry Carruthers & Co., plumbers, East Boston, decided to run on strictly union conditions, employing only union plumbers and steamfitters.

October. National Spinners Union met in convention for 3 days' session. After discussing the matter of joining the Federation of Textile Workers of America, it was voted to send 2 delegates to the convention at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, who would be instructed to report the proceedings of the convention to all local spinners unions, and after the latter had taken action on the report the matter would be submitted to executive council of spinners for action; danger of continued night work in mills was discussed and it was decided to make an extra effort to have night work dispensed with so far as possible, and resolutions were adopted condemning manufacturers who kept their mills open after 6 P.M. and urging organized labor to adopt measures to prevent this practice; it was decided to send the secretary to Rhode Island to try to bring about harmony between the spinners of the different Rhode Island mills; convention voted not to interfere in the matter of the dues paid by different branches, although the amounts paid differed; officers were elected and delegates chosen to represent the union at the convention of the Federation of Textile Workers to be held in Washington, D. C., in December. — Tenth annual convention of International Coopers Union opened with addresses of welcome by prominent labor leaders. Annual report of the secretary was read, showing a gain in membership and increased wages where organizations of the craft existed; formation of unions, especially in the South, was advised; report showed that 28 strikes had occurred, 8 of which were lost, and avoidance of strikes was advised; it was suggested that a member of the executive board be sent to endeavor to adjust grievances before a strike was ordered, and that local unions should not be permitted to strike unless against a reduction of wages without the sanction of the general executive board. It was decided to leave question of revising or amending the constitution to a referendum vote of the local unions; also, to elect officers biennially; concerning the proposed admittance of machine coopers to membership in the international union, it was decided to organize coopers employed upon machines, and to allow the local unions to make price lists subject to approval of executive board. Convention adjourned to meet in Louisville, Ky., in October, 1902; a declaration of principles was adopted pledging the union to the following objects: To prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age; to use all lawful and honorable means to abolish the system of contract convict labor; to demand enforcement of foreign contract labor law; to demand the repeal of all conspiracy laws that in any way abridge the rights of labor organizations; to encourage the adoption of proper apprentice laws; to demand better sanitary conditions for coopers working in all places where a large number of men were employed; to secure from employers contracts recognizing the Coopers International Union of North America, regulating prices, and making their shops strictly union shops; to settle by arbitration all differences which might arise between employers and employes. — Skirt Makers Union discussed a local strike which was declared by order of union; voted to call the attention of the District Police to the alleged violation of the weekly payment law, and the law prohibiting employment of women more than 58 hours per week, also to call the attention of the local police to the alleged violation of the Sabbath law and to ask that all skirt-making establishments of Boston be compelled to close one day each week. — Carpet Upholsterers Union received report that 3 firms had agreed to pay the wage scale of \$18 per week demanded by the union.

November. Edgesetters Union No. 229 was organized among the strikers of the Thos. G. Plant Co.'s shoe factory. — Boilermakers Union 9 discussed strike at B. & A. shops in Springfield, and president of National union was given authority to take such action regarding a strike of boilermakers on the B. & A. as might seem proper. — Secretaries of the Mule Spinners, Carders, Weavers, and Loom Fixers unions held conference in this city with the District Police; they alleged violations of the weavers' particulars bill and running overtime by a New Bedford corporation.

December. Directors of the Milk Producers Union and the Boston milk contractors held meeting and debated price of milk; contractors insisted that advance of 4 cents per

can made the first of October should be given up and that last year's prices should prevail for January, February, and March; union directors rejected this proposition, but compromised on a reduction of 2 cents for months specified. Later, milk dealers of Westborough, Northborough, and Upton conferred with the C. Brigham Co. in Boston, and refused to accept the price agreed upon by the contractors and the Milk Producers Union, which, after Jan. 1, was to be 28 cents per can of 8½ quarts, with a surplus clause giving the privilege of still further reduction at will; milk producers asked 29 cents per can and no surplus clause which the C. Brigham Co. refused to pay. — Legislative committee of the State Branch, A. F. of L., held meeting and endorsed the 3-year clause of experience to be amended to the engineers' license law; this committee was appointed to look after labor legislation at the State House during coming session.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, Central Labor Union passed resolutions that the Automobile Co. should be taxed for the use of the streets of Boston; passed resolution favoring acquisition of B. & A. R.R. by the Commonwealth; favored the maintenance of the repair and electrical branches of the municipal building department; protested against discharge of workmen from water and other municipal departments, and appointed committee to wait upon Mayor in reference to matter; condemned practice of keeping grocery and provision stores open after 12 o'clock Saturday nights; requested Police Commission to enforce Sunday closing laws; requested members of organized labor to patronize only dealers receiving endorsement of Grocery and Provision Clerks Union; instructed committee to investigate charges relating to the employment of engineers at the Massachusetts General Hospital; instructed affiliated unions to assist Roofers Protective Union in controversy with Phoenix Roofing Co. for 8-hour day; received report that men in a certain bakery in Boston were required to work 19 hours per day, and that men were working 90 hours per week in one of the local cut-rate grocery and provision stores; delegates were directed to recommend special boycott upon any bakery, provision, or grocery store which insisted on unfair conditions; legislative committee was directed to appear at State House in support of bill to pension city employés, and bill providing for direct legislative system.

February. It was voted to endorse opposition to a New York newspaper to extent of boycotting advertisers in its columns; voted to hold mass meeting in Faneuil Hall on evening of March 21 to agitate shorter working-day and to celebrate 8-hour victory at last municipal election; condemned bill to empower Secretary of Treasury to draw up and enforce regulations as to boarding vessels in harbors of the United States, on ground that it would prevent representatives of Seamen's Union visiting a vessel in interest of union sailors before it was tied to the wharf; resolution was adopted favoring principle of home rule to cities and towns of State in matter of taxation; endorsed demand for 8-hour day of pavers of Boston working for private contractors; voted to ask City Council to investigate management of Boston Insane Hospital; received report condemning the sanitary condition of certain schoolhouses in Boston and censured School Committee for allowing such conditions to exist.

March. Committee was appointed which endeavored to secure from the Mayor the reason for the abolition of the municipal repair and the electrical construction departments; endorsed bills in State Legislature amending and improving employers' liability act; opposed bill which proposed that a commission be appointed to take charge of construction, repairing, and furnishing of schoolhouses; opposed bill calling for reduction of number of members of School Board to 9; approved bill requiring that all workshops in which metal polishing was done should be provided with suitable blowers; approved bill calling for State regulation of price of gas in Boston; approved bill making 8 hours within 10 consecutive hours a full day's labor for all railroad employés, and limiting a day's run to 100 miles for all train hands; considered the abolition of the repair division of the municipal building department and of the electrical construction department and voted to request the Mayor to have an impartial committee of 3 appointed — no member of organized labor nor of the Master Builders Association, and no contractor to be on the committee — to investigate the repair division and electrical construction department, and publish its findings; label committee was instructed to request all members of labor organizations to demand brewers' label on bottled beer; voted to request the Emergency Hospital to have all vehicles used by the institution repaired and constructed by union labor.

July. Resolutions were adopted condemning members of Legislature who voted against submitting the B. & A. lease to a referendum vote, and calling upon the Governor to veto the bill; special committee appointed to request the Massachusetts Telephone & Telegraph Co. to grant the electrical workers in its employ an 8-hour day stated that the management had failed to concede shorter working-day; resolutions were adopted requesting District Police to do all in its power to have the license law relating to employ-

ment of firemen enforced at Deer Island; resolutions were adopted condemning Ben Franklin Assembly, K. of L., the members of which, it was alleged, were having printing done in a non-union printing office; endorsed strike of cigarmakers in New York and appointed a committee to solicit funds for the strikers.

August. Joint Labor Day committee of the C. L. U. and B. T. C. voted, notwithstanding opposition on the part of some organizations, not to invite either the Governor or Mayor to review the Labor Day parade; report that the use of the South End yards and the horses and teams of the street department had been refused in connection with the parade was denied, it being only the use of the buildings for banqueting purposes which was prohibited.

September. Central Labor Union and Allied Trades Council celebrated Labor Day with a parade which was well represented by trades and had a large following; committee appointed to settle the grievance of the Cambridge Employés Union submitted report to the effect that a conference was held with the Mayor and he assured the committee that he would regulate the matter—grievance of the employés was that they had been working over 8 hours and that they were obliged to feed their horses on the street; committee was appointed to confer with similar committee from the B. T. C. in relation to the proposed amalgamation of the two bodies.

October. The milk trust was denounced and resolutions were adopted thanking press of city for opposing efforts of the trust to raise price of milk; endorsed movement of Grocery and Provision Clerks Union to have retail grocery and provision stores close at 6 o'clock on every night of the week except Saturday, and resolutions were adopted calling upon all members of organized labor to assist in bringing about the early closing of retail stores; reports were submitted showing the increase in demand for union-made clothing and resolutions were adopted calling upon all union men to refuse to purchase any garments which did not bear the label of United Garment Workers Union; upon request of Lumber Teamsters and Handlers Union, it was voted to request the Legislature to enact such laws as would oblige contractors doing public work to grant their employés the 8-hour day; voted to assist the strikers in the Chicago building trades in every way possible; resolutions were adopted requesting all members of trades unions to refuse to receive coal after 5 P.M., or from any driver who did not carry the working card of the Coal Teamsters and Handlers Union.

November. Resolutions were adopted calling upon all labor men to have carpets measured and laid by members of Carpet Upholsterers Union; claim presented by delegates from Engineers Union 16 that 8-hour law enacted during last session of Legislature should apply to engineers at Austin Farm, and committee was appointed to investigate the matter; discussion was held on the use to which the Franklin Fund should be put, and an institution where mechanics and artisans might acquire a better education, on the plan of the Cooper Institute of New York, was favored; old Franklin schoolhouse was suggested as a site, and special committee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Trustees of the fund and urge the immediate appropriation of the money as provided for in the will; delegates from Shoe Workers Union stated the causes which brought on the strike of edgeseeters in the Thos. G. Plant Co.'s factory, and C. L. U. endorsed strike and voted to render moral and financial assistance; voted to continue agitation for the increase in the sale of union-stamped shoes; with object of furthering an attempt to secure passage of a law by Legislature to have a referendum act placed on the statute book, secretary was instructed to send communications to different cities and towns throughout the State where labor organizations existed for purpose of agitating the matter.

December. Decision of Board of Managers of Franklin Fund to establish a Franklin Institute and to erect a suitable building in Franklin Square was endorsed; resolutions were adopted requesting Board of Aldermen to approve decision of Board of Managers; it was affirmed that engineers employed at Austin and Pierce Farms were forced to work 12 hours per day in violation of municipal 8-hour law, and it was concluded to request the aldermen to investigate the matter; resolutions were adopted instructing delegates to the convention of the A. F. of L. to ask for such action as would protect and advance the interest of the carpet upholsterers; in regard to books being published for the holiday trade, resolution was adopted instructing members to purchase no books except those bearing union label; committee was appointed to interest clothing dealers of Boston in union-labelled garments.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. In February, Building Trades Council endorsed 8-hour meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall March 21, and instructed all affiliated unions to attend in a body.

March. Voted not to take sides against striking Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union in its demand for 8-hour day; voted to assist union in every way to secure 8-hour day with minimum daily wage of \$3; voted to request all mechanics in building trades to

keep away from Chicago until labor trouble was settled; voted not to affiliate with National Building Trades Council.

April. Council endorsed demands of Painters Union 11 for an advance of wages, of the union carpenters, steam engineers, and sheet metal workers for an 8-hour day, and of the asbestos workers for a 9-hour day; upon request of Electrical Workers Unions 35 and 104, the council voted to request the city government to refuse permission to all electrical companies to use the streets of Boston for any purpose unless they employed union electricians.

June. Council voted to appoint committee to arrange for a concert in aid of the strike of the Chicago B. T. C.; upon complaint of the carpenters' delegates that a South Boston master carpenter had refused to grant 9-hour day, a boycott was ordered; voted to extend public invitation to non-union lathers of Boston and vicinity to join union of their craft, and also voted to demand the union card of all icemen; endorsed petition of Boston School Committee for appropriation of \$300,000 to be spent in putting schools in proper condition; heard charge from delegates of Granite Cutters Union that the naval officer in charge of the construction of the new addition to the naval hospital, Chelsea, was employing non-union contractors to do work, and that work done was not of the best kind; committee was appointed to urge officer in question to let the granite work to contractors who were complying with the regulations of the organization as to hours of labor and wages; address was made on scheme for erection of a hospital upon the co-operative basis, and committee was appointed to investigate feasibility of the plan; communication was received from B. T. C. of Chicago that the strike in the building trades of that city was still being actively pushed.

July. Discussed the award of contract for building the West Boston bridge, and appointed committee to wait upon the Mayor and other city officials to urge that residents of this city be given preference of employment, and that the granite work be cut and dressed either in this city or Cambridge.

August. Adopted resolutions instructing all members of building trades unions to purchase only such clothing as bore label of United Garment Workers Union; at special meeting of the council, delegates refused to invite the Governor and the Mayor to review the B. T. C. division of the Labor Day parade — action was endorsed; it was agreed that the local unions attached to the council should provide all the money needed to pay the expenses of the parade.

September. The treasurer of the B. T. C. received \$400, appropriated by the City Council for the Labor Day parade; resolution was adopted instructing delegates to State convention of the A. F. of L., to be held at Marlborough in October, to ask convention to lend its assistance before the Legislature in bringing about a successful termination of the question of submission to the people of constitutional amendments on a petition from voters; appointed committee to confer with one appointed by the C. L. U. to discuss the advisability of amalgamating the organizations.

October. Council adopted resolutions denouncing the milk contractors who had entered into an agreement to advance the price of milk; review was given of the strike of the building trades in Chicago, and resolutions were adopted requesting the unions in this city and vicinity to assist the men on strike in Chicago; endorsed early closing movement of the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union; council was asked to lend its aid to the union of carpet upholsterers for the purpose of establishing a minimum wage scale of \$18 per week — request granted.

November. Council discussed possibility of establishing a co-operative building association, and an open meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Dec. 4, in order to present the plan to labor men in general.

December. Bill before Congress which called for the placing of unemployed and homeless people upon the public domain was endorsed by council.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION 13. In January, Typographical Union 13 voted to affiliate with State Branch, A. F. of L.; voted in favor of 8-hour demonstration in Faneuil Hall.

February. Received complaint that a certain firm was employing non-union printers and instructed delegates to ask Printing Trades Council to withdraw union label from firm; committee was appointed to request the Mayor to choose a union man in event of a change being made in office of superintendent of printing; secretary was directed to urge Massachusetts senators and congressmen to vote for a bill ordering union label on all government printing; committee having new book and job scale in charge was given full power to enforce same.

June. Heard address on movement of Grocery and Provision Clerks Union to secure Wednesday half-holiday throughout the summer months, and voted to direct all members of union not to patronize any grocery, fish, or provision store on Wednesday afternoons.

September. Called attention to political circulars without the union label, and voted to call the attention of the Allied Printing Trades Council to the matter.

October. Voted to direct the wage scale committee to revise present scale for book and job offices of Boston, in order that men employed in these offices should receive material advance in wages; voted to direct members to insist upon stamp of the B. & S. W. U. being upon all books and shoes purchased by them.

December. Received and endorsed a bill of prices and scale of wages for compositors in the Boston book and job printing offices which had been drawn up by a committee of printers; voted to present it to the master printers and ask them to confer.

BROCKTON. In January, Stonemasons Union sent notice to contractors requesting that 8-hour day be established March 1 without reduction in wages. — Coal and grain merchants conferred with Laborers Union and refused request for 8-hour day with 9-hour pay. — President of B. & S. W. U. visited factory of the J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. and informed employes that those who had refused to sign applications for membership in the union would be obliged to do so by Jan. 15; firm remained neutral. — Union of National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America was formed. — Time limit expired for members of B. & S. W. U. to secure reinstatement without settling all back dues and paying initiation fees. *February.* Machinists formed permanent organization and began work for 9-hour day; became a branch of International Association of Machinists. — R. B. Grover & Co., shoes, entered into an agreement with the B. & S. W. U. for the use of the union stamp for term of 3 years; agreement provided that matters of dispute which could not be mutually adjusted should be referred to the State Board of Arbitration, and that the firm would employ none but members of the B. & S. W. U. — Committee of clerks of local dry goods stores was appointed to interview merchants and request continuation of early closing Wednesday nights. *March.* New Joint Shoe Council formed to replace the one declared out of existence during trouble between National organization and local unions; council comprised 27 delegates representing 9 unions; later, council received application of Reynolds, Drake, & Gabell, shoes, for union label; in May, Joint Shoe Council granted union label to Reynolds, Drake, & Gabell, the firm having accepted and complied with conditions and price lists offered by union; voted an endorsement of the newly organized label league; in August, the council held meeting with member of a firm from whom the general officers of the B. & S. W. U. had taken the union stamp, it being alleged that the proprietors had shoes bearing the union stamp made in an outside factory; council decided that the stamp should not be re-issued to the firm, and action of general officers in taking it away was endorsed. — Movement on foot to form branch of New England Lasters Association. — Retail Clerks Union effected temporary organization. — Special city committee appointed to consider suggestion of the Mayor in his inaugural address that the city should employ union labor only, received the opinion of the City Solicitor, which was that a city could not make any class distinctions, and that if it hired such help only it would be making a distinction between its citizens.

May. Allied Printing Trades Council decided to draw up order to be presented to City Council again asking that the union label appear on all city printing, and that a public hearing be given before matter was decided; secretary was instructed to write to local shoe manufacturers who have been granted label of the B. & S. W. U. and ask them to patronize union printing offices and have union label upon all their printing. — Brockton Master Builders Association was organized. — Pressmen's Union No. 102 amended by-laws, whereby a member absent 3 consecutive meetings would be fined \$1. — Carpenters formed temporary organization; in June, Local Union No. 624 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was instituted with 59 members. *June.* Union Label League agreed to report any member of a union who was known to purchase goods made unfairly when goods bearing the union label could be found; plans were made to have the union label appear on bread; all local unions were asked to donate towards the support of the Monthly Bulletin, a paper devoted to information regarding union-labelled goods; committee was appointed to aid the sale of union-labelled shoes; in October, league made arrangements to hold lectures and engage in other work to increase the demand for union-labelled goods. *July.* Stitchers Union donated assistance to striking cutters of North Adams; committee was appointed to prepare a set of by-laws for the union. — Solefasteners donated \$10 to striking cigarmakers of New York. — Stationary firemen formed union to affiliate with the C. L. U.; in August, organization was completed.

August. Lasters Union suspended the article in the by-laws which called for a fine of 25 cents to be levied upon any member who did not attend at least one meeting of the union each month; in September, union issued a card calling attention to a section in the consti-

tution of the B. & S. W. U. which it intended to enforce; section stated that any member of the union purchasing shoes or any other commodity without the union label whenever it could be procured, should be fined \$2. — Finishers Union endorsed action of C. L. U. in recommending that organized labor give its support to the Brockton Hospital corporation since the corporation had agreed to have the union label on its printing in the future. — Delegates to the Joint Shoe Council reported that the council granted the union label of the B. & S. W. U. to Leonard & Anglim, shoes, who signed a 3 years' agreement with the union, and had made satisfactory price lists. *September.* Typographical Union voted to affiliate as a body with the State branch of the A. F. of L. *October.* Temporary organization of journeymen barbers was formed to be a branch of the international union and affiliate with the A. F. of L.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, Central Labor Union received report that Aldermen had voted to have union label attached to all city printing; later, Common Council defeated order passed by Aldermen which provided that all city printing should be done by local printers, and that the union label should be used on all such work. *February.* Organizing committee of C. L. U. formed permanent organization; later, C. L. U. recognized strike of Machinists Union; members of union were requested to withdraw patronage from a carpet dealer of Boston said by B. T. C. of Boston to be unfair; report received from manager of Union Co-operative Coal Co. that the union coal yard was doing well. *March.* Appointed committee to investigate People's wood yard at Montello; voted to endorse bill before Congress asking that mail carriers in cities of the same class as Brockton be given the same salaries as are paid in larger cities; in response to appeal from striking kindling-wood workers of Austin, Pa., money was appropriated for their assistance; voted that the new constitution and by-laws go into effect April 1; endorsed Wednesday evening closing movement of local stores; appointed committee to assist in selling stock of the Union Co-operative Coal Co.—company reported receipt of lease of coal yard; received report of Electrical Workers and Machinists Union that 2 of their number had opened a shop which would be operated with union scale of wages and union conditions. *August.* Stationary Firemen's Union became affiliated with the C. L. U.; financial aid was given by C. L. U. to striking railway employés of St. Louis; communication was received from the Cigarmakers Union stating that an assessment of \$1 per man had been levied on the membership of 47,000 for the benefit of the striking cigarmakers in New York. *November.* Discussed sale of non-union tobacco by certain dealers in the city, and agreed to assist in every way in the fight against it by instructing laboring men to purchase nothing but union-made tobacco; endorsed resolution which was introduced by the Allied Printing Trades Council in regard to the opposition of certain city officials to having the city printing done by union men, and also their advocacy of having the city printing done out of the city; donation of money was voted to the striking woollen workers of Knoxville, Tenn. *December.* Received communication from the striking textile workers of Jamestown, N. Y., and voted a donation to them; sum of money was voted for the assistance of the New Bedford strikers at the request of a delegate from the Weavers and Loom Fixers unions of that city; delegates from the Lasters Union reported that their organization had donated \$10 toward the strikers in New Bedford, and Edgesetters and Trimmers Union also reported a donation for the same cause; request was received from the A. F. of L. to take active interest in the proposed 8-hour law on all government works and the law against prison labor.

Brookline. In October, Union No. 433, Carpenters and Joiners, and the employing builders of Brookline entered into an agreement whereby the 8-hour day went into effect Nov. 1, 1900.

CHICOPEE. In May, Bartenders Union voted to support local grocery clerks in their fight against employers, and agreed to impose fine of \$5 on any member patronizing an unfair store or allowing his family to do so.

Dalton. In July, Master Plumbers Association of this town and Pittsfield dissolved because of withdrawal of one member of the association.

Danvers. In April, Leather Workers Union considered strike of trimmers at morocco factory of the American Hide & Leather Co., and appointed committee which conferred with management and effected satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

Easthampton. In February, master painters of this town, Holyoke, and Northampton voted to grant \$2.25 per day wages to painters; voted that in future journeymen dis-

continue practice of taking work independently of employers; also voted to ask Board of Public Works that contracts for painting public buildings be let to master painters, instead of being let out with general contract for a building or to individual painters who were not master painters.

Easton. In March, lasters employed by Hatch & Grinnell voted to ask for raise in prices; labor troubles followed.

EVERETT. In December, men engaged in the printing craft held meeting and discussed the manner in which the city printing had been done; petition to the Mayor and City Council was drawn up; it asked that an ordinance be passed that the Allied Printing Trades union label should appear upon all printing done for the city of Everett and its various departments.

FALL RIVER. In January, about 35 tinsmiths organized a union; in May, Tinsmiths and Metal Workers Union voted to insist that demand for 8-hour day with 9 hours' pay should go into effect May 23 or strike would be ordered. Later, Tinsmiths Union 93 received report of 4 employers of men of the trade who had conceded the 8-hour day; in case of one employer, union voted to grant an exception, allowing members to work for him 9 hours per day with 8-hour rate until one contract in progress was completed; union received assurance of support of the Amalgamated Metal Workers in effort to secure the 8-hour day. — Textile Council appointed committee to watch labor legislation and to recommend a plan to so amend 58-hour law as to prevent night work; in February, voted to make special assessment of \$5 on each textile union to pay expenses of Textile Council in opposing night work in the mills; in March, voted to reject the proposed sliding scale offered by manufacturers. — Weavers of Cornell Mills voted against working Saturday afternoons. — Loom Fixers Union contributed \$25 to Lonsdale strikers, and received acknowledgment of \$50 granted to striking loom fixers of Columbus, Ga.; in May, Fall River Loom Fixers Association filed notice of intention of building addition of 24 x 39 feet to present property; in September, Loom Fixers Association dedicated its textile building to public use; building contained all the necessary machinery for the teaching of the textile art and was fitted at the cost of \$15,000; in November, executive council of the National Loom Fixers Association discussed the increased work for loom fixers in the construction of the new types of looms, and discussed also subject of a standard list of prices; present Federation of the Textile Operatives of America was not approved by the council, but an annual congress of representatives was favored; delegate was appointed to represent the National Loom Fixers at the textile convention to be held in Washington in December. — Loom fixers of Davol Mills voted not to work overtime. — Weavers of Stafford Mills appointed committee to effect adjustment of their wages, claiming they did not receive the full 10 per cent advance; later, weavers of Mill No. 1 voted to leave work unless their grievance was remedied; on one style of work they claimed cuts were longer than formerly, so that wages were not as high as before the 10 per cent advance; management denied claim; weavers later reconsidered decision to strike.

February. Secretaries of textile unions who conferred with Chief of District Police in regard to enforcement of 58-hour law reported that he gave instructions to local inspectors to prosecute any mill employing women and minors after 6 P.M. who had worked in another mill during the day. *March.* Weavers of American Linen Co. received report of interview with officials of the mill, who promised to remedy filling which was poor; they denied change in length of cuts. — Master Builders Association, in response to request of the B. T. C. for reduction in hours of labor to 8 hours with no reduction in wages, voted to continue the 9-hour day; in May, after considering proposition of Trades Council, voted to ratify former action, and refused to make any concession regarding shorter hours during present year; suggested, however, that if trade would warrant it they would consider an increase of wages about July 1. — The Cotton Manufacturers Association and the 5 secretaries of the local textile unions representing the Textile Council conferred on sliding scale of wages; no definite settlement was reached, but the secretaries promised to report the matter back to their unions and if they would consent to adoption of the manufacturers' scale the leaders would not object.

April. Weavers of Weetamoo Mills, cottons, discussed the number of yards in certain cuts, price paid for weaving same they alleged to be inadequate; on the other hand, same price was paid for weaving cuts of less length; it was decided to strike unless matter was adjusted; later, weavers were addressed by secretary of Weavers Union who reported that mill officials had decided, by way of compromise, to offer to pay 23 cents per cut instead of 22.16 cents; offer accepted. — Master plumbers and steamfitters considered

proposition of master builders to join in resisting demands of the workmen; no action was taken except to appoint a committee to again confer with master builders. — National organizer of the National Carpenters and Joiners Union with committee from the Fall River Carpenters Union met delegation from Master Builders Association and made formal demand for 8-hour day with same pay as for 9 hours, to go into effect May 1. — Carpenters and Joiners Union instructed delegates to the B. T. C. to advocate a strike on May 7, if demand for an 8-hour day was not complied with. — Master masons held conference with representatives of the Masons, Plasterers, and Bricklayers unions in regard to 8-hour day, but refused to grant any concessions.

May. Masons, Plasterers, and Bricklayers unions decided to postpone definite action in regard to striking until they received the sanction of the National organization with which they were affiliated; in June, Bricklayers and Masons Union voted to notify boss masons that the bricklayers and masons would continue to work 9 hours per day throughout the present year; action was said to have been brought about by assurances of boss masons that on Jan. 1, 1901, the 8-hour day would be granted. — Iron molders formed preliminary organization. — Plumbers Union voted to strike for 8-hour day on May 21. *June.* Carders Union voted to purchase \$1,000 worth of stock in the proposed new co-operative mill with funds of the union; in August, Carders Protective Association voted to pay curtailment benefits, each member out of work for one month, as a result of curtailment, to receive one week's pay, the amounts to be graded in proportion to the individual payments made by each member of the association; in September, Carders executive committee announced that \$1,500 was disbursed in one week in curtailment benefits; in October, Carders Union endorsed efforts which were made to bring about a consolidation of textile workers throughout the country; decided to pay all members who had been idle 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks, on account of curtailment of production, one week's benefit. — Slasher Tenders Union voted to subscribe \$250 for stock in the proposed new co-operative mill. *August.* Sum of \$75 was paid in curtailment allowances to members of the Back Boys Union. *September.* Carpenters Union received first instalment of strike pay from the headquarters of the Carpenters Brotherhood in Philadelphia; members of union were on strike early in summer. *December.* Labor union men were appealed to for assistance by Southern operatives out on strike; matter at issue was the unwillingness of the manufacturers to allow their operatives to organize labor unions; aid was promised in fighting for right to organize.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In February, received complaint from Hatters Union that some local stores were selling hats made by manufacturers of another state employing non-union help, and a committee was appointed to request storekeepers to stop sale of such hats; delegation representing teachers of primary and intermediate schools appealed to C. L. U. for aid in securing increased wages. *March.* Organizing committee of C. L. U. reported meeting of journeymen barbers for organization; local secretary was instructed to communicate with secretary of C. L. U. of Lawrence in order to get members of that body to use their influence with the representatives from Lawrence to vote for the anti-overtime bill; received complaint from the brewery workers' delegates that some local brewers were declining to sign International Brewery Workers contract of prices; it was decided to give employers an opportunity to sign said contract before taking further action; passed vote to boycott goods of any firm holding out against union prices. *September.* Appointed committee of 3 to assist committee on municipal affairs in an effort to have the 8-hour law enforced in connection with the building of new schoolhouses.

WEAVERS UNION. In January, Weavers' executive committee received report that 2 minors, girls, who refused to work a Saturday afternoon in the Cornell Mills had been discharged. *February.* Voted to authorize treasurer to pay any assessments made for expenses that Textile Union might incur in opposing night work in the mills, and resolutions were adopted against New York *Sun* for alleged opposition to unionism; later, executive committee received complaint of alleged grievance at mill of American Linen Co., advance of 4 cents having been allowed on one style in the looms, while prices paid for other counts were unsatisfactory; secretary was instructed to confer with mill officials. *March.* Weavers' executive committee discussed the sliding scale, and opinion was expressed that the slight concession of manufacturers was not sufficient, and that the proposition would be opposed unless further concessions were made; many complaints were made of poor filling, which made weavers' work more difficult and reduced their wages. *June.* Weavers Union voted to assist the clerks to obtain a weekly half-holiday during the summer, and to request members and operatives in general to refuse patronage to storekeepers who refused to grant the desired concessions; voted to subscribe for 100 shares of stock in the proposed new co-operative mill, which meant an investment of \$2,500 of the funds of the union. *August.* Voted \$25 to strikers of Jamestown, N. Y.;

later, Weavers Protective Association voted to pay curtailment benefits to weavers who were, had been, or would thereafter be out of work for 2 weeks. Benefits voted were: For 15-cent members in full standing, \$5; for 10-cent members in full standing, \$3; for 15-cent members in half benefit, \$2.50; for 10-cent members in half benefit, \$1.50. Later, Weavers' executive committee accepted report of the secretary and treasurer which showed a disbursement of \$5,308 in curtailment allowances during one week. *September.* Weavers' executive committee announced that \$7,000 had been paid in recent curtailment benefits. *October.* Paid a death claim of \$60; over 100 claims paid since establishment of the fund, Jan. 1, 1896. *November.* Report was made that since Aug. 11, when first curtailment allowances were paid, \$7,305.50 had been paid by the Weavers Association of Fall River. *December.* Weavers' executive committee received report of secretary to the effect that he had secured an advance in a certain mill on one grade of goods of 8 per cent and on another 10 per cent; in a few mills the weavers had complained of poor filling; attention of mill officials had been called to complaints, and they promised to try and have the matter remedied.

SPINNERS UNION. In January, Spinners' executive committee announced that the union would not recognize any spinner who worked nights, whether or not he was employed during the day. Spinners Union paid following benefits during year 1899: Stoppages, \$842.25; accidents, \$315.60; deaths of members, \$300; deaths of members' wives, \$150; victimized members, \$48.65; grants to Marlborough shoe workers, \$100; mill firemen, \$50; Taftville spinners who were locked out, \$50. Later, union received complaint that spinners of the Shove Mills who refused to work overtime were threatened by management that their mules would be thrown out, and ring-spinning frames substituted; in case of such action the union decided to support spinners, whether financial members or not, as it was opposed to overtime work. *February.* Voted to enforce rule regarding overtime work, all members who worked nights or Saturday afternoons to be dropped from benefit and membership in union. *March.* Voted \$10 to woodworkers of Austin, Pa., who were on strike against reduction in wages; later, Spinners' executive committee heard complaint of a spinner who was discharged from one of the mills because of trouble with a back boy, through the latter not putting in his roving; committee appointed to investigate. *April.* Voted to adhere to resolution adopted last September not to accept any dues from members who had worked nights since that time. *June.* In accordance with request of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union, it was voted to withdraw patronage from stores where keepers refused to give clerks a weekly half-holiday during the summer; voted to make no investment of union money in the proposed co-operative mill. *July.* Spinners Union adopted motion that all members of the association should be paid the regular stoppage allowance on all time lost, in excess of one week, as a result of curtailing production by the mills, irrespective of how the curtailment was carried out by the manufacturers. *August.* Union paid stoppage allowances to spinners of 12 mills to amount of \$714; grant was for 6 days in each case except the Davol Mills and the Merchants Manufacturing Co., where the men were idle only 5 days; later, union paid curtailment allowances amounting to \$315 to spinners of the Laurel Lake, Stafford, Durfee, Slade, and Tecumseh mills and the Sagamore Manufacturing Co.; also paid \$8 to the Back Boys Union; still later, union paid \$725 in curtailment allowances to spinners of the Barnard Manufacturing Co., Richard Borden Manufacturing Co., Merchants Manufacturing Co., Stafford and Slade mills, Troy Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, Weetamoe Mills, and Union Cotton Manufacturing Co.; members of the Back Boys Union from the Merchants Manufacturing Co., Stafford Mills, and Union Cotton Manufacturing Co. received \$62. *September.* Paid \$1,478 in curtailment allowances, and the Back Boys Union paid \$122 in curtailment allowances; later, Spinners Union paid \$380.10 in curtailment benefits to spinners of the Border City Manufacturing Co., Tecumseh, Mechanics, and Wampanoag mills; later, Spinners' executive committee decided to pay curtailment allowances to spinners of those mills which curtailed production beyond the period regarding which the manufacturers first agreed. *December.* Spinners' executive committee instructed officers of union to affix their signatures to a petition of the Boston C. L. U. asking that a law be enacted in favor of submitting amendments of the constitution to the people on petition of 50,000 voters.

GLOUCESTER. In March, granite manufacturers received demand from granite workers, who were distinct from the cutters, for 20 per cent increase and 8-hour day and were given until April 1 to reply. — Striking Stoneworkers Union voted to change name to Quarrymen's Union and to receive charter from A. F. of L.; this union is composed of quarrymen, steam drillers, engineers, blacksmiths, and paving cutters, there being 730 members from various quarries on Cape Ann. — Threatened strike in quarries on Cape

Ann, except strike of the cutters, was averted by acceptance by the Gloucester companies of compromise offer of 10 per cent advance on last year's prices made by the Quarry-workers Union.

Grafton. In January, striking weavers formed union.

Great Barrington. In February, Mechanics Protective Association voted to go upon 9-hour day April 1, as per agreement between contractors and mechanics.

Greenfield. In March, journeymen carpenters voted to ask contractors for 9-hour day without reduction in wages. *July.* Painters and decorators formed temporary organization with object of obtaining 9-hour day and \$2 wages; it was proposed to ally themselves with the Baltimore union.

HAVERHILL. In January, Union 2, B. & S. W., settled daily hours of labor in local shops; later, the union voted to affiliate with the other shoe workers unions in the city as an independent body. The general body was composed of Union No. 2, B. & S. W., the McKay Stitchers Union, Union No. 1, B. & S. W., the Stitchers Union, and the Cutters Union; Union No. 2, B. & S. W., to be a central body, having branches in Lynn, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Newburyport, and Wakefield, Mass., Somersworth and Wolfboro', N. H.

February. Cigarmakers formed union; in October, voted to levy assessment for the benefit of the cigarmakers in the strike at Dayton, Ohio; in November, voted to make assessment to continue the blue label agitation; liquor dealers signed an agreement to handle nothing but label-marked, union-made goods; work to be extended to restaurant keepers, grocers, and druggists.

April. Hand-turn shoe workmen decided to take annual Saturday half-holiday commencing May 1 for an indefinite period.—Master carpenters and builders endorsed movement of Carpenters Union for 8-hour day to go into effect May 1; no decision was reached relative to the wage scale; in May, executive committee of the Carpenters Union, in attempt to enforce demand for 8-hour day, decided to order all carpenters to leave work on "unfair" contracts May 9.

May. Painters formed temporary organization; in June, held mass meeting, formed union, and applied to National body for a charter.—Barbers Union discussed habit of members working in clubhouses Sundays, and decided practice must stop; in June, boss barbers and a committee from the C. L. U. conferred in relation to the proposed health ordinance in Boston regulating various shops there, and voted to present following rules to the Board of Health for consideration:

1. The place of business, together with all the furniture, shall be kept at all times in clean condition.
2. Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water after each separate use thereof.
3. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person.
4. Alum, or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form, and applied on a towel.
5. The use of a powder-puff is prohibited.
6. The use of sponges is prohibited.
7. Every barber shop shall be provided with hot and cold water.
8. No person shall be allowed to use any barber shop as a dormitory.
9. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately after serving each customer.

June. Central Labor Union voted to take steps to prevent sales of non-union cigars as far as possible in stores of city; in October, C. L. U. opened its new building to be known as the "labor headquarters;" in December, C. L. U. took action relative to the agreement of the clothing dealers of the city in refusing to advertise in the various methods through circulars and programmes for fairs, concerts, etc.; committee was appointed to wait on the Clothing Dealers Association in relation to the matter.—Haverhill Clothing Clerks Association passed resolutions petitioning the Haverhill Clothiers and Furnishers Association to close stores Fridays at noon during July and August.

July. Adjourned meeting of the master builders and journeymen carpenters was held and it was decided to continue the 8-hour system, the employers paying their help according to ability.

August. Mass meeting of the coal and grain handlers, teamsters, drivers, elevator, and mill employés was held with intention of forming a union organization for protection as

far as wage scales were concerned; preliminary steps were taken to perfect an organization to affiliate with the C. L. U.

September. About 70 bartenders met and further completed organization to affiliate with the C. L. U.

October. Stitchers Union perfected organization; many new members were admitted and plans were laid for the coming introduction of price lists. — E. F. Lang, shoes, made application and was granted right to use official stamp of the L. P. U.; in December, made application for use of stamp of B. & S. W. U.; general agent of union organized help employed into the B. & S. W. U. with exception of the lasters, who, belonging to their own organization, and having furnished the factory with their stamp, requested that the trouble should be settled between the 2 unions; trouble still pending at end of year.

December. Knipe Bros. of Bradford closed contract with L. P. U. for use of the union stamp. — Committee on printing of the city voted to refer back to the City Council the document which provided for the union label on all city printing, with the recommendation that it ought not to pass.

HOLYOKE. In January, Union No. 390 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America voted to demand increase of 25 cents per day beginning May 1. — Bricklayers Union notified contractors of demand of 50 cents per hour, or \$4 for 8-hour day after March 1 on all new contracts; in February, Contractors Union voted not to grant demand of Bricklayers Union for 50 cents per hour for 8-hour day; later, Bricklayers and Plasterers Union decided to stand by their demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour, making 50 cents per hour for their work; in March, strike occurred; later, Bricklayers Union decided to make proposition in the nature of a compromise to the manufacturers in hopes of settling strike; in April, Bricklayers Union received communication from the international union stating that 53,000 members would be assessed \$1 each to aid the Holyoke men, and of this amount the local union would receive 75 cents of each dollar. — Painters Union made demand of employers of minimum rate of wages of \$2.25 per day; in February, master painters of this city, Easthampton, and Northampton voted to grant \$2.25 per day to painters; voted that in future journeymen discontinue practice of taking work independently of employers; also voted to ask Board of Public Works that contracts for painting public buildings be let to master painters instead of being let out with general contract for a building or to individual painters who were not master-painters; in April, Painters Union voted to call off all union men employed in shops where non-union men were also employed.

May. Jack spinners of woollen mills formed permanent organization with about 75 members; to affiliate with C. L. U. *June.* Word received from conference committees of the Lafayette and Baltimore International Unions of Painters, advising consolidation of the 2 branches which have disagreed for some time; general vote was taken which resulted in favoring consolidation. — Retail Clerks Union completed organization with membership of about 100; union voted to admit women clerks of city. *July.* Bartenders held special meeting and concurred in action of C. L. U. and voted to allow the strikers to receive pay from the union at the rate of \$15 per week while strike continued; in September, the bartenders of this city received \$200 from the National Brewery Workers Union, which union also voted a \$3 benefit to every bartender in the recent strike.

August. English-speaking carpenters and joiners formed organization. — Typographical Union appointed committee to meet the boss printers and present the new wage scale of the union for consideration; voted to give the bartenders financial aid to reimburse them in their fight against Ballentine ale. *September.* Several local unions joined with the unions of Springfield in a parade in the latter city to celebrate Labor Day. *October.* Committee from the Building Trades Union appeared before the Board of Public Works and informed the members that they would stop work on both the school buildings of the city unless the contractors were required to employ union men; union agreed to wait a week until Board could see what arrangements could be made with the firm. — Clerks Union received its charter; 135 members were enrolled. *December.* Board of Health held special meeting to consider request of the labor union to have the bread sold in the city bear the union label; there was no opposition to the union, but the Board passed a vote that it was injurious to have any foreign substance stuck on the bread offered for sale as it might be a danger to health. — Painters of this city, Springfield, and Northampton formed an association committee for the purpose of helping each other in labor matters.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In March, received request of State Branch, A. F. of L., for assistance of local union in urging upon Legislature passage of an act to authorize cities

to establish death benefit and retirement funds for their employes; local union endorsed bill. Later, the C. L. U. voted to endorse strike of Bricklayers Union in struggle with contractors; in response to complaint of United Hatters of North America that certain clothing firms of this city were handling goods sold by a Boston firm which bought of a New Jersey manufacturer, who was on "unfair list," firms were interviewed and difficulty settled; resolution was adopted endorsing stand taken by the Municipal Lighting League regarding municipal ownership of the electric plant of Holyoke. *May.* Adopted resolutions favoring bill shortening hours of labor; in answer to communications in regard to the Grout, or butterine bill, replies were received from Senators Hoar and Lodge in which they agreed to oppose the bill; recognized the Bootblacks Union and received delegates from it. *June.* Decided to fine members patronizing alleged unfair liquor saloons; it was announced that freight handlers were to organize and affiliate with the union; applications were received from the Mason Tenders and Wire Weavers unions to affiliate with the union; Electrical Workers Union No. 94 became affiliated with the C. L. U. *July.* Voted that bartenders in saloons which sold a certain ale should go on strike July 23; every branch of the C. L. U. imposed a fine upon members patronizing saloons where this ale was sold, the fines ranging from \$2 to \$50. *August.* Endorsed resolution, or endless-chain letter, which was circulated relative to the American Tobacco Trust Co. which was declared antagonistic to the interests of organized labor; union instructed secretary to prepare resolutions to be presented to the Mayor and commissioners protesting against granting liquor licenses to unfair saloons and to persons known to be antagonistic to organized labor. Later, word having been received that the strike trouble at the Ballentine breweries had been settled and that their lager beer brewery as well as their ale brewery had become union, the C. L. U. appointed a committee to notify the saloon keepers not to put in the ale until the union should have received official information from the National Brewers Union in regard to Ballentine ale having become a union product. Later, C. L. U. received confirmation of the report and decided to declare the boycott off on the product of the Ballentine breweries; committee was appointed to visit saloon keepers who had not taken back bartenders who left their positions because of the strike, and ascertain if the men were to be taken back; a vote of thanks was tendered to all saloon keepers who co-operated with the union in its fight against unfair goods. *October.* Received report of formation of a teamsters' union of 85 members. *November.* Three unfair barber shops were recently placed on the fair list; report was received of the organization of cloth finishers' and horseshoers' unions; Bakers Union reported that an unfair shop had been put on fair list.

BREWERY WORKERS UNION. In June, at meeting of Central Labor Union, agreement was signed between local Brewery Workers Union and the Springfield Breweries Co. which contained provisions as follows: That only union men shall be employed at the Hampden Brewery; that no foreman shall do the work of a journeyman; that for the 6 summer months 10 hours shall constitute a day's work, and for the 6 winter months 9 hours; that Sunday work shall be done only on urgent necessity, and double wages shall at such times be received, the same being true of Labor Day; that promotions shall be made in turn if the requisite ability is present; that employes may be discharged only for drunkenness, negligence, incapability, and disobedience, not for sickness, and a workman who is sick is to have his position kept for him until he returns; that the workmen can board and room where they choose; that they are to have free beer during working hours; that men are not to be hired on the recommendation of customers; that in dull times the men shall be laid off a week at a time in rotation, and not more than 3 weeks in one season; that employers shall not keep the wages back; that in case union men cannot be obtained locally the union shall have 36 hours to get them outside of Holyoke; that on occasions of serious differences arising, the Breweries Co. shall appoint 2 men, and the workmen 2 men, these to choose a fifth, and the decision of this body shall be final; scale of wages running from \$16 to \$21 weekly was provided. The disagreement between employers and employes in the Ballentine Brewery, Newark, N. J., was supported by a boycott of the product, with result as outlined in items relating to the Central Labor Union.

Hopedale. In July, retail clerks of this town and Milford were organized at Milford as a branch of the International Clerks Union with 54 charter members.

Hudson. In September, bartenders of this town joined with those of Marlborough and Maynard in forming Local 92 of the Bartenders International League at Marlborough.

LAWRENCE. In March, Journeymen Tailors Union 244 presented demand to all employing tailors for 10 per cent advance in wages. Six firms signed agreement, and the

other 2 notified union of intention to pay increased price, but refused to sign agreement; later, the union voted to order a strike at all shops which failed to grant the requested advance in wages. *April.* Central Labor Union endorsed strike of tailors and voted to empower the label and grievance committee to co-operate with the tailors conducting the strike; voted to urge congressman from this district to support bill increasing the wages of government employes in Washington; voted to endorse action of Brewers Union in boycotting product of brewers violating the union's regulations; in June, voted to extend financial aid to striking carpenters. *May.* Painters and paper hangers voted to demand 8-hour day with \$2 wages, and notified Employers Association and Master Painters Association; later, voted to demand 8-hour day beginning May 16. — Temporary organization of textile operatives was formed. *June.* Machinists held meeting and voted to demand a 9-hour day to go into effect July 16. *September.* Labor Day was celebrated with a parade of the various trades; in the afternoon the C. L. U. held its annual field day at the riding park. — Carpenters, Machinists, Painters, Building Laborers, and Bricklayers unions joined in one brotherhood, to be known as the Union Building Trades Council. *October.* Plasterers Union was admitted to the Union Building Trades Council.

LOWELL. In January, Plumbers Union appointed committee to confer with master plumbers in regard to raise in wages. — Temporary organization of Building Trades Council was perfected. — Ingrain weavers of Bigelow Carpet Co. appointed committee to confer with agent of company regarding increase of wages; later, received refusal of request; machinists were refused request made to company for increased wages. — Leather Workers and Shavers Union appointed committee to inform management of White Bros. & Co.'s tannery of the American Hide & Leather Co. that the compulsory sick benefit fund was not managed in a manner satisfactory to employes. — Carpenters Union favored shorter working-day and appointed committee to confer with master builders relative to this matter, and also as to regulation of wage schedule; in March, Carpenters Union 49 voted to make following demands of contractors to go into effect May 1: Nine-hour day with \$2.50 as minimum rate of wages, all overtime to be paid for at rate of 40 cents per hour, Sundays and legal holidays at 55 cents per hour; in September, Lovell branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America voted favorably upon request of Print Workers Union for moral and financial aid. — Executive committee of Carders and Pickers Union urged delegates to exert their influence upon members of Legislature to enact law making 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. limit of operations in the mills; in April, Carders and Pickers Union voted to ask local representatives and senators to vote in favor of bill to abolish overtime; in September, union heard representatives from the Print Workers Union in regard to their strike and voted to assist them morally and financially. — Weavers Union received report that in one of the Boot Mills, although wages had been raised, weave lengths had been increased from 42 yards to various lengths up to a maximum of 52 yards, resulting in decreased wages. — Leather Workers Protective Union voted to order strike in White Bros. & Co.'s tannery because of failure of company to adjust alleged wage grievances; later, strikers held meeting and refused to return to work because of refusal of firm to give written statement to the effect that there would be no lockout after leather now being affected by chemicals was saved; passed resolutions protesting against use of police in guarding factory; later, committee was appointed by the A. F. of L. to confer with committee of State Branch, A. F. of L., with object of bringing strike to a successful issue; in February, striking employes voted to resume work, this action being result of a conference held between the manager of the tannery, president of the State Branch, A. F. of L., member of State Board of Arbitration, member of the A. F. of L., and president of local Leather Workers Union; settlement was on basis of Danvers schedule, and it was agreed that any future troubles should be settled by arbitration; in September, Leather Workers Union 7061 voted to help Print Workers Union in its trouble with the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. and the Hamilton Manufacturing Co.; sum of \$25 was contributed. — Bricklayers Union No. 31 sent request to contractors that beginning first of May 42 cents per hour be the maximum pay for 8 hours' work, and 56 cents for sewer work. — Painters and decorators formed temporary organization; in February, Painters Union became permanent organization with 50 charter members.

February. Knitters formed temporary organization. — Local branch of International Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers voted to join State Branch, A. F. of L. — Typographical Union voted to form Allied Trades Council to be composed of Typographical Union, Printing Pressmen's Union, and Press Feeders Union; later, council granted union label to C. I. Hood & Co., their employes having joined unions of their trades; later,

Typographical Union adopted new wage scale to go into effect March 5, and adopted resolutions condemning New York *Sun* and appointed committee to induce dealers not to handle paper until trouble was settled; later, Allied Printing Trades Council completed organization; in April, made demand on proprietors of local printing offices for 9-hour day and increased wages and requested answer by April 10. Demands made were as follows: Book compositors, \$13.50 per week; job compositors and stonemen, \$15 per week; day "ad" men, \$15 per week; day linotype operators, \$15 per week; night linotype operators, \$18 per week, 8 hours per night; night "ad" men, \$18 per week, 8 hours per night; piece work, 30 cents per 1,000 ems; overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and legal holidays, double time. The pressmen asked: Job pressmen, \$13.50 per week; cylinder pressmen, \$18 per week; pressmen performing job and cylinder work, \$18 per week; newspaper offices, day web pressmen, \$18 per week; newspaper offices, night web pressmen, \$21 per week; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; double time for Sundays and legal holidays.

March. Stonemasons formed permanent organization; in May, voted not to work on foundations erected by non-union men.—Lathers voted to ask \$1.75 per thousand for journeymen on and after May 1, 1900.—Retail clerks perfected temporary organization; later, Retail Clerks International Protective Association decided to print cards to distribute in the stores to indicate affiliation with the union; all labor organizations instructed members to insist on being served by union clerks in the different stores.—Weavers of the Faulkner Mills of the American Woollen Co. voted to demand increase of wages from 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents to 6 cents per yard, and voted to strike in case of refusal of demand; strike ensued; in April, striking weavers organized union and voted to accept offer of State Board of Arbitration to try and adjust difficulty with employers.—Spinners of the Bigelow Carpet Co., Lowell branch, voted to strike because, as members of a union, they could not make yarn for non-union weavers. *August.* Textile Council heard report from the woollen spinners that committee from their union held conference with agent of the Middlesex Co. and received promise that old scale of wages would be maintained; in October, Textile Council voted to undertake the work of tutoring operatives, through voluntary instruction, in casting up margins in order to figure the cost of production.—Cotton Spinners Union voted \$25 to aid striking steel railway employes of St. Louis.

September. The city appropriated \$1,000 for the celebration of Labor Day; a parade of the various trades was held which was reviewed by the city government.—Loom Fixers Union heard committee from the Print Workers Union and promised moral and financial support.—Annual convention of the National Loom Fixers Association held in this city; one of the principal matters to come before the convention was a recommendation that no local union be allowed to strike without the consent of the National officers; if any did so, said union would be wholly responsible for its action; report of committee on labor resolutions was accepted; it contained a resolution condemning the action of corporations in running mills overtime; a resolution condemning the action of those representatives and senators of the State Legislature who voted against the overtime bill, and demanding that laws be enacted and enforced to put a stop to overtime work of any kind, and demanding the election of local factory inspectors by the people; a resolution condemning the action of corporations in reducing wages instead of curtailing production when the market was overstocked; a recommendation to all labor organizations to use their influence with congressmen and senators to obtain a National 8-hour day; a resolution endorsing the action of the cotton operatives of the South in pledging themselves not to work more than 10 hours per day after May 1, 1901.—Spinners Union heard statement of members of the Print Workers Union in regard to the strike and voted \$100 to the cause; question of joining the Amalgamation of Cotton Operatives of America was discussed and favored by the members, and delegates to the convention to be held in Boston were instructed to use their own judgment in the matter; in November, discussed overtime work. *November.* Job printing offices of Lawler & Co. and F. A. M. Tobin adopted union label.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. In March, the Allied Printing Trades Council reported that the *Sunday Telegram* had been granted use of label; the Print Workers Union reported grievance against the Lowell Bleachery, where, it was alleged, a woman was discharged because she was a trustee of the union. *October.* Voted that it was inexpedient to send a delegate to the National Convention of the Federation of Labor to be held in Kentucky in December.—Organizing committee was instructed to meet a delegation representing the local barbers for the purpose of organization. *November.* Reported that the difficulty between the *Courier-Citizen* and the central body was settled, and that union label of Allied Printing Trades Council had been placed in the *Courier-Citizen* office, it becom-

ing a strictly union firm. — *Morning Mail Corp.* applied for use of label. *December.* Council ordered communication sent to Board of Police asking them to enforce law in reference to the closing of barber shops at 12 o'clock Saturday nights.

PRINT WORKERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. In January, print works operatives organized as the Print Workers Protective Association of Lowell. *February.* Voted to become affiliated with State Branch, A. F. of L. *August.* Request of Print Workers Union for an advance of wages, or for time and one-quarter for overtime was refused by employers; in consequence, print workers of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. voted not to do overtime work under present conditions. *September.* At special meeting of the Print Workers Union, the print workers of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. voted to join striking print workers of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., they having the same grievance; union asked that overtime work should cease, or that employés be credited with time and one-quarter for such work. Later, union received report of committee appointed to confer with agent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. to the effect that he refused to grant their request of time and one-quarter for overtime; it was voted that no more overtime be worked. *October.* Print Workers Union voted to appoint committee to solicit assistance for print workers who had not obtained work since strike.

LYNN. In January, Painters and Decorators Local Union No. 111 voted to fix rate of wages for coming year at \$2.50 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1900. — Typographical Union was admitted to membership in the Central Trades Union. — Carpenters Union voted to ask for increase of 25 cents per day and 8-hour day beginning May 1; in May, held mass meeting and voted to strike May 7 in all but 3 shops; in June, the executive committee of the Carpenters Union conferred with Hastings & Sons Publishing Co. and settled the difference arising out of the trouble with the contractor on the new *Item* building, the firm promising to carry out original agreement which was that all carpenters employed on the building should be union men; union therefore agreed to withdraw boycott of the *Item*. — Lynn Lasters Assembly of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance opposed introduction of stamp label of B. & S. W. U. in local factories; report received that the National organization had procured loan of \$730 from the English B. & S. W. U. — New union of retail clerks adopted constitution and by-laws and held mass meeting in favor of shorter hours; in February, Lynn Retail Clerks Association sent request to proprietors of retail stores to shorten hours of labor by granting following schedule: Open at 8 A.M.; close Monday at 9 P.M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 6 P.M., and on Saturday as usual; close all day on holidays, keeping open night before, and every night for one week previous to Christmas; in March, women clerks organized as Woman's Auxiliary of the Lynn Retail Clerks Association; in September, Lynn Retail Clerks Association voted to endorse the cigarmakers' label and all other union labels. *February.* Hand-Turn Workmen's Union voted to endorse action of executive board of general union which decided to levy assessment of 10 cents per week on all members of entire district for striking workmen of Joseph Dickinson. — Central Labor Union passed resolutions favoring bill before Legislature that age of minors employed in Massachusetts be raised from 14 to 16 years, and that senators and representatives of Lynn districts be requested to support bill; endorsed request of Retail Clerks Association for shorter hours. In December, at meeting of C. L. U., the action of certain candidates for municipal offices in not having the label of the Typographical Union on their printing was discussed, and resolutions were passed calling upon members of organized labor to withhold their votes from those whose printing showed their antagonism to organized labor by the use of non-union printing. — Lynn local branch No. 73 of National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés formed permanent organization with 36 charter members. *March.* Convention was held with object of reorganizing old Lasters Protective Union of America; delegates were present from Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Marblehead, Newburyport, North Adams, and Pittsfield. *April.* Machinists were reorganized into a lodge of the International Association of Machinists. *June.* Journeymen barbers organized as Lynn Journeymen Barbers Association. — Bartenders organized as Local Union 86 of the Bartenders International League of America with 60 charter members; league affiliated with A. F. of L.; later, organization was completed with 105 members.

July. Cigarmakers Union No. 65 forwarded \$500 to aid the locked-out cigarmakers in New York City; voted to contribute \$40 monthly for the same object until the difficulty was adjusted; voted to endorse union label of the B. & S. W. U. *August.* William Perry and W. F. Searle, successors to Wilkinson & Perry, printers, signed agreement with the Typographical Union and adopted the union label. *October.* Lynn Grocery and Provision Clerks Association held open meeting at which desire of some of the merchants to keep stores open Thursday afternoons was discussed; association has had half-

holiday for 4 years and wanted to continue same. Later, another open meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the continuance of the Thursday half-holiday; address was made on benefits of organization and the assistance of the C. L. U. was promised in any controversy which might arise with the proprietors of grocery stores over the half-holiday question; determination to maintain the half-holiday was expressed and the co-operation of all grocery clerks in the city was advocated; union determined to prevent small grocery stores from keeping open and selling groceries on Sundays. — Carpenters interested in the formation of a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America met here; in November, new Lynn Carpenters Union was organized with 42 members; charter was received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; wages in the service of contractors to remain as at present, \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day, and for jobbing \$3 per day. *November.* Glaziers Union of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance considered advisability of withdrawing from that organization and applying for a charter in the National Union of Glaziers and Morocco Workers which was affiliated with the A. F. of L.; after discussion, matter was taken under advisement.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION. In January, Lynn Cutters Assembly, K. of L., rejected proposition submitted for organization of cutters in factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., in B. & S. W. U.; proposition was that they should take out charter in B. & S. W. U. without surrendering membership in K. of L., all required of them being weekly dues of 16½ cents to treasury of National union. Firm desired union label, which could not be had until all employés were members of B. & S. W. U.; later, employés of the firm, with the exception of the lasters, cutters, and women stitchers, decided to form a mixed union in B. & S. W. U. Later, women stitchers, cutters, and packing-room employés adopted resolutions condemning alleged attempt to coerce employés to join B. & S. W. U.; firm announced its position neutral. *February.* Cutters refused proposition that they should be admitted to B. & S. W. U. by their cards in K. of L. without initiation fee, and if they left a factory controlled by B. & S. W. U. they should be given withdrawal card and might again unite with K. of L. *March.* D. A. Donovan & Co. adopted stamp of B. & S. W. U. with provision that while firm retained stamp there were to be no strikes, all labor difficulties to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration for settlement; firm agreed to employ only union workers. Later, the cutters, being members of the K. of L., refused to join the B. & S. W. U., this being required by the firm adopting the union stamp. Cutters submitted agreement which was to last for one year between the firm and Cutters Assembly No. 3662, K. of L., and which specified that the firm should recognize said assembly as the only organization of shoe cutters in the city, and employ only members of said organization; also that firm would not discharge any employé for refusing to join B. & S. W. U., and would not coerce or influence any employé to join this union. Firm declined to sign agreement, discharged the cutters, and strike resulted. *April.* Trouble was practically adjusted by agreement between B. & S. W. U. and Cutters Assembly, K. of L., that when the B. & S. W. U. had 250 shoe cutters in its organization the Cutters Assembly, K. of L., would merge in the B. & S. W. U. In the meantime, the B. & S. W. U. would recognize union card of K. of L. and members of the Cutters Assembly would have same privileges in local factories as members of the B. & S. W. U. *May.* The B. & S. W. U. completed organization of shoe factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., about 300 employés of firm now being members; Lynn Lasters Union voted to give withdrawal card to all its members working in the factory, and the lasters joined the B. & S. W. U.; Cutters Union worked in harmony with B. & S. W. U., according to previous arrangements.

MARLBOROUGH. In September, Local 92 of the Bartenders International League was instituted, being composed of bartenders from this city, Hudson, and Maynard. *October.* Annual convention of the State Branch, A. F. of L., was held, 93 delegates representing 96,000 organized workers being present; an address was made by F. K. Foster, chairman of the legislative committee, in which he recommended the selection of an auxiliary legislative committee to act in conjunction with the legislative committee; John F. Tobin of the B. & S. W. U. advocated the more general use of labelled goods and spoke against prison labor; in his annual report, President Weener of the A. F. of L. recommended a State university for the children of laboring people, and an independent labor party. Proposition was submitted urging the uniforming of members of trades unions and was referred to committee on resolutions; it was decided to write to the management of telegraph companies and request them to have their printed matter bear the label of the allied printing trades; attention was called to the necessity of the hours of labor being reduced for electrical workers; convention was urged to take action to obtain higher wages and shorter hours of labor for women employed in factories and in many stores of this State; resolution was adopted urging members of trades unions to support the Bar-

tenders Union by giving patronage to such members only as wear the blue button of this union; resolutions were adopted urging labor men to assist in the organization of stationary engineers, especially in Worcester and Lowell; resolutions were adopted advising the formation of direct legislation leagues throughout the State in order to facilitate the movement to obtain an amendment of the State constitution making direct legislation permissible under the law; label of the Elastic Web Weavers Union was endorsed; committee was appointed to consider a request made by representatives of the Massachusetts Liquor Dealers League requesting the co-operation of the State Branch, and stating that the dealers in the organization were ready to agree to handle union-made goods and to employ union workmen in any capacity. The question of compulsory arbitration was referred to the next convention; it was voted to drop the suggestion concerning a State university; resolution calling for a boycott of the K. of L. was discussed and a resolution was passed regretting the apparent antagonistic policy of the K. of L. to union labor products and trades union organizations; resolutions were adopted calling upon the central labor bodies throughout the State to do all in their power to organize the ice workers; delegates of the Boston Icemen's Union requested that the legislative committee of the State Branch should draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature limiting the hours of labor for icemen to 60 per week; resolutions were adopted condemning several of the ice companies in Boston for their attitude toward the Boston Icemen's Protective Union; resolutions were adopted placing a Boston and an Indiana firm of carriage and wagon workers upon the unfair list, also instructing the executive board to assist in organizing carriage and wagon workers' unions; voted to hold next annual convention in Holyoke; voted to bring before the citizens of the various cities and towns which have not adopted the 8-hour day the necessity and advisability of so doing; upon the propriety of seeking legislation for the establishment of a legal 8-hour day for all trades, the committee reported that it was not for the best interest of organized labor that any demand or even agitation in that direction be made upon the Legislature; voted to make an effort to increase the demand for union-labelled products, also the use of union buttons by retail salesmen of every mercantile occupation; concerning the proposition of the Massachusetts Liquor Dealers League, it was decided that in view of the fact that all members of the State Branch of the A. F. of L. were pledged to and do support all retail liquor dealers who were fair to organized labor, they could not discriminate between dealers whether or not members of the Liquor Dealers League; resolutions were adopted requesting the A. F. of L. to endeavor to bring about an amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Woodworkers; resolutions were adopted condemning the contract system in textile factories, especially in weaving rooms, on ground that system was a serious injury to textile workers; resolutions were adopted calling for the fixing of the hours of labor for women and minors in textile establishments at 54 per week instead of 58 as at present; resolutions were adopted condemning the refusal of employers of the striking print workers at Lowell to arbitrate differences.

Milford. In March, C. L. U. took favorable action on Milford Hospital question. — Granite Cutters Union accepted offer of settlement of the Milford Pink Granite Co. of 8-hour day at 35 cents per hour. *April.* About 50 quarrymen organized as Quarrymen's Union No. 1, under supervision of the C. L. U. *July.* Retail clerks of this town and Hopedale were organized here as a branch of the International Clerks Union with 54 charter members. — Journeymen painters, paper hangers, and decorators formed preliminary organization of Painters and Decorators Union; in August, the Painters Union became a regularly organized body. *August.* Journeymen barbers organized union; later, formally organized as branch of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America. *September.* Boss barbers held meeting and decided to close the various shops every Monday at 1 P.M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 8 P.M. and Saturdays at 11 P.M.; on holidays which follow Monday or Saturday shops to be open only during the morning, and when holidays come on any other day all shops to be open the night before; voted that new conditions should go into effect Oct. 1. *October.* Bartenders of Milford and vicinity were organized as Bartenders Protective League 96 with 25 members; only employés in licensed places were eligible for membership, and no one whose name was on a license. *November.* Plumbers Union was formed, charter received, and formal organization effected.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, Central Labor Union appointed committee to try to stop practice of minors under 14 working in mills; in July, at meeting called to consider refusal of the mill treasurers to close the cotton mills 3 days during the street fair, voted to ask manufacturers to grant 2 days' vacation during the fair. Later, the

mill treasurers having refused this second request, it was voted that the C. L. U. recommend that the delegates go before their respective unions and begin an agitation for a week's vacation every year in the month of July; in October, C. L. U. discussed matter of the reported overtime working in the mills of the city and voted that a communication signed by all the labor unions in regard to the matter be sent to the District Factory Inspector and also to Chief of District Police; it was reported that in some of the mills the help were called into the mill 5 minutes before 6.30 A.M., when the machinery was started, and if the person was not on time when the machinery was started he was considered late; matter of ticket speculation at the theatre was discussed and it was voted to draw up an ordinance to cover the doing away with the practice, to be presented to the city council. In November, C. L. U. received communication from Chief of District Police relative to charges of mills working overtime; the Chief stated that the charges made by the union officials were not borne out by the police of the district; it was voted that the secretaries of the 4 textile unions in this city visit the Chief and explain to him more in detail wherein the law was not enforced, and then if nothing satisfactory was gained the same committee was instructed to wait upon the Governor and demand that the law be lived up to. — Loom Fixers Union favored establishing a textile school and appointed a committee to arrange for opening such a school; voted \$25 to aid Fisherville strikers. In March, adopted standard list, copies of which were sent to manufacturers; in June, received word from The Draper Co., Hopedale, that one of its looms had been shipped to the union for use in the Textile School; in July, voted to ask for first 3 days of street fair carnival as holidays; in October, voted to instruct delegates to the C. L. U. to try to induce the manufacturers to shut down all the mills in the city during the last week in August or the first week in September, this to be a yearly occurrence; committee was appointed to take charge of the textile school and get it in running order. — Delegation of city laborers reported to Central Trades Union that citizens were not being given preference in work on streets. — Weavers Union heard reports of oversteaming in the mills, and voted to appoint committee to go before Legislature with complaints, promises to remedy trouble not having been kept; in February, sent weekly aid to Lonsdale strikers; in March, secretary was instructed to investigate alleged system of fining in some of the mills; in July, voted to ask for 3 days' vacation during the week of the street fair carnival; in November, discussed troubles of weavers employed by the Whitman Mills, cottons, and voted to give weavers authority to strike; committee was appointed to interview the superintendent of the mill with object of settling the differences if possible.

February. City laborers met with C. L. U. and formed temporary organization; name to be The Laborers Union. — Stone Cutters perfected temporary organization; later, notified employers of demand of \$3 for 8-hour day to take effect May 1; in April, appointed delegates to interview the various employers of the city to ascertain what they proposed to do about the demand of the stone cutters for \$3 per day and 8 hours' work on and after May 1. — Journeymen Plumbers Union 53 made demand for \$3.25 for 8-hour day beginning May 1. *April.* Spinners Union heard report of committee which attended hearings before the Legislature on the movement for shorter hours, and voted to do all in its power to have the bill passed; in May, discussed report made by a number of spinners that in some of the mills joiners had been put on in place of spinners; they were disposed to criticise the using of boys when men could be had, and sentiment was that some action should be taken to decrease number of joiners, whose inexperience resulted in turning out inferior work. *July.* Mill treasurers refused to close the cotton mills for 3 days during the street fair.

August. Textile Council voted that the secretary correspond with the manufacturers and ask them to name a date when the representatives of the labor unions and mill agents could again confer on the matter of the standard list. — Committee appointed to draw up a constitution for the American Federation of Textile Operatives met in this city and completed its work; report to be submitted at a convention to be held in September. *October.* Special meeting of the Loom Fixers' National Executive Committee was held to consider grievances which existed in the Hathaway Manufacturing Co. and the Acushnet Mill Corp.; in regard to a demand that a reduction in the size of sections be made, which had been customary in the past when extra fancy goods were put in, it was reported that the managements would reduce the sections as requested. *November.* Loom fixers employed in the Acushnet Mill Corp., cottons, and the Hathaway Manufacturing Co., cottons, held meeting and were called out on strike by president of the National union; it was alleged that too much work was put upon the men who had been asked to handle 100 Draper looms instead of 80 as formerly; fixers were to receive strike pay from the union. Later, a mass meeting of weavers employed at the Acushnet Mill Corp. and the Hathaway Manufacturing Co. was held to discuss the subject of stoppage pay while the looms

were not running, owing to the absence of the striking loom fixers; committee was appointed to wait on the treasurers of the mills to learn whether stoppage pay would be allowed by the mills. Later, weavers employed on Draper looms were promised stoppage pay.

NEWBURYPORT. In April, W. R. Usher & Son, shoes, applied for stamp of B. & S. W. U. and notified employes of intention to make factory a strictly union plant; later, stamp was granted. *May.* The Clerks Association became a permanent organization.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, Musicians Union divided into factions one of which secured the seal and charter and seceded; in April, musicians reorganized their union. — Painters formed union to be a branch of the Baltimore Union and to affiliate with the C. L. U.; in February, endorsed bill before Legislature relative to pensioning city employes; in March, decided on new schedule of wages and hours; change in wages small; hereafter day's work to be 9 instead of 10 hours, with 8 hours on city work, all changes to go into effect April 1; initiation fee raised from \$3 to \$10; in June, voted to declare a local contractor's shop "unfair" and to remove the union card, it being shown that contractor had engaged non-union painters to work on a job at a local shoe factory; this work had been declared a non-union contract, the building having been put up by non-union labor. — Central Labor Union refused to recognize either faction of new Musicians Union and referred matter to National Musicians Union; in February, C. L. U. endorsed bill before Legislature providing for retirement at certain age of any or all employes who had been in service of the city for a period of not less than 15 years, and the payment of death benefits to the families of workmen; in March, a building trades section of the C. L. U. was organized composed of Bricklayers, Painters, Carpenters, and Plumbers unions; in April, the new Teamsters Union became affiliated with the C. L. U.; executive committee of the building trades section of the C. L. U. reported that 2 firms with which agreement had not been reached before had agreed to employ only union labor on their new buildings. Special committee appointed to settle differences in the Musicians Union reported that matter had been settled, and that union would reorganize; in May, C. L. U. considered matter of strike at shoe shop of N. L. Millard & Co. which was presented by delegates from the Cutters Union; voted to endorse position of Cutters Union, and appointed committee to act with executive committee of Cutters Union; in October, C. L. U. discussed plans for adding to the building fund for the erection of a distinctively labor union building; voted to turn all the money now in the treasury above \$100 into the building fund to be kept there and used for no other purpose; committee was appointed to draw up a new constitution and by-laws which would be adequate for the present condition of the union.

February. Carpenters Union voted to demand \$2.50 per day for all union carpenters after May 1, but demand not to be allowed to interfere with contracts already begun. *March.* Clerks Union received 30 women clerks into membership; effort made to have merchants close their stores Monday evenings, in addition to Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; in May, union formed permanent organization; later, received report that all the merchants had agreed to close places of business every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evening at 6.30, beginning June 4; in July, North Adams Retail Clerks Association adopted a new constitution whereby thereafter a sick benefit of \$5 per week would be paid to all members in good and regular standing who were sick; benefit to be paid beginning with second week of sickness; death benefit of \$100 would also be paid from the National body. — Laundry workers organized and became affiliated with C. L. U. — Weavers, spinners, and carders of Greylock met to perfect organization begun some time ago. — Teamsters organized a union to become affiliated with C. L. U. *April.* Stonemasons decided to form organization. — Horseshoers Union voted to join State Branch, A. F. of L. *June.* New schedule presented by the L. P. A. to the shoe manufacturers was signed by all, to go into effect July 1, for one year; it contained one or 2 changes in price lists, wages having been increased slightly in these lines. *July.* Back Tenders Union No. 8548, A. F. of L., was organized with 37 members; voted to become affiliated with C. L. U. — Nearly all the unions of North Adams and the Carpenters Union of Adams joined in a parade and benefit concert for the striking shoe cutters of N. L. Millard & Co.; between \$600 and \$700 was realized. — Shoe Cutters Union rejected proposition made by men who were taking the places of strikers at shop of N. L. Millard & Co. to leave if they were given railroad tickets to any place they might name and various sums of money in addition. *August.* Labor unions of this city declared a boycott against a certain brew of beer made in Boston.

September. Labor Day was celebrated with a parade composed of labor unions of this

city, Adams, and Pittsfield. *October.* Four new unions were in progress of being organized, the theatrical stage workers, the boiler engineers, the stationary firemen, and the machinists. *December.* Theatrical Stage Workers Union of North Adams perfected organization.

NORTHAMPTON. In February, master painters of this city, Holyoke, and Easthampton voted to grant \$2.25 per day to painters; voted that in future journeymen discontinue practice of taking work independently of employers; also voted to ask Board of Public Works that contracts for painting public buildings be let to master painters, instead of being let out with general contract for a building or to individual painters, not master painters. *March.* Brickmasons notified contractors that after June 1 they would charge \$3.50 for 8-hour day. *September.* Celebration of Labor Day consisted of a parade of the various unions followed by speechmaking and sports at the driving park. *December.* Painters of this city, Holyoke, and Springfield formed an association committee for the purpose of helping each other in labor matters.

PITTSFIELD. In January, C. L. U. received report of settlement of differences between a local firm and Bartenders Union; in June, declared boycott against a firm of grocers, meat, fish, and fruit dealers, because of its refusal to have its clerks join the Retail Clerks Protective Association, and because it refused to close at 6 o'clock certain nights; later, boycott was raised, the firm having complied with demands of C. L. U.; boycott also declared against a merchant tailor, charge being that local union help was not employed by him. — Strikers of the J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. formed National union of textile workers. — Dry goods clerks formed temporary organization. *March.* Subordinate association of the National Association of Stationary Engineers was organized to be known as Pittsfield No. 10. *May.* Mason tenders asked for increase of pay June 1, demanding 25 cents per hour. — Painters threatened strike unless contractors dismissed non-union men; demand acceded to. — Lathers Union notified local contractors of demand for 20 cents per hundred for the work on and after June; if more than 5 nails were required it should be done by the day at rate of \$2.50, \$3, or \$3.50, this being a raise of about 5 cents per hundred over former prices. — Committee from Pittsfield branch of the Typographical Union submitted schedule of prices to local publishers and printers; schedule reduced daily hours of labor from 10 to 9, and arrangement was to have 54-hour week for printers in general, and 50 hours for operators on machines, change to go into effect July 1. *July.* Dry goods and millinery store proprietors, through a committee, notified executive committee of the C. L. U. that they declined to hold any further conference with any one regarding either the regulation of hours of labor of the clerks or in the further conduct of their business. — Coal dealers received printed schedules from their employes who had recently formed a union stating that on and after Aug. 1 the following scale of hours and wages would be demanded: Hours to be from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. except Saturday, which will be one hour less. For each hour overtime 25 cents will be asked for all employes, whether drivers or yard men. Wages are to be for drivers of double teams, \$12 per week; drivers of single teams, \$11 per week; helpers, \$10.50 per week. — Boiler makers voted to render no assistance or enter the employ of the B. & A. R.R. during the strike at the Rensselaer and West Springfield shops; in November, boiler makers drew up resolutions approving the course of the Springfield strikers in the B. & A. shops and voted to extend them all possible aid. — Master Plumbers Association of this city and Dalton dissolved because of withdrawal of one member of the association. *August.* Musicians Union decided to remove the restriction from a local hall relative to the employment of a certain number of players for entertainments. *September.* Local labor unions joined the unions of Adams and North Adams in celebrating Labor Day with a parade at North Adams; a field day was afterwards held at the fair grounds.

QUINCY. In February, Granite Manufacturers Association endorsed resolutions passed this month by New England Granite Manufacturers Association; in April, voted to renew last offer to striking cutters of 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work with minimum wage of \$2.52 per day and average wage of \$2.80, and in event of men refusing to work upon these terms to open the yards and employ men irrespective of the union. *May.* Granite Cutters National Union demanded charters of the Quincy and West Quincy branches of the union in consequence of settlement of granite strike in Quincy on 33 cents per hour minimum instead of 35 cents. — Local branches of Granite Cutters National Union took decided stand on position of maintaining the settlement effected with employers.

Randolph. In May, mixed union of the B. & S. W. U. was formed in shoe factory of Richards & Brennan and firm obtained the union stamp.

SALEM. In July, organization of a branch of the B. & S. W. U. was completed, and employés of Cass & Daley, shoes, joined union, firm having obtained union label. Firms using the union label agreed that all their employés should be members of the B. & S. W. U. Agreement was made in writing between the union and the manufacturers that there should be no strikes or lockouts, but if either party be dissatisfied the matter should be referred to the State Board of Arbitration, whose decision should be accepted by both parties as final; this covers price list, hours of labor, and everything in connection with the relations of the manufacturers and the employés. Membership in the union demanded an initiation fee of \$1 and weekly dues of 25 cents.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, 60 musicians voted to form union. — Typographical Union adopted new schedule of wages, including machine men; voted \$10 to composition pressmen to assist them in their struggle against a local firm. — Bicycle Repairers Union adopted schedule of prices; catalogue prices to be charged for all parts furnished; labor to be 50 cents per hour. — Committee from Sheet Metal Workers Union held conference relative to the difficulty over contract for putting on the cornice of the new Court Square building; trouble was over a contract for work with a Boston firm alleged to be on unfair list; in June, union placed boycott on Court Square building; in November, removed boycott. *March.* Journeymen plumbers notified masters that they must live up to contract of July 1 or consider further agreement at an end; it was alleged that masters were employing non-union men and helpers to do plumbers' work; later, Journeymen Plumbers Union ordered out all members of the union working for employers not belonging to Master Plumbers Association. — Master Carpenters Association voted that 8-hour day for journeymen carpenters should go into effect after April 30; also agreed that only union men be employed by members of association and union journeymen agreed in return to work only for master carpenters; association rejected stipulation of minimum wage of 30 cents per hour; master masons failed to accept agreement presented by master builders governing submitting of bids on work, and association voted to withdraw all offers covering proposed agreement; in April, Master Carpenters Association voted to charge 40 cents per hour for work done by journeymen carpenters, this advance of 5 cents per hour being due to shorter working-day and higher wages paid journeymen. A committee was appointed to confer with committee from the master masons relative to disagreement about submitting bids on contract work; voted to allow each master carpenter 3 apprentices instead of one each allowed by Journeymen's Union. Later, the committees from the master carpenters and the master masons reached satisfactory settlement of their differences, agreeing that members of either organization may take contracts covering an entire building and then arrange subcontracts. It was agreed to recommend to the Builders Association that a grievance committee be appointed consisting of 3 members of each masters' association, this committee to have power to settle any questions or differences. — Employés of United States Army voted to form union; object in view to support bill now in Congress providing that armory and arsenal employés under the government be granted 30 days' leave with pay. — Drug clerks formed temporary organization with 28 charter members; later, unsuccessful attempt was made by a number of clerks to break up the union; in November, Drug Clerks Union discussed matter of working 75 hours per week; in response to circulars sent to 35 druggists asking their opinion regarding the movement, replies were received from only 12, who were placed on the fair list. — Shovelers Union voted to change name to Laborers Protective Association, in order to include all men employed by the day with any of the hand tools which usually go with the shovel; received charter from National body. — Lathers perfected temporary organization; in May, Lathers Union voted to ask for increase of 2 cents per bundle for lath put on after July 1, which would make rate 18 cents; union voted to fine members trading in non-union grocery stores \$2. — Springfield Pharmacists Association discussed union which the drug clerks were attempting to organize, and voted to favor a union of registered pharmacists; proprietors were willing clerks should form a union among themselves, but did not wish them to become connected with organized labor; the association voted to apply for membership in the local board of trade. *April.* Expressmen who had been affiliated with the Teamsters Union formed independent union. — Teamsters Union discussed differences between them and the ice men of the city; contracts had been drawn up requiring dealers to pay their drivers a uniform rate of \$2 per day; contract did not require extra pay for overtime, but stipulated that union men be employed; dealers were given privilege of employing any men they wished, on condition that such as did not belong to the union should join immediately. *May.* Grocery and Butcher Clerks Union voted to remove boycotts which had been placed on certain houses, in order to avert threatened lockout of the men. *June.* Newly formed Wire

Workers Union completed organization.—Local union of Baltimore painters received word from Washington that the conditions for uniting with the Lafayette unions had been agreed upon; pending the settlement of the matter the Lafayette painters were recognized by the Baltimore as fair. In December, the feud between the Baltimore and Lafayette painters unions ended, when the unions met for purpose of consolidation; it was planned to consolidate the unions at Holyoke, Northampton, and Greenfield. *July.* Furniture workers disbanded their union and amalgamated with the English Carpenters Union.—Journeyman Barbers Union fined 2 members for trading at stores not on the fair list; money was voted to aid the Boiler Makers and Textile Workers unions. *August.* A woman barber had difficulty with local Journeyman Barbers Union; she conducted her shop on union principles but was not allowed to join the local union as the National Journeyman Barbers Association did not make provision in its constitution for women members, and her shop, not having the union card, was boycotted. *September.* Several unions of Holyoke joined with the local unions in a parade in this city to celebrate Labor Day.—The trackmen employed on railroads running into this city held a meeting to consider organizing a union of railroad trackmen. *October.* Fruit peddlers formed labor union in order to fight alleged discrimination at auction sales charged against wholesale dealers.—Delegates representing all the unions of electrical workers in New England held meeting in this city and discussed advisability of demanding an 8-hour day instead of the 9 hours at present worked; it was decided to strengthen all local unions after which an attempt would be made to obtain shorter hours. *December.* Painters of this city, Holyoke, and Northampton formed an association committee for the purpose of helping each other in labor matters.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, Central Labor Union declared 13 local firms "unfair" in accordance with representations made by Horseshoers Union; Bicycle Repairers, Tobacco Sorters and Packers, and Stereotypers unions became affiliated.—During the year 1899 there were 90 cases submitted to the C. L. U. for settlement, of which 29 were amicably adjusted, 42 boycotts were declared, 21 being successful and 21 still on list, and 17 cases were pending.—Executive board approved of plan proposed by B. T. C. by which no union workman could, after March 15, buy, live in, or have anything to do with a house built by non-union labor; this did not affect houses built before that time. *February.* Passed resolution endorsing petition to the General Court for taking Mt. Tom and Mt. Nonotuck for a public park. *March.* Passed resolutions urging naturalization of members not now citizens in order that senators and representatives might be elected who would guard interests of workmen.—Committee was appointed to endeavor to influence board of supervisors and city property committee to insert clause in all city contracts providing for 8-hour day.—Endorsed movement of Letter Carriers Union for higher wages.—Refused petition of Lafayette Painters Union for seats for delegates in the central body.—Executive board voted to place boycott on products of a local corporation and to notify the A. F. of L.—Received report from the Steamfitters Union that movement to secure 8-hour day with same wages as for 9 hours would undoubtedly be successful, and that new schedule would go into effect May 1. *April.* Considered means of raising money to build a labor union building.—The committee appointed to confer with the supervisors and the city property committee relative to insertion of 8-hour clause in contracts for city work, reported that supervisors favored inserting following clause: "Providing that 8 hours shall constitute a day's work for every workman employed by the city; that every one shall be a bona-fide resident of the city and shall be paid the prevailing rate of wages." Official action was not taken on matter.—The building trades committee in carrying out the plan to "unionize" all tenements and dwelling houses of the city notified tenants who were under forbidden covers.—Lafayette Painters Union made another request for admission to the C. L. U. which was refused.—Secretary was instructed to communicate with the senators and representatives from this district and request them to give favorable consideration to a bill now before Congress to restore wages to old basis of laborers, helpers, and others in inferior positions in the government printing office in Washington, D. C. *July.* Sustained boycott of Sheet Metal Workers Union on Court Square building; boycott covered the new building in course of erection and also the old part including the Court Square Theatre.—Team Owners Union was admitted to membership in C. L. U.—One grain dealer was placed on unfair list; local clothing firm was removed from unfair list of clothiers, having signed a second-class schedule of prices.—Printing Pressmen's Union reported that 3 members were fined \$2 each for patronizing an unfair place.—Journeyman horseshoers reported that the majority of those employed in this city were granted 9-hour day. *September.* At special meeting of the C. L. U., it was voted that a committee should meet a committee from the Grocers Association in an effort to settle the trouble between the association and the Grocery and

Provision Clerks Union, the association having declined to recognize the union or to employ clerks belonging to the union; about 100 stores had been declared fair, but the large stores, with one exception, remained firm against the union; later, this committee met a committee from the Grocers Association and presented the demands of the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, which were that the union be recognized and that the clerks be allowed to belong to the union; the committee from the association not being empowered to act, it was stated that unless the union committee heard from the dealers before Sept. 27, a boycott would be declared. This action was taken, the C. L. U. issuing a list of 13 grocery and provision stores which it declared unfair, all efforts to reach an amicable adjustment of the differences existing between the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union and the firms having failed. *November.* Received a report from the building trades committee in which a working agreement, signed by all building trades unions but 2 was outlined; this agreement, if put into effect, would make it impossible for a building to be constructed if there should be a disagreement with the men belonging to any one union at work on the contract; special meeting was called to discuss matter further. Later, C. L. U. considered draft of an agreement to be entered into by the building trades unions, which had for its purpose the uniting of unions so that when any disagreement occurred between the owner or contractor and the men all work should cease on the building until the difference was settled; C. L. U. recommended it as advisable; in case of trouble, attempts would be made by various committees to settle the difficulty, and in the event of these efforts failing, the sanction of the C. L. U. would be required for a strike; agreement had been signed by all the unions with exception of the bricklayers and building laborers. *December.* It was announced that the charter of the local Expressmen's Union had been revoked. — Two barber shops were removed from the unfair list as were also a real estate dealer and builder and the Court Square Theatre.

TAUNTON. In February, post-office clerks organized as a branch of National Association of Post-Office Clerks. *October.* Weavers of East Taunton received a charter from the National Federation of Textile Operatives.

WALTHAM. In March, Carpenters Union was organized which became permanent in April with 40 charter members. *May.* Painters and decorators were engaged in organizing union with object to establish uniform rate of wages for all journeymen painters.

Westfield. In February, Bartenders Union notified proprietors of licensed places that beginning March 1 union hours, 10 hours for first 5 business days of week and 12 hours on Saturday, would be enforced. — Union of thread glazers was formed and joined Textile Workers National Union. *September.* Labor Day was celebrated by a parade of the various trades unions. *October.* Annual convention of the New England label conference of cigarmakers was held; object was to encourage the use of and devise ways and means to create a demand for the label; an increased demand for the label was shown with the growth of trades unions.

West Springfield. In July, striking boiler makers of the B. & A. shops appealed to the C. L. U. of Worcester to declare a certain firm in Worcester unfair for doing unsatisfactory work on B. & A. engines.

Winchester. In May, the United Shoe Machinery Co. having discharged a number of machinists, the Mystic Valley Lodge 449, International Association of Machinists, considered case and decided on a strike. In August, the lodge held meeting and voted to disband and to return the charter to the grand lodge, this action being required by the company in order to settle the strike.

WORCESTER. In January, C. L. U. voted to begin correspondence with all C. L. U. bodies in Massachusetts with object of election by popular vote of all heads of city departments who drew salaries of \$2,000 or more, and also voted to obtain views of Aldermen on question of submitting 8-hour law for city employes to popular vote, and if opposed by them to ask Legislature to make referendum obligatory at next city election. In October, voted to place certain laundries on the unfair list pending an agreement with the Laundrymen's Association; a firm of druggists was also called unfair for selling non-union cigars. — Street Railway Men's Union voted to ask the Consolidated to raise pay to \$2 per day. — Master Plumbers Association voted to dissolve. *February.* Workmen's Club passed resolutions demanding that minimum rate of wages of \$2 per day be established for all city employes, and passed resolutions favoring bill before Legislature to

compel all street railway companies to vestibule their cars. — Master builders considered proposition of Journeymen Carpenters Union as to time and wages to be in vogue from May 1, 1900, for one year, and appointed committee to confer with committee from union on matter. Union asked for 9-hour day 5 days of week, and 8 hours Saturday; that minimum rate of wages for competent men with tools be \$2.50 per day; one apprentice to every 3 carpenters to be employed by master if he saw fit, wages of apprentices left to settlement by masters and apprentices; double pay for work done on Sundays, Patriots' Day, Fourth of July, Memorial Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, no work to be performed on Labor Day; business agent of unions to be allowed to visit all jobs where men were at work, but not to delay work; on contracts signed before Feb. 15 present system to prevail, except for 8-hour day on Saturdays. *March.* Painters Union agitated shorter working-day or more pay; men desired 8-hour day with same pay as for 9 hours. *April.* Granite cutters decided to accept offer of 35 cents per hour for 8-hour working-day. — Laundry workers and horseshoers formed temporary organizations; in June, journeymen horseshoers reorganized under the old charter of Union 31. *July.* Delegates from the various unions of electrical workers in New England held conference with reference to a movement for the agitation of an 8-hour law throughout New England. *September.* A parade of various trades unions was held to celebrate Labor Day. *October.* Printing and Pressmen's Union sent \$11.50 to the pressmen in Galveston. *November.* Worcester division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés of America declared a certain firm of druggists unfair, as it was selling cigars which did not bear the union label. *December.* Painters and Decorators Union, after having been separated from the B. T. C. for a year, returned to the council; council endorsed action of the Paper Hangers Union in declaring a local firm unfair; new constitution was adopted.

In General. In February, granite cutters of New England decided to quit work March 1 unless granite manufacturers conceded 8-hour day at wage of \$3 per day. *May.* The A. F. of L. had issued following charters: Iron Dressers 8184, Boston; Rubber Garment Makers Protective 8222, Boston; Quarry Workers 8233, Cape Ann; Laundry Workers 8237, North Adams; Laborers Protective 8210, Springfield; Wire Workers 8195, Springfield; and Coal Handlers 8255, Westfield. *June.* A consolidation of labor organizations upon the Consolidated and B. & M. R. R. systems was consummated bringing the members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers into closer touch with each other; the 5 divisions of the B. & M. had been consolidated in one general division, and the 6 divisions of the Consolidated had been joined in a single organization; new divisions to be known as the B. & M. system division, and the N. Y., N. H., & H. system division. *November.* At Washington, D. C., an agreement was entered into between representatives of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists whereby the hours of labor of machinists throughout the United States beginning Nov. 19 were reduced to 9½ per day; beginning May 18, 1901, a day's work would be 9 hours among the machinists; it was agreed that strikes and lockouts would not be resorted to, all further disputes to be settled by arbitration. *December.* The 20th annual convention of the A. F. of L. met in Louisville, Ky., with 217 delegates in attendance; representatives were present from the British Trades Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; president of the A. F. of L. delivered his annual address, and showed the remarkable growth during the year in organization. The A. F. of L. adopted resolution reaffirming its position in favor of the initiative and referendum; adopted resolutions requesting favorable action on an 8-hour bill for all post-office employés, and in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities; adopted resolutions again endorsing union label of the B. & S. W. U. as the only recognized union label on boots and shoes, and warning all manufacturers and jobbers of footwear that the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations would assist the B. & S. W. U. to drive out of the market goods bearing any device substituted for the union stamp and intended to deceive organized workers, who were requested to withdraw patronage from firms having such goods; labor organizations throughout the country were directed to assist the union machinists to obtain a 9-hour day all over the United States next May; voted to make application for the creation of a fund by Congress whereby blind persons could have education, both technical and in the arts and sciences; voted to ask for union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council upon all school books, and to fight the school-book trust; all members of organized labor were enjoined from purchasing any tobacco not manufactured under union conditions, and not bearing the union label; decided to organize a National union of fishermen, special attention to be paid to the fishermen of Gloucester, Boston, Portland, and other places in New England; adopted resolutions instructing the president of the A. F. of L. to open communication with the various farmers' organizations of this country and Canada for co-opera-

tion for purpose of assisting each other and combining organized power in behalf of legislation for both. At next day's session a resolution was adopted disapproving of the importation of lace makers to Zion, Ill., for work in an established industry in the United States, and copies of resolution were ordered sent to President McKinley, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and Commissioner of Immigration Powderly; resolution was passed directing the executive council to take such action as was necessary to have an 8-hour bill introduced into the Legislature of all states where an 8-hour law did not prevail; resolution was adopted denouncing a hat factory at Fall River, Mass., for an alleged substitution of foreign women to do the work of men in the manufacture of hats, and resolution further declared that the United States government had for the last 3 years placed all orders for army hats with this factory, and a protest was registered against the further placing of hat orders with any non-union firm. Decision was reached in the contest between the engineers, firemen, team drivers, painters, and other recognized organizations and the Brewery Workmen's Union on the question of trade jurisdiction; decision was rendered against giving control to the Engineers and Firemen's unions of the engineers and firemen employed in breweries; motion that the brewery workmen surrender jurisdiction over all craftsmen employed in breweries whose respective trades were organized and recognized by the A. F. of L. was defeated. — A conference on industrial conciliation and arbitration under the auspices of the National Civic Federation was held in Chicago, Ill.; object of conference was the stirring up of public sentiment by means of intelligent discussion between representatives of labor and employers. Addresses were made by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Franklin MacVeagh, and many prominent employers of labor and labor leaders; a conciliatory mode was urged as having advantages over arbitration method for settling labor controversies. Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member of Parliament of New Zealand delivered a speech unequivocally in favor of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, and gave an account of the success of the system in New Zealand; resolutions were adopted which recognized the fact that compulsory arbitration was not at this time a question of practical industrial reform and that such systems as were now in vogue did not seem to fully meet the requirements of the different interests; it was recommended that the presiding officer of the conference appoint a committee to serve for one year to be composed of 6 representatives of the employer class and 6 of the employé class for purpose of formulating some plan of action looking to the establishment of a general system of conciliation which would promote industrial peace. — Convention of National Federation of Textile Operatives was held in Washington, D. C. Nearly every prominent labor leader in the textile industry in New England attended, with the exception of those of the International Union of Textile Workers. Resolutions were adopted making the temporary organization a permanent body, and recommending application to the A. F. of L. to grant the organization a charter as the American Federation of Textile Operatives, new union to have jurisdiction over all textile unions in the New England states, and as far south as it was possible for the leaders to organize. At next day's session it was voted to endorse the bill of Congressman Lovering which provided for an amendment to the constitution of the United States so that a uniform congressional regulation of the hours of labor for women and minors might be made to apply in all states in the country; resolution was adopted which declared that as the present system of factory inspection was inadequate for a proper enforcement of the law, the legislatures of the various states should be petitioned to pass laws establishing factory inspectors to secure convictions without calling upon the factory employé, as such procedure generally resulted in the subsequent discharge of the employé; committee was chosen to bring about such proposed changes in the Massachusetts labor laws as would assist in the prosecution of violators by making it possible for operatives to testify without being discharged for so doing; sympathy was expressed for striking textile workers of New England and the representatives of the various unions were directed to render every possible support to them; delegation would wait on Senators Hoar and Lodge to secure their support of 8-hour bill now pending before Congress. Congress was requested to enact a law prohibiting all manufacturing establishments from working more than 8 hours per day; action of manufacturers in the South, who, it was claimed, were attempting to deny the operatives the right to organize was condemned, and southern operatives were urged to continue the agitation for the passage of laws reducing the hours of labor; delegates from the Mule Spinners Association, Loom Fixers Association, and Knitters Association decided to report favorably to their respective unions on the question of affiliating with the Federation.

ANALYSIS.

The subjects considered by the trades unions during the year 1900 were so numerous, and the actions taken so varying in their nature, that it is extremely difficult to classify them under a few comprehensive heads. In detail, their actions possess only local character and influence. It is only by combining them that the general trend of movement of the trades unions on labor and social questions becomes manifest.

We present below a classification of the trades-union movements recorded in the chronology for 1900 under 10 headings, showing the number of actions properly belonging to each classification, and its relation to the whole number on the basis of percentages.

The first line of the tabular statement, trades-union movements, represents the largest number of actions and requires some explanation as many details are included under it. Among the actions included may be mentioned the following: Donations to various striking unions; label agitation; stoppage allowances; annual reports; fining members of trades unions; recommendations of various boycotts; unions abandoned; voting establishments "fair" and "unfair."

ACTIONS OF TRADES UNIONS RELATIVE TO—	Number	Percentages
Trades-union movements,	350	38.93
Wages and hours of labor,	221	24.58
Formation of new unions,	118	13.13
Individuals and firms,	50	5.56
City and town government,	39	4.34
State government,	36	4.01
Affiliations,	*35	3.89
National government,	22	2.45
Strike movements,	17	1.89
Corporations and trusts,	11	1.22
TOTALS,	899	100.00

The geographical distribution, by counties, of the number of cities and towns wherein actions pertaining to trades unions took place during the year 1900 was as follows: Berkshire, 5; Bristol, 4; Essex, 8; Franklin, 1; Hampden, 5; Hampshire, 2; Middlesex, 6; Norfolk, 3; Plymouth, 1; Suffolk, 1; Worcester, 5.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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Athol. In October, laborers employed on the street railway struck to obtain wages, overdue; they were paid on following day and returned to work.

Attleborough. In May, about 20 employés of Kuntz & Co., engaged in cutting timber for railroad ties, struck because wages were withheld.

BOSTON. In January, about 200 striking lasters at the shoe factory of the Thos. G. Plant Co., Roxbury, returned to work without having demands granted (the strike began in December, 1899, for increase in wages and lasted 4 weeks). — About 40 girls, finishers at the Temple Glove Manufacturing Co., struck for increased wages and a week later 15 cutters struck out of sympathy; the strike was settled early in February by a compromise granting slight increase in wages. — Cigarmakers throughout the city were idle as a result of a demand for an increase of \$1 per thousand on hand work over the rate agreed upon in June, 1899, by the cigar manufacturers and the International Cigarmakers Union; in some shops the men struck while in others they were locked out; the demand of the men was not sanctioned by the International Cigarmakers Union, and the attempts of the State Board of Arbitration failed; in about a week, several factories opened, offering work under the old conditions, and the men were ordered to return to work by the officers of the International union but some refused; on the following day, the local Cigarmakers Union voted that the men return to work, abandoning their demand, and they were taken back into the various factories as fast as work could be made ready for them. *February.* Controversy at the Robinson Brewing Co. settled; trouble pending since December, 1899, when an engineer of the company was discharged; International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 16, demanded his reinstatement, with the threat, that if not taken back without loss of pay for lost time, a strike of the engineers would be ordered. *March.* About 60 bridge and structural iron workers, comprising those working upon the Boston Elevated Railway, struck to obtain a minimum wage of \$3 per day; within a few days, number of strikers was augmented to 350; demand generally granted. *April.* About 700 painters and decorators, not having their demand for an increase in wages to \$2.75 per day of 8 hours granted, struck per order of Painters Union 11; within a few days nearly all employers granted demands; a week later, Master Painters and Decorators Association published a statement disclaiming responsibility in the matter and stating that the affair was not a strike, the association being opposed to strikes. *May.* About 50 union carpenters struck for minimum wage of \$2.50 per day of 8 hours, demanded in accordance with the union's decision of April 29; 45 firms had already granted demands. — About 30 sailmakers employed by Wilson & Silsby struck to obtain \$3 per day of 9 hours and 40 cents per hour overtime; returned to work the following day, their demands having been granted. — Sailmakers employed by Geo. W. Rogers struck to enforce demand of \$3 for 9-hour day and 40 cents per hour overtime; following day, demands granted. — Seventy-five engineers employed in 27 breweries struck to enforce acceptance of new union schedule of hours and prices—\$3 for 8-hour day; the strike lasted 46 hours, being settled by terms of following agreement adopted by the International Union of Steam Engineers of America, and endorsed by the Central Labor Union of Boston:

"1. That 8 consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work. All time worked over 8 hours to be paid for at the rate of 55 cents per hour.

2. That the rate of wages shall remain the same as now per day of 8 consecutive hours, and that chief engineers shall be paid the same as now per week. In cases where a chief engineer does not have to stand a watch, no overtime shall be paid him.

3. That all engineers in or around a brewery must be members in good standing of Local Union No. 16, of International Union of Steam Engineers.

4. In the event of differences arising between the engineers and their employer which cannot be adjusted by conciliation, the employer or engineer or the Boston Brewers Association or the Engineers Union shall submit the matter to the Central Labor Union.

This clause shall not be construed to mean that any engineer is deprived of his right to present his grievances through the official representative of his union."

June. Machinists at the ship yard of Geo. Lawley & Son struck for 9-hour day, refusing, on the following day, to accept a compromise by which the firm offered to grant the shorter day after completion of certain government contracts; a week later, the 9-hour day was conceded. *August.* About 60 steamfitters left the establishment of Ingalls & Kendrick because the firm retained a man who would not join their union; men claimed that firm thereby violated terms of agreement of 1895; non-union man was discharged and strikers returned to work 2 days later, matter being satisfactorily adjusted. — Messenger boys of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. and Boston District Messenger Co. struck for increased wages, the boys returning a few hours later, pending a settlement. — By order of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union, about 35 employes of the Boston Steel & Iron Co. struck for 9 hours and minimum wage of 33½ cents per hour; one week later, men returned to work, demands not granted. *October.* Thirteen skirtmakers employed by S. Shapiro struck, per order of the Skirtmakers Union, because of the discharge of a union man; places filled. — About 300 employes in the cutting room of the Thos. G. Plant Co., Roxbury, struck; men objected to having their clothing checked and put away in lockers during working hours, it being alleged that clothing was damaged thereby; in less than a week the strikers returned to work to give the system a fair trial, the settlement having been reached through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration. *November.* Thirty-two edge setters at shoe factory of the Thos. G. Plant Co. struck, owing to dissatisfaction over wages attendant upon introduction of new machinery; places filled.

BROCKTON. In January, 3 edgemakers at the Empire Shoe Co. left work because of the discharge of 3 employes in the same department; places filled. *February.* Thirty-seven union machinists struck to obtain 9-hour day without reduction of wages; one firm compromised, granting 9-hour day with 9 hours' pay; strikers' places filled. *June.* Laborers employed by P. H. Jackson, contractor, struck for 8-hour day (their daily wages had been increased to \$2.25); their places were filled, and the union, not sanctioning the strike, tried 2 days later to have the men taken back at the old rate, but was unsuccessful. *August.* Owing to misunderstanding in regard to wages, 17 laborers of the Brockton Gas Light Co. struck; returned to work 5 days later at old rates — \$2 for 9-hour day.

Brookline. In May, members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers Union in the employ of the Holzer-Cabot Electric Co. struck to obtain an advance of wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50; 10 weeks later, they returned to work, a satisfactory adjustment having been made.

CAMBRIDGE. In June, chippers employed by Blake & Knowles struck to enforce demand for 10 per cent increase in wages; men returned to work in about 2 weeks, matter being satisfactorily adjusted.

Carver. In August, about 70 cranberry pickers employed by Benjamin M. Stanley struck for increase in wages; demands were granted on following day.

Chelmsford. In January, a few operatives employed by George C. Moore, worsteds, struck to enforce demand for advanced wages; work was resumed the following day; wages equalized.

Clinton. In January, about 75 weavers of the Clinton Worsteds Co. struck to obtain uniform increase of 10 per cent in wages; 3 weeks later, demands were granted. *October.* Nearly 250 laborers employed on the Metropolitan Water Works system struck on learning that a portion of work had been given to contractor who intended to pay 13½ cents per hour; 3 days later, as many strikers as employment could be found for resumed work at the old rate of \$1.50 per day.

Danvers. In April, trimmers at the factory of the American Hide & Leather Co. requested increased pay basing demand on alleged increase in size of skins; the question was satisfactorily adjusted in one week without increase.

Easton. In March, the entire force of lasters employed at the shoe factory of Hatch & Grinnell was discharged, owing to demand for increased wages; places filled, and an injunction was issued by the Supreme Court restraining discharged lasters from interfering with new men.

Fairhaven. In January, strike of stone cutters for an increase in wages (employés of H. H. Rogers) was settled by compromise.

FALL RIVER. In January, striking employés at Sanford Spinning Co. and Globe Yarn Mills, cottons, resumed work, demand for full advance of 10 per cent, as given operatives in cloth mills, being granted. — Card-room operatives at Shove Mill, No. 2, cottons, struck against change in schedule of hours which required them to work alternate nights and to give up their machines to new help during alternate days; on following day, satisfactory settlement was reached through secretary of Card-room Protective Association. *April.* Section hands in twisting room of Globe Yarn Mill, No. 2, went out, claiming overwork, and doffers in same department left out of sympathy, returning to work 3 days later, when the section hands were discharged. *May.* Doffers employed on spinning frames at Globe Yarn Mill, No. 2, struck because of change from day to piece work which lowered wages; sweepers in same department went out in sympathy. — Granite cutters and marble workers struck for 8 hours and \$3 per day; in 3 weeks resumed work, accepting compromise of 8-hour day at 35 cents per hour. — Journeymen plumbers struck for 8 hours, instead of 9, per day, without reduction of wages; master plumbers offered to give hearing in October, 1900, and then make agreement satisfactory to men, to take effect prior to Jan. 1901, but men demanded immediate settlement and master plumbers voted to make no concessions; in 5 weeks, Journeymen Plumbers Union declared strike off, nothing having been gained. — Carpenters employed by Leeming & Jones struck because of alleged grievances; 6 weeks later, men returned to work, no change in hours or wages. — General strike of carpenters and tinsmiths was inaugurated to enforce demand for 8-hour day without reduction of wages, about 300 carpenters, union and non-union, being involved; on June 11, 2 contractors conceded 8-hour day and their employés returned to work; a week later, the city government endorsed the 8-hour day, stipulating that, in the future, "all school-houses be built and all repairs on such buildings be made under the 8-hour day;" on June 23, strike was declared off by Carpenters Union, the National Carpenters Association having refused to give financial aid; 2 days later, tinsmiths declared their strike at an end.

FITCHBURG. In January, 25 women employed in burling department of Beoli Mill of the American Woollen Co. struck owing to misunderstanding over the full 10 per cent increase granted in departments of the mill; 5 days later, strikers returned to work, trouble being satisfactorily adjusted. *May.* Twelve masons employed by C. W. Cummings & Co., contractors, struck for 8-hour day with same compensation as received for 9 hours; demands not granted. *June.* Iron molders demanded \$2.75 as minimum daily wage in accordance with action of Iron Molders Union; the Fitchburg Machine Co., L. H. Goodnow & Co., and M. J. Perault refused to comply, discharging all their molders; later, L. H. Goodnow & Co. offered to take back all non-union molders at old rates; M. J. Perault closed shop, but later reopened to non-union men only; strike at the Fitchburg Machine Co. pending in October, firm granting no concessions; on the 23rd, molders employed by Heywood, Wilson, & Co. struck; early in August, this strike was settled, molders accepting a compromise minimum wage of \$2.62½. — About 25 men employed in the brick yard of E. A. Goodrich struck to obtain 11 hours instead of 12, per day, and extra pay for covering brick; compromise was effected, 11 hours being granted, and work was resumed; on July 10, brickmakers again struck against new schedule of 12 hours per day; 2 days later, trouble was adjusted, the men agreeing to work 11½ hours per day for the remainder of the season.

GLOUCESTER. In January, 4 boys employed by the Postal Telegraph Co. and the Gloucester District Messenger Co. struck because of the discharge of 2 of their number; places immediately filled. *March.* Granite cutters of the Cape Ann Granite Co. struck to enforce union's demand for 8 hours and a minimum daily wage of \$3; 3 weeks later, cutters refused compromise offered by company; later, compromise increase of 10 per cent was granted quarrymen and paving cutters, thereby averting a strike; on April 18, strike was settled by agreement of Stone Cutters Union and Cape Ann Granite Co. upon a compromise giving 8 hours per day and 35 cents per hour; on May 2, cutters resumed work.

Grafton. In January, 176 weavers in employ of Fisherville Manufacturing Co. struck for increased wages, increase of 10 per cent having been granted other employés; 2 weeks later men returned to work; demands not granted.

Granville. In October, workmen employed by H. C. Wood & Co., contractors, struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day without reduction in wages; places immediately filled.

HAVERHILL. In January, by order of Lasters Protective Union, 50 lasters employed by J. W. Russ Co., shoes, struck to enforce acceptance of new price list; 2 weeks later, welt workmen struck in sympathy; places filled with non-union men. *March.* About 40 union stitchers employed by H. B. Goodrich & Co., shoes, struck, because a non-union skiver was employed in the factory, 35 turned workmen striking with them; 5 days later, trouble was satisfactorily adjusted through the Shoe Council, the non-union man being discharged, and strikers returning to work on following day. — Over 50 cutters employed by Thayer, Maguire, & Field, shoes, struck against change from day to piece work; resumed work 6 days later, firm having accepted union price list for cutters and thereby granted 25 per cent increase in wages; on April 2, cutters again left work owing to misunderstanding of new price list, but matter was adjusted and work resumed at once. *April.* Turned workmen employed by W. S. Chase & Son, shoes, struck to enforce acceptance of new turned-work price list; 4 weeks later, settled by compromise. — Employés of Cerat & Bonin, G. L. Webster, Smith & Childs, and George E. Knight, shoe contractors, struck to enforce acceptance of new turned-work price lists; following day, the lists, slightly changed, were accepted, the 96 men affected received about 10 per cent increase in wages. — Thirteen employés in packing room of T. S. Ruddock & Son's factory struck against increase in the amount of work required; places filled. *May.* Ten turned workmen employed by Leslie K. Morse & Co., shoes, struck because of refusal of firm to accept price list of Boot and Shoe Workers Union; 2 weeks later, 6 heelers struck; in July, the firm removed its business to Raymond, N. H. — Coal handlers employed at George C. Elliott's wharf struck, demanding fixed wage of \$2 per day; on following day, demand granted. — Carpenters employed by Lewis Killam struck by order of Carpenters Union, No. 82, to obtain 8-hour day; places filled. *November.* By order of Boot and Shoe Workers Union, turned workmen employed by Chesley & Rugg struck to obtain the discharge of non-union turned workmen; returned to work later in same day; firm discharged non-union men and agreed to pay union prices and employ only union help. *December.* Employés at Owens' Coal Yards struck to enforce demand for 10 hours and \$2 per day; strike pending at close of year.

HOLYOKE. In January, 40 weavers employed in the New York Mill of Connor Bros., woollens, struck to enforce demand for increased wages; granted 3 days later; this was the first strike occurring at this mill in 15 years and might have been avoided by a little consideration on the part of the leader. *March.* Local Union No. 2 of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union demanded increase of 5 cents per hour which was refused; contractors hired masons and bricklayers out of city; difficulty lasted one month and on April 4, union compromised with employing contractors, an increase of 2½ cents an hour being granted, contractors agreeing that full advance would go into effect March 1, 1901. *April.* Eight painters employed by W. T. Dean struck, per order of union, because non-union men were employed on work in same building; on following day, non-union men were withdrawn and union painters returned to work. — Machine tenders of No. 1 Mill of Merrick Thread Co. struck for increase of daily wage from \$2 to \$2.25; about 15 men went out and their places were temporarily filled; 2 days later, girls employed in winding room of mill went out through sympathy, but on following day, all strikers returned to work, a compromise increase having been granted the machine tenders. *June.* Three press feeders employed by Baker-Vawter Co., paper goods and printing, struck for increase of daily wage from 90 cents to \$1.25; a week later, returned to work without obtaining increase. — Twelve union painters employed on Bresnahan building struck, refusing to work with a non-union glazier employed by Casper Ranger; union glazier was immediately substituted, and painters resumed work. *July.* Sixteen bartenders, by order of the Central Labor Union, went out from saloons selling Ballentine ale; ale being manufactured in Newark, N. J., by non-union men was boycotted by the unions, and fines ranging from \$2 to \$50 were imposed upon union men patronizing saloons where this ale was sold; the 16 men were put upon the pension list of Central Labor Union; 2 days later, 12 of the bartenders returned to work, their employers having promised to discontinue selling the ale while boycott remained in force; 2 weeks from its beginning strike was declared off, the Ballentine breweries having been unionized and the boycott removed. *October.* Union carpenters employed on Elmwood School building struck, refusing to work with non-union plumbers employed in same building; returned to work after 6 days, plumbers having joined the union, through the efforts of State Board of Arbitration and the co-operation of the Mayor.

LAWRENCE. In January, a few men included in the night force in the French drawing room at the Arlington Mills went out because of dissatisfaction with new wage

schedule; returned to work the following night on same terms. *March.* Journeymen tailors struck, by order of their union, to enforce demand for 10 per cent increase in wages; demand was granted in all but 3 shops, one of these employers granted the demand after a week, one discontinued his business, and the third filled the strikers' places with non-union help, the union placing pickets who were still on duty at close of year. *April.* A few dyers at the Farwell bleachery went out owing to dissatisfaction over wages; places filled. *May.* Painters and Decorators Union ordered general strike of painters to obtain 8-hour day; 30 of the 37 employers granted the demand at once; in the shops of the others, strike was inaugurated; during September, the demand was granted in 2 more shops, the strike being still in force in the others at the end of the year. *June.* About 100 carpenters struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day. *July.* About 25 machinists employed by J. H. Horne & Sons' Co. demanded, through their union, a 9-hour day without reduction in wages; demand refused; owing to a controversy about the matter with the general manager of the company, one machinist was discharged, whereupon all machinists went out on sympathetic strike; places filled.

Leominster. In May, masons employed on the new Catholic Church struck to enforce demand for \$3.50 per day of 8 hours; resumed work following day, demands being granted.

LOWELL. In January, about 75 spinners and doffers employed by Bigelow Carpet Co. struck to enforce demand for an advance of 10 per cent in wages; in a day and a half about 70 strikers returned to work without receiving increase. — Forty-five leather shavers at tannery of White Bros., of the American Hide & Leather Co., went out to enforce demand for increase to 50 cents each on all skins; on following day, by order of the Leather Workers Protective Union, all union employés of the company, numbering more than 500, struck to enforce demand for new wage schedule; conference was held with firm, at which the latter agreed to grant the demands of the men but refused to sign the list presented; the strikers contended that wages paid were lower than in other places for the same work; on following day, strikers posted pickets about the factory and a detail of police officers was sent to protect the company at its request; on Feb. 3, as the outcome of a conference between the general manager and representatives of the strikers, and of the State Board of Arbitration, strike was declared off, the management of the tannery having promised a satisfactory adjustment providing the men agreed that all future difficulties be settled by arbitration so that the company's property need not be imperiled as in this case; on Feb. 5, strikers returned to work; during the day, however, 5 shavers were discharged and, in consequence, the entire force of shavers left work; 2 days later, the men returned to their places, pending a settlement; on Feb. 23, satisfactory agreement reached. *March.* About 25 weavers employed at the Faulkner Mills of the American Woolen Co. struck because of the firm's refusal to grant new wage schedule whereby prices would be increased 25 per cent; on April 4, the striking weavers formed a union and voted to accept the services of the State Board of Arbitration; on the 9th, because of the failure of the striking weavers to return to work, all employés in carding and spinning departments had to suspend work; weavers declined company's compromise offer to grant premiums on all monthly earnings including or in excess of \$32; on the 13th, work was resumed at the mill, 65 of the weavers having agreed to return although dissatisfied; for lack of proper organization they were unable to endure a long strike. *April.* On the 17th, over 300 ingrain and axminster weavers employed by the Bigelow Carpet Co. struck, refusing to work with a weaver who disobeyed a union rule by which operatives were forbidden to weave a piece of ingrain carpeting in less than 2½ days; union expelled weaver in question, and employés then refused to work with a non-union weaver; superintendent of company declined to interfere in the matter; 4 days later, the mule spinners, about 30 in number, went out refusing to make yarn for non-union weavers; ingrain weaving, mule spinning, and kludred departments were obliged to shut down for about 10 days; on the 25th, striking weavers voted to rescind the rule limiting the amount of work per operative; on the 30th, they returned to their places, the strike having failed to accomplish its purpose.

May. About 50 back tenders employed by the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. struck because of refusal of company to discharge a non-union back tender; on following day, about 500 other employés of mill went out on sympathetic strike and the works were compelled to shut down; one day later, strikers returned to their places, the non-union man having joined the union. *July.* About 6 loom fixers of the Boott Cotton Mills struck, one of their number having been discharged on complaint of a woman weaver; 5 days later, they returned to work, the discharged loom fixer being reinstated; entire force

of weavers then struck in support of the weaver who made complaint and who refused to work with loom fixer in question; matter was left to weavers and loom fixers to adjust and one week from beginning of strike all resumed work, satisfactory arrangement having been made. *September.* Hamilton Manufacturing Co. discharged 4 dyers who refused to work overtime without extra pay; the other dyers and all employés in print department, over 200, struck; later, 100 Greeks, hired to take strikers' places, were dissuaded from doing so by strikers; through efforts of State Board of Arbitration the strike was settled, strikers agreeing to work overtime when absolutely necessary without extra pay; strike lasted 2 weeks. — About 400 print workers of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. struck, refusing to work overtime unless paid for time and a quarter; places filled as far as possible by Greeks; the printers, 20 in number, being requested to do back tenders' work, also struck; on the 19th, 200 employés in packing room, mostly women, went out from sympathy with print workers; a guard of mounted police escorted the Greeks to and from the mill during the day to protect them from attacks of the strikers; on the 20th, a committee representing the print workers held a conference with the State Board of Arbitration but made no progress toward a settlement; on the 21st, striking employés were paid off and formally discharged; on the 23rd, the management of the company asked for protection of the State Police but the Mayor refused to call on them, believing that the city police would be sufficient; on the following day, 200 Greeks joined the strikers; on Oct. 1, the mill management rejected proposition of strikers that case be submitted to a committee of arbitration, one member to be chosen by the corporation, one by the strikers, and a third by these 2; on Oct. 5, strike was declared off, no concessions being granted, except a promise to discuss question of overtime at a later date; only about 115 of the strikers who applied for work were taken back, the Greeks who had filled their places being retained. *October.* Fifteen trimmers at tannery of White Bros. Branch of the American Hide & Leather Co. struck, owing to dissatisfaction over wages; 10 days later, strikers returned to work, matter being satisfactorily settled. — Hod carriers employed by W. L. Pike, contractor, on the storehouse at Collinville, struck against the employment of a non-union man, the bricklayers being thrown out of employment as a result; 5 days later, the bricklayers, at a meeting of their union, voted to accept the contractor's proposition and resumed work with non-union hod carrier and such of the strikers as desired to return; after one week, striking hod carriers resumed work, the man over whom the trouble arose having left. — Twenty-one operatives of bleachery department of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. struck, alleging failure of superintendent to conform to terms of settlement of previous strike which related to wages and overtime work; as this was the third time in one season that these operatives had struck, their places were immediately filled.

Ludlow. On June 16, the Ludlow Manufacturing Co. locked out 200 of its employés because they refused to sever connection with the Textile Workers Union; employés also refused to do the amount of work asked by the company, owing to a rule of the union which regulated the amount of weaving to be done in one week; on July 6, the State Board of Arbitration conferred with agent of company and representatives of strikers; places filled.

LYNN. In January, 4 cutters employed in shoe factory of Geo. A. Creighton & Son, struck for increase of wages; 2 days later, demands granted. *February.* By order of the Knights of Labor, 7 cutters employed by Thomas Corcoran & Sons, shoes, struck for increased wages; 2 weeks later, places filled. — Ten hand-turn workmen employed in factory of Joseph Dickinson, slippers, struck to enforce new price list giving increase of one-half cent per pair on piece work; one week later, demand was granted. *March.* About 60 cutters in shoe factory of Harney Bros. struck for increase of one-half cent per pair on small lots; 2 days later, demand was granted. — Twenty-five lasters in shoe factory of Harney Bros. struck for increased wages; 2 weeks later, the Lasters Union declared strike off and men returned to work at old rates. — Trouble at shoe factory of W. D. Sprague & Co. was caused by the agent of the Lasters Union presenting the manufacturer with the new price list for lasters, demanding a decision within an hour; Mr. Sprague immediately discharged the lasters, 10 in number, and when the agent returned declined to confer with him. — Thirty cutters at shoe factory of D. A. Donovan & Co. were discharged; firm adopted union stamp of Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the cutters who were members of the Knights of Labor, refused to change their affiliation; 3 days later, cutters returned to work, trouble being amicably adjusted. *May.* By order of the Carpenters Union, 225 local carpenters struck to enforce a demand for 25 cents increase per day of 8 hours; in 10 days, the strike was officially declared off in all shops but

3, the contractors in these cases having refused to recognize the union, although one of them granted the desired increase. *June.* Five union pavers employed by C. F. Dudley & Co. struck, refusing to work over 8 hours per day; places filled with non-union men, in July, the strikers were taken back at old schedule; later, again struck, refusing to work with non-union men; non-union men were discharged, and pavers returned to work at old rates — \$4 for 9-hour day. *December.* Sixteen cutters, members of the Knights of Labor, employed by the Leonard Shoe Co., struck to enforce demand for an increase of a half-cent per pair; compromised. — Three girls, lining makers at shoe factory of the Hennessey Shoe Co., left work because of the discharge of another employé in their department; returned to work the afternoon of same day. — Hand-turn workmen at shoe factory of Geo. W. Belonga & Co. demanded removal of their foreman and were discharged by firm; on following day, union declared a strike, and non-union men took their places; one week later, effort of the State Board of Arbitration to arrange a settlement was unsuccessful; strike was pending at close of year.

Marblehead. In October, by order of Boot and Shoe Workers Union, 17 hand-turn workmen employed by Humphrey & Paine, shoes, struck for increase of wages; one week later, men returned to work, firm having granted an average advance of 10 per cent. *December.* About 20 hand-turn workmen at shoe factory of Humphrey & Paine struck, refusing to work with a non-union man; returned to places on following day, the non-union man having left the factory.

Methuen. In January, 9 girls and 3 men employed in finishing room of the Tremont Worsted Co. struck for an increase of 10 per cent in wages; 2 days later, returned at old schedule.

Middleborough. In March, about 25 laborers employed by contractors Bell & Co. struck, claiming that wages had been withheld for 6 weeks.

Milford. In February, about 300 granite cutters struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and a minimum daily wage of \$3; Carroll Bros. and Connor Bros. acceded to demands; on March 19, granite manufacturers offered as a compromise 34 cents per hour for day of 9 hours or 33 cents per hour for day of 8 hours, the cutters declined to accept, asking a minimum of 35 cents per hour for 8-hour day; on April 2, cutters returned to the quarries of Woodbury & Leighton, of the Milford Pink Granite Co., the compromise offered by the strikers being accepted; Norcross Bros. and Darling Bros. also settled with their cutters on this basis, the schedule in all cases to hold for 5 years. *April.* Quarrymen employed by Darling Bros. struck for 8-hour day; in 9 days they returned to work pending adjustment of wages, the 8-hour day having been granted. *May.* Shea Granite Co. granted the 8-hour day at 35 cents per hour, marking the close of the local granite cutters' strike.

Monson. In June, weavers at the Branch Mill struck against change from day to piece work, claiming reduction in wages thereby; places filled.

NEW BEDFORD. In April, weavers at the Hathaway Mill, No. 3, struck against change of work which would decrease wages. *May.* Union plumbers struck to enforce demand for \$3.25 and 8 hours' work per day; 2 days later, men returned to work without having demands granted. — Local granite cutters struck for 8-hour day and \$2.50 minimum wage; strike lasted 2 weeks; demands granted. *November.* Weavers at Whitman Mill struck against excessive fining; 9 days later they returned to work, satisfactory adjustment having been made through Weavers Union. — On the 19th, by order of their union, about 100 loom fixers employed by the Acushnet Mills Corp. and Hathaway Manufacturing Co., cottons, struck against increase of work without increase of wages; efforts made by union officials to confer with mill treasurer failed, the latter declining to meet any one but his employé; on the following day, weavers who were asked to work as fixers left the mills but returned immediately, on advice of their union officials; on December 3rd, National Association of Loom Fixers levied assessment on all members for support of strikers; local unions of spinners and carders voted assistance to strikers; regular strike pay was given the loom fixers, the strike fund of their union being supplemented by collections from other local unions and from mill centres of this State and Rhode Island; efforts of the State Board of Arbitration and several attempts of union officials to obtain conferences with mill officials were unsuccessful; some of the striking fixers found employment elsewhere; strike pending at close of the year. *December.* On the 5th, nearly 300 weavers employed by Acushnet Mills Corp. and Hathaway Manu-

facturing Co., cottons, voted to strike because of grievances arising from conditions due to strike of loom fixers in these mills; on the 11th, a number of the weavers remained away from their work according to agreement, but mills were still able to run; strike committee was appointed to work in conjunction with similar committee of striking loom fixers; week later, attempt to hold conference with mill management through Manufacturers Committee failed; weavers were given regular strike pay, assistance being received from other local unions and from unions elsewhere in this State and Rhode Island; on the 23rd, union ratified the vote of strikers to return to work and 3 days later nearly all were reinstated in the mills, the strike having failed for lack of support from union weavers.

NEWBURYPORT. In June, about 40 cutters employed by Burley & Stevens, shoes, struck because of the discharge of 2 employés, but, after a conference between the firm and a committee from the strikers, the men returned to work, an agreement having been reached; later, cutters struck against fining for damaged shoes which had passed through the sorters' hands; they returned pending decision of the State Board of Arbitration; on July 10, a hearing was held before the Board which was of the opinion that according to agreement between firm and employés, the firm had right to discharge the cutters. *September.* Labor difficulty occurred at Cashman Bros. who discharged 16 union teamsters, the firm being unwilling to recognize restrictions imposed by the newly formed union; places promptly filled with non-union men.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, 24 weavers employed at the Dunbar Mill, worsteds, struck to enforce demand for an increase of one cent a yard; the agent offered a compromise of one-half cent which was accepted 2 days later. *May.* Owing to disagreement over a new price schedule, cutters were suspended from N. L. Millard & Co.'s shoe factory; on the 28th, they returned to work under old schedule, pending settlement; a committee from the cutters conferred with the firm but no agreement was reached, Mr. Millard refusing to recognize the authority of the Cutters Union; the men were at once called out by the union; on the 29th, the Central Labor Union endorsed the strike; on June 12, the State Board of Arbitration conferred with strikers and firm in an attempt to effect a settlement; on August 9, the strike was declared off by the Cutters Union, a compromise having been accepted and the union recognized. *June.* Two union painters working on N. L. Millard & Co.'s new addition struck because 2 men not painters were sent to work with them. *August.* Eight plumbers employed by A. W. Hunter struck by order of their union, the grievance being that a union plumber was employed on a building the foundation of which was put in by non-union men; the man was suspended until fine to the union was paid, and plumbers returned to work. — Plasterers at work on the Richmond Theatre were ordered out on strike, their pay having been withheld.

NORTHAMPTON. In July, union hod carriers employed by John L. Mather, mason contractor, struck because non-union carpenters in the employ of C. N. Harlow were at work on the same building with them; at a conference held by Mr. Harlow, Mr. Mather, and the owner of the building, Mr. Harlow refused to order his men to join the labor union, and the others wishing to concede to the union's demand, Mr. Harlow surrendered his contract.

North Brookfield. In January, 25 edgemakers and 7 heelers at the factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. struck against use of new machines, alleging that wages were thereby reduced; 2 days later, the heelers returned to work on compromise of prices; on following day, edgemakers returned to work, old prices being restored.

Palmer. In July, laborers employed on the State highway struck for increased wages and fewer hours; places filled.

PITTSFIELD. On Jan. 8, about 20 night operatives in the carding department of the woollen mill of the J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. struck for 10 per cent increase in wages; spinning and twisting departments had to suspend operations in consequence; on the 9th, 100 weavers left work, asking for increase of wages, but returned on being assured of immediate wage adjustment; beam tenders also petitioned for increase; on the 11th, a new schedule was posted by the company and about 60 weavers, dissatisfied with wages, went out; on the 12th, the strikers organized as the Textile Workers Union; on the 15th, the strike became general, other employés going out from sympathy with the strikers; on the 17th, the strike was declared off, a satisfactory compromise having been reached. *April.* Night spinners of the J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. struck for increased

wages, claiming that by the piece-work system in use they were unable to make fair wages; later, and by order of their union, about 100 carders and weavers struck because one of the weavers attempted to teach a man who had not paid the fee of an apprentice to the union; 3 days later, a general strike was ordered by union, the company having declined to interfere; a few union operatives remained at work believing that the trouble was unjustified; on May 19, the strikers voted to return to work. *September.* Owing to the discharge of 2 employes, a short strike occurred at the H. W. Clark Cigar Manufacturing Co., the foreman was discharged, the 2 men reinstated, and the strikers returned to work. *October.* About 30 laborers employed by F. T. Benedict struck against reduction of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day; places filled.

Plymouth. In February, about 40 weavers employed by the Standish Worsted Co. struck to obtain an adjustment of picks and 10 per cent increase in wages; one week later, satisfactorily settled, the company's compromise offer of 8 per cent being accepted by the weavers.

QUINCY. In March, on the 1st, by order of their union, granite cutters struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and minimum wage of \$3, cutters on piece work being allowed to finish any work undertaken which would not require more than 5 days; a compromise, giving 8-hour day with average pay of 31 cents per hour, was offered by the manufacturers, but rejected; on the 16th, the Granite Manufacturers Association made a proposition offering 8-hour day for 6 days in the week, a standard wage of \$2.65 per day, a minimum wage of \$2.40 per day, and 10 per cent increase in the piece price list of 1899, the agreement to remain in force until March 1, 1905; the cutters submitted a proposition for 35 cents per hour, minimum price; neither proposition was accepted; on the 19th, the manufacturers made another proposition, offering a minimum daily wage of \$2.52, or 9 hours' pay for 8 hours; on the 22nd, this proposition was rejected by the cutters; on April 3, the manufacturers renewed their offer of March 19, stating that if this was rejected the yards would be opened to all cutters regardless of the union; on May 3, the cutters accepted proposition for an 8-hour day with minimum wage of 33 cents an hour, the rate of 35 cents per hour being established for competent workmen and 14 per cent increase on the piece price list of 1899, the agreement to be in effect until March 1, 1903, without change, and all differences to be referred to a joint conference committee and settled by arbitration, without suspension of work; on May 7, the men returned to work.

Rockport. In March, granite cutters employed by the Rockport Granite Co. struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and \$3 minimum daily wage; on May 29, the matter was adjusted.

Rowe. In May, on the 21st, 22 of the miners employed by the Davis Sulphur Ore Co. left work, owing to disagreement over rent of the company's tenement houses in which the men lived; a week later they returned to work, the strike leaders having been discharged.

SALEM. In January, 44 cutters employed in shoe factory of J. Brown & Sons struck to obtain acceptance of union price list; on day following, firm submitted case to State Board of Arbitration; conference was held before the Board between the firm and representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, at which a temporary agreement was reached; one week from beginning of strike, the strikers returned to work under a substantial increase. *February.* About 12 of the 20 cutters employed by L. G. Straw & Co., shoes, struck to obtain increased wages; places filled, and after 2 weeks a number of the strikers were taken back under the old conditions. *December.* Ten stakers and 4 buffers at factory of the Morrill Leather Co. struck against reduction in wages; places filled. — Twelve lasters at factory of the P. A. Field Shoe Co. struck to resist a cut in wages of 2 cents per pair; 2 days later, places filled.

SPRINGFIELD. In February, 32 iron molders, employes of the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co., struck to enforce increase in wages; strike lasted about 5 weeks but was not officially declared off by the union for several months; places filled; on March 17, a temporary injunction was issued by the Superior Court, restraining strikers from interfering with employes of company. *May.* By order of the Electrical Workers Union, linemen of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. struck to enforce a demand for higher wages; granted. *September.* Five skilled bricklayers employed by Michael Curtis, contractor, struck to enforce demand for \$5.50 a day; granted. *October.* About

18 employés of the Springfield Construction Co. struck against the employment of a non-union man as foreman; on following day, a conference was held through the State Board of Arbitration, between the members of the Steel and Structural Iron Workers Union and the superintendent of company, in consequence of which men returned to work, foreman having agreed to join union.

WALTHAM. In February, owing to reduction of wages, 4 wheel truers employed by the Waltham Manufacturing Co. left work; places promptly filled. *May.* Bricklayers and stone masons employed on the Lawrence block struck to enforce demand for union wages; the bricklayers obtained demands and returned to work. *June.* Weavers in employ of the Boston Manufacturing Co. struck to obtain higher wages; after 5 days, a few of the strikers returned to work; later, State Board of Arbitration held conferences with company and weavers, and strikers returned to work, having accepted terms offered by company.

Westfield. In June, 115 molders employed by the H. B. Smith Co. struck, the trouble arising from the discharge of union men because they refused to help a non-union molder; non-union man had broken a recently adopted shop rule by beginning work before 7 o'clock and union men objected to working with him; after 9 days, men returned to work, trouble having been satisfactorily adjusted through a representative of the National Molders Union of America. *July.* Sixteen dresser tenders employed at the W. Warren Thread Works left factory because wages were decreased; places filled; in November, union declared strike off.

Westford. In January, spinners and twisters employed by Abbot Worsted Co. (Graniteville), struck owing to dissatisfaction over new wage schedule; after 6 days returned to work without change in wages.

West Springfield. On June 2, 13 boiler makers and 15 helpers in B. & A. shops struck because of a disagreement over the disposition of 5 cents in the daily pay of an employé; only one employé in the department received more than \$2.50 per day and, upon his retiring, the master mechanic advocated cutting off the 5 cents extra that he had been receiving and establishing a uniform daily wage, the foreman wishing, however, to retain the 5 cents in his department to be disposed of at his discretion; on the 5th, men returned to work, the 5 cents being left in the boiler-makers' department; on the 17th, boiler makers and machinists with their helpers, numbering about 300, struck by order of their union, to enforce demand for increased wages; on the 18th, the machinists returned to work; on Aug. 2, company offered increase of 10 cents on daily wages with pay for time and a half for Sundays and holidays; strikers demanded that former foreman who had been discharged should be reinstated with them, and this being refused they would not accept the terms offered; on Aug. 8, 4 non-union men were employed in shops under guard of special police; a few of the old men returned to the shops, and many obtained work in other places; on the 13th, the strikers returned to work, a compromise having been effected by which the men accepted the company's offer of Aug. 2, and the company agreed to reinstate the former foreman and remove the non-union men from the boiler-makers' department. On Oct. 25, the boiler makers again struck in sympathy with their foreman who resigned, alleging unfair treatment because of his part in the former strike; on Nov. 1, a conference was held between representatives of the Boiler Makers Union and the company, but no settlement was reached; on the 5th, 8 non-union boiler makers and helpers went to work in the strikers' places; on the 7th, conference was held before the State Board of Arbitration; on the 13th, about 20 men were at work in the boiler-makers' department; on the 14th, a compromise was effected averting the general strike threatened in other boiler shops of the company; on following day, men returned to work.

Weymouth. In April, on the 26th, 34 lasters at factory of Edwin Clapp, shoes, struck because of discharge of one of their number; returned to work after a few days.

Williamsburg. In December, on the 18th, 22 molders employed by The Haydenville Co. struck without notice to the company, alleging that the shop was too cold; company refused to reinstate men; after conference with National Molders Union, the leader was discharged and the other men taken back on agreement that they would not leave work again for any cause without permission from foreman.

Winchester. In April, on the 2nd, about 30 buffers employed at the tannery of Beggs & Cobb struck to obtain \$18 per week, an increase of \$3 in wages; machines were put in

and non-union men employed to run them; in May, some of the union buffers asked to be reinstated at \$15 per week but were not taken; on June 11, the buffers voted to return to work at the old schedule. *May.* On the 23rd, owing to the discharge of machinists a week previous, about 50 machinists employed at the McKay shop of the United Shoe Machinery Co. struck, by order of their union; following day factory shut down, about 750 employés affected thereby; on August 9, a majority of the men returned to work, their union having disbanded in accordance with the demand of the company; places of a large number filled in the interim.

WOBURN. In April, on the 2nd, about 40 buffers, employés of the American Hide & Leather Co., struck to obtain \$18 weekly wage, an increase of \$3; buffing machines were installed by company and non-union men employed; on June 11, machines were withdrawn and strikers voted to return to work on the schedule against which they struck. — On April 18, cutters struck at the factory of the Russell Counter Co., the trouble being caused by the discharge of one man, dissatisfaction with foreman, and because the company employed men from out of town in preference to Woburn cutters; the girl cementers struck out of sympathy with cutters and the company opened a branch in Boston for one month; in 5 weeks, girls returned to work at reduced wages (from 17 to 15 cents per hundred); cutters' places filled.

WORCESTER. In March, 11 spinners, employés of the Worcester Woollen Mills Co., struck because a girl from another department was given the privilege of learning to spin, the men alleging that girls were to take their places; firm refused to discharge girl; strikers returned. *April.* Granite cutters left work, awaiting an agreement with the manufacturers over wage schedule, the cutters asking a minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day; after 3 days men returned to work, the terms finally agreed upon being 35 to 37½ cents per hour and 48 hours per week. *May.* Twenty-eight weavers employed at the Bay State Worsted Co. struck to enforce demand for increased wages; 2 days previously the company had granted a 10 per cent increase to weavers on Crompton machines, thus enabling them to earn from \$10 to \$15 per week, the same as the wages of weavers on Knowles machines, the weavers then decided to demand a general increase, which was refused by the company; 3 days later, the mill was closed and about 60 employés locked out, pending settlement; in one week, the mill was started again, strikers returning without obtaining demands. — Nine stone masons, employés of the J. W. Bishop Co., contractors, struck, refusing to work with a non-union man; strike pending at close of year. *June.* Four steamfitters' helpers, employés of the Worcester Brewing Corporation, struck to obtain increased wages; demands granted. — Junction Iron Foundry refused to sign union agreement and iron molders threatened to strike; firm discharged the men and the lockout lasted 7 weeks, men returning July 25, the company having agreed to employ only union men for the period of one year. *August.* About 60 creel boys in the mill of Matthew J. Whittall, carpets, struck to enforce a demand for higher wages; their action did not affect the work of the mill, and, 2 days later, they returned to work.

ANALYSIS.

The collection and presentation of data relating to strikes and lockouts will form an important part of the regular work in connection with Labor Chronology. In order that the results may prove of the utmost value, it is our intention to issue the information at the earliest possible moment after the close of each year. The information is derived from various sources, but the facts, from whatever source received, have been verified as far as possible by original investigation.

The following table presents a summary of the contests, by months, showing for the several cities and towns involved the number occurring during each specified month, and the total

number for the year. In the summary we make no distinction between strikes and lockouts, terming all labor disagreements,

	THE STATE, AND CITIES AND TOWNS.	NUMBER OF STRIKES IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS				
		January	February	March	April	May
1	THE STATE.	30	10	16	28	33
2	Athol,	-	-	-	-	-
3	Attleborough,	-	-	-	-	1
4	Boston,	*4	*1	1	1	4
5	Brockton,	1	1	-	-	-
6	Brookline,	-	-	-	-	1
7	Cambridge,	-	-	-	-	-
8	Carver,	-	-	-	-	-
9	Chelmsford,	1	-	-	-	-
10	Clinton,	1	-	-	-	-
11	Danvers,	-	-	-	1	-
12	Easton,	-	-	1	-	-
13	Fairhaven,	1	-	-	-	-
14	FALL RIVER,	2	-	-	2	7
15	FITCHBURG,	1	-	-	-	1
16	GLOUCESTER,	1	-	1	-	-
17	Grafton,	1	-	-	-	-
18	Granville,	-	-	-	-	-
19	HAVERHILL,	2	-	2	7	4
20	HOLYOKE,	1	-	1	3	-
21	LAWRENCE,	1	-	1	1	1
22	Leominster,	-	-	-	-	1
23	LOWELL,	3	1	1	2	2
24	Ludlow,	-	-	-	-	-
25	LYNN,	1	2	4	-	1
26	Marblehead,	-	-	-	-	-
27	Methuen,	1	-	-	-	-
28	Middleborough,	-	-	1	-	-
29	Milford,	-	1	-	1	-
30	Monson,	-	-	-	-	-
31	NEW BEDFORD,	-	-	-	1	2
32	NEWBURYPORT,	-	-	-	-	-
33	NORTH ADAMS,	1	-	-	-	2
34	NORTHAMPTON,	-	-	-	-	-
35	North Brookfield,	1	-	-	-	-
36	Palmer,	-	-	-	-	-
37	PITTSFIELD,	4	-	-	3	-
38	Plymouth,	-	1	-	-	-
39	QUINCY,	-	-	1	-	-
40	Rockport,	-	-	1	-	-
41	Rowe,	-	-	-	-	1
42	SALEM,	1	1	-	-	-
43	SPRINGFIELD,	-	1	-	-	1
44	WALTHAM,	-	1	-	-	1
45	Westfield,	-	-	-	-	-
46	Westford,	1	-	-	-	-

* One pending since December, 1899.

THE STATE, AND CITIES AND TOWNS.		NUMBER OF STRIKES IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS				
		January	February	March	April	May
THE STATE — Con.						
1	West Springfield,	-	-	-	-	-
2	Weymouth,	-	-	-	1	-
3	Williamsburg,	-	-	-	-	-
4	Winchester,	-	-	-	1	1
5	Woburn,	-	-	-	3	-
6	Worcester,	-	-	1	1	2

It will be seen that the total number of disagreements covered by our record is 189. The largest number occurring in any single month was 33, in the month of May, and the smallest number in any month, five, in the month of November. There were 18 disagreements recorded in Boston, and the

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Bartenders.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against selling boycotted ale,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bleachery Employes.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of dissatisfaction over wages,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Boiler Makers, Machin- ists, and Helpers.	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Because of disagreement over disposition of five cents in daily pay of an employé, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Because of sympathy with foreman who resigned, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Boot and Shoe Opera- tives.	12	1	3	7	16	1	-	40
Against change from day to piece work,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against cut in wages, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of em- ployés,	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Against employment of non- union men,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Against fining for damaged shoes,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against obnoxious rules, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

NUMBER OF STRIKES IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS							Total Number of Strikes	
June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	6

same number in the city of Lowell; 17 appear in Haverhill; 13 in Lynn; and 11 in Fall River, these numbers being in excess of the number reported in any other single city or town.

The following table (beginning on page 82) presents a summary by occupations and causes :

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Boot and Shoe Opera- tives — Con.								
Against increase in amount of work required,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against refusal of firm to ac- cept new price list, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against firm adopting stamp of B. & S. W. U.,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against use of new machines alleging that wages were thereby reduced,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Because of misunderstanding of new price list,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Because of demand for dis- charge of foreman, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Because of disagreement over new price schedule, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of disagreement over new price schedule and for recognition of union, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	3	-	1	-	5	-	-	9
For increase of wages because of introduction of new ma- chinery,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For acceptance of new price list,	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	9
In sympathy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Brewery Engineers.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Because of discharge of en- gineer,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For union schedule of hours and prices,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bricklayers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Because of wages,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bricklayers and Ma- sons.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
To enforce demand for union wages,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brick Yard Employees.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Against increase of hours, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For reduction of hours and extra pay for covering brick,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For minimum wage,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Building Employees.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against employment of non- union foreman,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 9-hour day without reduc- tion of wages,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carpenters.	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	7
Against employment of non- union plumbers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Because of alleged grievances,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For 8-hour day,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
For 8-hour day and minimum wage,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 8-hour day and increase of wages,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 8-hour day without reduc- tion of wages,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carpet Employees.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Against supplying material for non-union employés, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against violation of union rule,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Chippers (Machines and Machinery).	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Cigarmakers.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against discharge of em- ployés,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Coal Handlers.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
For fixed wage,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For wages and 10-hour day, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cotton Goods Em- ployés.	7	-	1	2	8	1	3	22
Against change in schedule of hours,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against overwork,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against change of work which would decrease wages, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against change from day to piece work which lowered wages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against increase of work with- out increase of wages, . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Against excessive fining, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against discharge of em- ployés,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against failure to conform to terms of settlement of pre- vious strike relating to wages and overtime work, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against conditions due to strike in mills,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of reinstatement of discharged employé of an- other department, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Because of refusal to work overtime unless paid for time and a quarter, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of refusal to do work of another department, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
For discharge of non-union man,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In sympathy,	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Cotton, Woollen, and Worsted Employés.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of dissatisfaction over new wage schedule, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cranberry Pickers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Cutters (Granite).	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	6
For 8-hour day and minimum wage,	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	6
Cutters (Stone).	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Glove Factory Em- ployes.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
In sympathy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Granite Cutters and Marble Workers.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For wages and 8-hour day, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hemp and Jute Em- ployes.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Locked out for adherence to union principles,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hod Carriers.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Against employment of non- union men,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against employment of non- union men of another craft,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laborers.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction of wages, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (Contrae- tors').	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Against wages being withheld,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
For 8-hour day,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (Gas Works).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of misunderstanding over wages,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (Metropolitan Water Works System).	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against adoption of proposed scale of wages,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laborers (State High- way).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages and re- duction of hours,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (Street Rail- way).	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against wages being withheld,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leather Employes.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction of wages, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Leather Trimmers (Mo- rocco).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Not stated,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lumbermen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against wages being withheld,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Machinists.	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Against discharge of em- ployés,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For 9-hour day,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 9-hour day without re- duction of wages,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
In sympathy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Masons.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
For wages and 8-hour day, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 8-hour day without reduc- tion of wages,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Masons (Stone).	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Because of refusal to work with non-union man, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Messenger Boys.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Because of discharge of em- ployés,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Metal Polishers, Buf- fers, and Platers.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Miners.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of disagreement over rent of company's tene- ments,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Molders (Brass).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against alleged cold shop, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Molders (Iron).	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Because of discharge of union men,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Because of refusal of company to sign union agreement, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For minimum daily wage, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Painters.	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Against employment of non- union men,	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
For 8-hour day,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Painters and Decorators.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages and 8-hour day,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pavers.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against working over 8 hours per day,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of refusal to work with non-union men, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plasterers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against wages being withheld,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Plumbers.	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Against employment of union men on building with non-union foundation, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For wages and 8-hour day, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For 8-hour day without reduction of wages,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Press Feeders (Paper Goods and Printing).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Quarrymen.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 8-hour day,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sailmakers.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
For wages and 9-hour day, . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Shoe Stock Employees.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against discharge of employé, dissatisfaction with foreman, and employment of other than local men, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
In sympathy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Skirtmakers.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of union man,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Steamfitters.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against employment of non-union man,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Steamfitters' Helpers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Steel and Iron Employees.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For minimum wage and 9-hour day,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Tailors.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tannery Employees.	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	6
Because of discharge of em- ployés,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Because of dissatisfaction over wages,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Teamsters.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Discharged, firm being unwill- ing to recognize union re- strictions,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Telephone and Tele- graph Linemen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thread Mill Employees.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Against reduction in wages, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
In sympathy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tinsmiths.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For 8-hour day without reduc- tion of wages,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wheel Truers.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Woollen Goods Em- ployés.	1	2	3	1	5	-	-	12
Against change from day to piece work, alleging reduc- tion in wages thereby, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of misunderstanding over increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	6
For disregard of union rule, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
In sympathy,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Worsted Goods Em- ployés.	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	7
Against dissatisfaction over new wage schedule,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	5
For adjustment of picks and increase of wages,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the largest number of disagreements occurred in the boot and shoe in-

dustry, namely, 40. There were 22 reported in the cotton goods industry, 12 in Woollen Goods, seven in Worsted Goods, six among tannery employes, the others being distributed among the different industries shown in the table. Of the whole number (189), 10 were occasioned by questions relating to hours of labor alone; 28, hours of labor and wages taken together; 90 related to wages alone; the remaining 61 being occasioned by a variety of causes shown in the table. Of the whole number, 53 succeeded; 10 partially succeeded; 25 were compromised; 14 satisfactorily adjusted; 74 failed; and four were pending at the close of the year; while with reference to nine the result of the contest was not stated.

A condensed summary of the causes and results of the disagreements appears in the following tabular statement:

THE STATE, AND CAUSES OF STRIKES.	RESULTS OF STRIKES OCCURRING IN 1900							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compromised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
THE STATE.	53	10	25	14	74	4	9	189
Hours of labor, . . .	3	1	1	-	4	-	1	10
Hours of labor and wages, .	7	1	6	1	12	1	-	28
Wages,	23	6	15	5	34	1	6	90
All other causes,	20	2	3	8	24	2	2	61

Expressed in percentages, 28.04 per cent of the contests terminated successfully for the employes; 5.29 per cent succeeded partially; 13.23 per cent were compromised; 7.41 per cent were satisfactorily adjusted; 39.15 per cent failed; 2.12 per cent were pending at the close of the year; and in 4.76 per cent of the cases the result was not stated.

As to the time lost in these contests, we may say that in 40 instances the duration of the trouble was not stated; in 22 others the places of the dissatisfied employes were promptly filled by others; in one instance the disagreement lasted but a few minutes; in one, but a few days; and in seven, but a few hours. In 17 cases the duration of the contest was reported as one day; 14 lasted two days; seven, three days; three, five days; five, six days; 15, one week; six, nine days; seven,

two weeks; three, 17 days; seven, three weeks; four, four weeks; three, five weeks; two, six weeks; and the following periods apply to one dispute each: One and one-half days, 46 hours, four days, 10 days, 11 days, 12 days, 13 days, 16 days, seven weeks, two months, 10 weeks, 35 days, 38 days, 39 days, 47 days, 57 days, 60 days, 68 days, 70 days, 73 days, 78 days. There were four contests pending at the close of the year.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

[The title of this section has been substituted for that of "Condition of Workingmen," used in previous reports. The character of the summary is not changed, however. The section includes brief abstracts of the action of employers for the benefit of their employés, or to improve the conditions of employment; and also of bequests or gifts for education, charity, libraries, hospitals, parks, playgrounds, etc., from whatever source, if intended to improve industrial conditions or to promote the general social welfare.]

Agawam. In October, various charities in the town of Agawam benefited by the public bequests of the late Desire A. Pyne. The sum of \$2,000 was left as a perpetual fund for the relief of the worthy poor. Women's American Baptist Home Missionary Society received 27 shares of bank stock for a fund, for the purpose of aiding the Freedmen's Fund in the South; Springfield Home for Friendless Women and Children, \$1,000; and other bequests for incapacitated Baptist ministers.

Amesbury. In January, Ladies' Charitable Society received bequest of \$458 from the will of the late Jonathan Wadleigh. *August.* Firm of S. R. Bailey & Co. entertained its employés with a day's outing.

Amherst. State Agricultural College announced free courses in instruction offered to farmers and their sons. Courses offered were in dairying, general agriculture, animal husbandry, fruit culture, floriculture, botany, market gardening, chemistry, and zoölogy. No entrance examinations required; each course to take 11 weeks. Object was to give farmers the benefit of the results of scientific study on all matters relating to agriculture. — Courses of lectures were given at Amherst College for the benefit of the teachers of the Connecticut Valley.

Barre. In January, Henry A. Pevear, of Lynn, purchased a large estate to be re-modeled and endowed as the Stetson Home for Orphan Boys. Special preference will be given to orphan boys from Lynn and Barre. The boys will be well educated and receive thorough spiritual and physical training. *August.* Town accepted the new high and grammar school building, gift of Henry Woods of Boston.

BEVERLY. In January, by the will of Elizabeth Burke, \$400 was bequeathed to the local Old Ladies' Home. *March.* The following public bequests were made by the will of the late Cornelius Murphy: Beverly Hospital, \$400; Beverly Fuel Society, \$100; St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$400; St. Mary's Star-of-the-Sea Church, \$500; Carney Hospital (Boston), \$300; City Orphan Asylum (Salem), \$300.

BOSTON. In January, the report of the Boston Institute Seashore Home showed that from June 1, when the work of the Institute opened, to the close of the year, 454 mothers and babies, 735 boys, 903 girls, and 74 charity workers were entertained, making a total of 2,166 persons. Report also showed that there were no deaths among the sick women and children and no serious accidents throughout the season. — The will of Alexander Moseley, of Boston, provided that upon the death of his daughters, an estate, valued at nearly \$150,000, will be given to the Museum of Fine Arts, to constitute a fund (The Alexander Moseley Fund) the revenue of same to be used for the benefit of the purposes of the Museum. — A bequest of \$1,000 was left to the Widows' Society of Boston by the will of Sara Putnam Lowell Blake. — The will of Jacob C. Rogers, of Boston, made bequests to charitable and public institutions aggregating \$160,000; some of the beneficiaries in-

cluded were as follows: Boarding-house for Working Girls, on Berkeley Street, \$30,000; Trustees of the Groton School, \$30,000; Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, and the Massachusetts Humane Society, \$25,000 each; Salem Fraternity, and House of the Good Samaritan of Boston, \$20,000 each; Temporary Home for Working Women, Boston, \$5,000; Widows' Society, Boston, \$5,000. — By the will of the late Ellen Berry of Watertown, the alumni scholarship fund of the Boston University School of Medicine was increased \$1,000; New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, received \$1,000; Home for Incurables, Dorchester Avenue, \$1,000. — The will of the late Robert B. Brigham contained 23 public bequests, 21 being yearly gifts of \$1,000 each to local charities; \$2,000 to the Boston Emergency Hospital, and nearly a million dollars for the foundation of a home for incurables to be located in Boston; said corporation to be known as the Robert B. Brigham Hospital for Incurables, and to be organized "for the purpose of maintaining a comfortable livelihood, by reason of chronic or incurable disease or permanent physical disability." — Workingmen's Educational Club of Boston opened permanent headquarters. — Educational Alliance of Boston opened free evening classes for instruction in the English language; teachers were volunteers. — The good resulting from summer schools for children was manifested in the work undertaken by Mrs. Quincy Shaw at the North Bennett Street summer school. There children of all ages were taken; the boys being taught carpentering, chair seating, printing, proof reading, and bookbinding, etc.; the girls were given instruction in sewing, millinery, basket weaving, etc., while the kindergarten was provided for the little children. — School janitors of Boston held meeting at which it was voted that a bill be drafted and presented to the Legislature providing for the retirement of janitors after 25 years service, or at the age of 65 years, on half pay; none to ask for retirement until after two years from the passage of said Act. It was argued that the fund from which these pensions would be drawn was a 2 per cent assessment on the salary of each member of the Janitors' Association. — Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association held meeting at which bill was perfected providing for the payment of an annuity to teachers retiring from the service of the city, being incapacitated for duty. (In April, Legislature approved an Act (Chap. 237) providing a public school teachers' retirement fund in the city of Boston.)

February. Petition to the Legislature to authorize the city of Boston to pension members of the fire department who were veterans was denied. — Bill introduced in Legislature whereby corporations are prohibited from requiring bonds of their employes for the purpose of indemnifying such corporations against loss or damages to persons or property resulting from an act or neglect of any employé or person about to become an employé. (Became a law May 2 under Chap. 282.) — The will of the late Hon. O. H. Durrell contained the following public bequests, aggregating about \$20,000: Cambridge Y. M. C. A., \$5,000; State Executive Committee of Massachusetts, to be added to endowment fund, \$2,000; Trustees of Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, \$2,000, income to be applied for the support of worthy and needy preachers; Avon Home for Destitute Children, in Cambridge, \$1,000; Trustees of Boston University, \$5,000, income to be used for current expenses of the institution. — Boston and Maine Railroad officials announced that on and after June 1 trainmen would be given two uniforms at the expense of the road. This action was taken in preference to granting the men their demand for an increase of 10 cents per day in their wages. — Consumers' League held meeting at which the necessity was urged of purchasing goods stamped with the Consumers' label; also demanding legislation to shorten the working hours for shop girls. — Salvation Home for Working Women opened on Pleasant Street, with accommodations for 30 girls; for 10 cents per night they are given a good bed and allowed bathing facilities.

March. Bill presented in Legislature to omit Sect. 1, Chap. 353, Acts of 1892, relative to pensioning members of the police department of the city of Boston was rejected by the House. — Stone and Forsyth tendered their employes a complimentary dinner. — Notice received by the Board of Aldermen of the legacy of \$25,000, left to the city of Boston by Caroline C. Thayer. There was a question about the legal acceptance of this bequest, it being sectarian, specifying that the \$25,000 should be used by the city for the benefit and use of Protestant widows and single women without distinction of color. Notice was referred to the committee on overseers of the poor department. — It was reported that 2,147 students had attended the industrial classes and Lowell free lectures for the term 1899-1900. There were pupils in architectural drawing, machine drawing, electricity, steam and steam engines, dressmaking, typewriting, stenography, millinery, and cooking. It was stated that the attendance during the term had been larger than in any previous

years since the classes had been opened. — Firm of Gilchrist & Co. gave a complimentary dinner to their principal employés. — A series of conferences upon the tenement-house problem was held in Boston under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club. Stereoptican lectures were given and a most interesting exhibit of models, photographs, maps, and charts was free to the public. These plans showed the existing conditions of the housing of the working classes in Boston, New York, and foreign countries; also, health conditions, parks, playgrounds, etc. During the conference it was argued that no workingman should pay more than one-fifth of his income for rent. It was argued, also, that the matter of improving tenement districts should be handled by special municipal committees; unsanitary property should be expropriated, and model dwellings be erected in its place. Views taken in vicinity of Tyler St., several from the West End in the alleys on the western side of South Margin St., many in the North End, Keith's Alley, Webster Ave., and Pitts St., were noted as showing the worst tenement conditions in the city proper. It was clearly evident that great improvement was needed in tenement houses in Boston and that some of the most objectionable places should be condemned. Exhibits showed that Boston was behind other large cities of the world in betterments of tenement conditions but was far ahead in the provision of playgrounds, baths, municipal sea beaches, and parks.

April. Boston Public Library received annuity of \$100 to be used for the Galatea collection; donor, Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg. — The late Dr. James R. Cocke bequeathed \$2,000, conditionally, to the kindergarten for the blind.

May. Report of the Emergency Hospital showed that during the year 1900, 17 persons had been killed by elevator accidents and 125 injured. — Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston opened a free employment bureau on East Newton Street; bureau to be non-sectarian, and will provide places for young men without cost either to the applicant or the business house applying for help. — Woman's Charity Club Hospital received gift of \$15,000 from the Hon. and Mrs. E. S. Converse of Malden. — The late Franklin S. Pratt of Boston left public bequests as follows: To the master wardens and members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, \$20,000, to form the Franklin S. Pratt Fund; the income of this fund to be used for the maintenance of a home for aged and infirm masons; to the master and wardens of Columbia Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Boston, \$1,000, to form the Franklin S. Pratt Fund, the income to be used for charitable purposes; Home of Aged Couples in Boston, \$3,000. — By the will of the late Mrs. Frances B. Hiller of Wilmington, Mass., the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and City Hospital each received \$5,000, for a free bed in each, to serve as a memorial to the donor and her late husband.

June. Officers of Workingmen's Co-operative Bank of Boston held annual meeting at which reports showed that during the 20 years the bank had been in existence 1,000 people had bought or built homes through the bank's agency. The total sum received had been \$4,679,591, profits bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. — Bill providing for an employés' retirement fund in the city of Boston was referred by the Senate to the next General Court. — Home for Aged Couples in Roxbury held its sixteenth anniversary; about \$16,000 was received from benefactors of the institution. — Episcopal City Mission opened for the season its home at Revere Beach, known as "Mothers' Rest." Home was established some years ago, and accommodates about 50 mothers at one time, who go there with their children for two weeks' vacation in the summer. — The clerks of Jackson & Co., hatters and furriers, were entertained by the proprietor, Mr. W. H. Holloway, at his summer home in Clifton.

July. Boston Floating Hospital started its annual summer trips; hospital was established in 1894, under the auspices of Lend-a-Hand Society, and provides free daily trips down the harbor for sick children under six years of age without distinction as to color or creed; hospital accommodates about 125 persons; nurses and physicians are in attendance upon every trip, and when the children are very sick mothers are allowed to accompany them. — The James H. Dalton Co., grocers, gave employés second annual outing and excursion at Nahant. It is the intention of the firm to set aside a day each year for an excursion for the employés. — Randidge excursions to Long Island begun for the summer season. The Randidge trust fund was formed in 1897 when Mr. Randidge died. He left \$50,000, the income of which was to be used, under the direction of the Mayor, for the purpose of giving poor children of Boston excursions during the summer. About 200 children are taken to Long Island daily, and there are harbor excursions for mothers and small children.

August. Vacation schools of the Boston Branch Massachusetts Civic League closed, summer course having been considered very successful. Three schools were represented by an attendance of about 300 children. The city of Boston appropriated \$3,000 for the

support of vacation schools in 1900.—The National Wage Earners' Guild was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth. The object of the undertaking is to benefit workmen, who, for the sum of 35 cents per week, will be provided with free medical attendance at home or in the guild hospital; an insurance benefit is attached whereby the sum of \$500 will be paid the member's family, upon his death. The site of the new guild hospital is on East Brookline Street, facing Franklin Square. Plans are in operation to have this institution fitted with the best hospital equipment possible.

October. Evening high schools of this city opened with very large attendance, 3,800 pupils being registered on the rolls; courses taught embraced all commercial branches, advanced French, German, and Latin; English Literature; the Sciences, etc. Special attention is given to stenography and typewriting.—Evening Institute of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association opened with an enrolment of 1,000 members. Law school had 200 pupils; new course has been added in naval architecture which furnishes great opportunities for young men who are employed during the day. Sixty-nine cities and towns are represented among the institute's students.—Under the auspices of the Lend-a-Hand Society, about 9,000 families had received gifts of apples; these apples were sent by the farmers of Massachusetts who, with the railroad companies, bore all the expense of transportation to Boston. Subscriptions of almost \$300 were received for the purpose of delivering the apples in Boston and vicinity.—City Indoor Gymnasium opened for the winter season at East Boston, South Boston, and South End; gymnasium will be opened on Sunday mornings for those who wish to take shower or other baths.—Boston Provident Association held annual meeting at which it was reported that the applications during the preceding year numbered 7,945; the society made 2,450 visits to the homes of applicants; the sum of \$5,918 was distributed for food and fuel; \$775 for bedding and clothing; and \$1,450 for shoes; assistance was rendered to 1,780 families representing over 6,900 individuals.—Corporation meeting of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, South Boston, was held at which it was reported that the total number of pupils during the year was 264; receipts for the year were \$250,912, while the expenditures were \$215,173; bequests during the year were as follows: From the trustees of the estate of Helen C. Bradlee, \$50,000; from the late Robert C. Billings, \$23,750; from the late Stephen W. Marston, \$4,500; from the late Mrs. Susan B. Lyman, \$1,810; from W. Y. Peters, \$500; from Mrs. Mary A. P. Weld, \$400.—The prize scholarships of Boston University Law School to the members of the class of 1900 receiving highest marks throughout the year were awarded. The sum of \$1,350 was distributed, the individual prizes ranging from \$65 to \$375.—Over 1,080 teachers in the city of Boston have put their names to the list to contribute to the School Teachers' Retirement Fund, made available by the Legislature of 1900. The City Treasurer will take from the salary of each member \$3 at the end of the month, such sum will be taken every other month until the amount reaches an aggregate equal to 30 years' assessments. The fund will then become available for payments.—New trade school opened in Mechanics Building under the auspices of the Massachusetts Charitable Association. The school is lighted with both gas and electricity, and has every modern improvement. The departments include carpentering, bricklaying, and plumbing, the latter having by far the largest attendance. The expenses of the new trade school will be borne by the Association, supplemented by private subscriptions.—Educational industrial classes opened at Berkeley Temple; the courses include painting, elocution, penmanship, stenography, bookkeeping, besides millinery, dressmaking, embroidery, and physical culture.—Many young women philanthropists worked for the successful issue of the bill introduced in the National House of Representatives, entitled: "A bill to provide homes and employment for the homeless poor and make them self-sustaining home owners." An effort was made to interest labor unions in the movement.—The Tyler Street Day Nursery was opened to the public, having been completely remodeled. The house has been fitted up in the best possible manner for the convenience of the children. There was an average daily attendance of 36 babies in the nursery, being brought by their mothers in the morning, who called for them on their way home from work. The children were given two meals while at the nursery and were well cared for. A kindergarten is connected with the nursery. The nursery has opened in connection with its work a school for training nursery maids.

November. The Associated Charities of Boston held meeting at which report showed that the expenses for the year had been \$22,708, and receipts \$20,688; gifts had been added during the year amounting to \$1,311; the number of families cared for by friendly visitors was 2,018; other families considered were 2,584; number of families under the supervision of the Board saving money were 236; families moved to better tenements, 82. The work of the Association was much commended.—The Heartz Club, a beneficiary organization including employes of Gilchrist & Co., held annual party in aid of the sick fund of the as-

sociation. — Report received of the consolidation of the Parker Memorial and South End industrial schools for the purpose of enlarging the usefulness of both institutions. — John Howard Home consolidated with the Boston Light Rescue Mission, to be known as the John Howard Industrial Home. Industrial work will be carried on; all inmates free. — Free clinic and veterinary hospital of Harvard College has been abandoned; hospital was founded in 1882 and since that time has received no endowments. — Vincent Memorial Hospital opened its new annex, known as the Mary Lowell Stone Memorial Home for Nurses.

December. Complaint was received from the parents of the Lowell School district in Jamaica Plain of the extremely poor conditions afforded the children; temporary rooms wherein the children were taught were said to be unsanitary and unhealthful. — Wage Earners' Emergency Hospital has finished plans for a new building; two stories will be finished at once and the others put up as fast as funds permit; the estimated cost will be about \$100,000. During the year 1900, almost \$30,000 were added to the hospital funds from certificates; total receipts of the hospital were \$51,407; medical cases treated, 16,480; average daily attendance in clinic, 210. — Report of the National Tenement House Commission showed that out of 27 of the largest cities in the United States, Boston was found to have the second worst tenement and sanitary conditions; New York coming first. — Annual profit sharing of Jordan, Marsh, & Co. took place this year as during the last four years; the employés received one per cent of their sales for the six working days preceding Christmas. — Report of the Newsboys' Reading-Room Association on Howard Street showed the attendance to have been larger during 1900 than for some time past; average attendance per night was 140 boys; total expenses for the year 1900, \$1,755; total receipts, \$1,643. This association was formed in 1870, and serves as a reading-room for licensed newsboys. Entertainments, games, drawing classes, books and periodicals of all kinds, as well as bathing facilities, are offered the boys as inducements to join. Everything is free. — The late Thomas Gaffield, of Boston, left nearly \$50,000 in bequests to charitable and public institutions, most of this to revert to the institutions upon the death of nieces and nephews. The bequests under these conditions were as follows: Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, \$2,000 each; American Unitarian Association, \$10,000; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, \$10,000; McLean Hospital for the Insane at Waverly, \$10,000; residue of the estate is bequeathed to the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. — The Suffolk Engraving and Electrotyping Company gave its employés annual complimentary dinner. — Denison House gymnasium reported 200 on its membership roll; adults' membership costs \$1 yearly, boys and girls over 12 years of age, 50 cents, and children less than 12, 15 cents per year. The new gymnasium has been fitted with baths, lockers, and the best of gymnasium apparatus. — The firm of Gilchrist & Co. presented each of its employés with a sum of money at Christmas and with a letter thanking them for their intelligent co-operation and expressing the firm's appreciation for same. — Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co. recognized the faithful services of its employés by presenting them with Christmas gifts, aggregating \$100. — Joseph S. Waterman & Sons presented each employé with \$5 and a box of cigars at Christmas. — Employés of American Express Co. each received a present of \$5 at Christmas; the number in the employ of the company aggregates 30,000; about \$150,000 disbursed. — The late Elizabeth O'Brien made the following public bequests: To the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, and the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$200 each. — Hebrew Women's Sewing Society held annual festival for the poor Jewish children of Boston, mostly from the North and West Ends, numbering 1,200. This society was founded in 1878, provides the poor with clothing in the winter, and in the summer sends invalid women, female wage earners and girls either to the seashore or country for a week's vacation. — Report of the Salvation Army in Boston for the year ending October, 1900, shows that 1,489 families were assisted with food; 918 families were visited in the slums, and 1,350 garments were given to the poor; the warehouse found employment for over 400 men, averaging 22 days each during the year. In connection with this work, eight express wagons were constantly employed; a second-hand furniture repair shop and labor bureau were opened. During the year a restaurant was opened where about 300 meals were served daily at an average price of seven cents. The Rescue Home for women was opened in Dorchester; free dispensary was opened in the city proper. — Members of the Sailors' Haven, Charlestown, were given a banquet and addressed by Bishop Lawrence. This reading room was opened in 1891; a writing room and game room are also connected, with a piano, and all reading and writing utensils; no membership fee. — The late ex-Governor Roger Wolcott left the following public bequests, amounting to \$35,000: Harvard College, \$20,000; Massachusetts General Hospital,

and Museum of Fine Arts, \$5,000 each; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, \$1,000 each; Trustees of the public library of Milton, \$2,000; Trustees of the Wolcott Library, of Litchfield, Ct., \$1,000. — It has been reported that the Thomas G. Plant Co., Roxbury, will provide a large recreation hall for the use of its employes in connection with their new building. — Board of managers of the Franklin Fund* for 1900 was organized in October. Meetings were held and the board was almost unanimous in favoring the proposition to erect an Institute for the benefit of workmen, similar to the Cooper Institute of New York, and to be known as the Franklin Institute. The site selected for the building was in Franklin Square. At a meeting of the board held in December, the entire matter was referred to the board of managers for 1901, nothing having been accomplished. A protest was received from the managers of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania against the use of the name "Franklin Institute" for the proposed building. Objections were raised to building upon Franklin Square, it being alleged that the square would have to remain open as a public park unless the consent of the abutters could be obtained. New board of managers for the Franklin Fund is established each year. This was the third attempt to dispose of the money which had accumulated to \$366,880 from Dr. Benjamin Franklin's original bequest of \$5,000 left to the city of Boston over a hundred years ago. — Public meeting held in Faneuil Hall by persons interested in co-operative labor. The Workers Co-operative Association has since been incorporated. One of the first projects of the association was to erect a large labor temple, which should serve as the headquarters for organized labor of Boston. It was the intention of the association to give preference of employment in all its industrial enterprises to the unemployed of Boston.

BROCKTON. In February, the George E. Keith Co. contributed \$300 towards the maintenance of a free bed in the Brockton Hospital for its employes. *October.* Report relating to the People's Wood Yard showed that the first six months of the enterprise had been very successful; the sum of \$150 in profit of the business was available for charitable purposes. The amount paid for labor to the unemployed was \$437, and \$125 was spent for tools. — The public evening school opened with a large membership; many who had attended during the previous year returned for a second course. — The evening school under the auspices of the Swedish Lutheran Church opened with a membership of 30; five teachers were employed to teach reading and writing in the English language. — The establishment of a municipal coal yard was acted upon unfavorably by the City Council. *November.* The purchase of the new factory by the firm Leonard & Anglim was celebrated by the employes at the factory. The employers took part in the festivities and helped to make the affair a success. One of the members of the firm was presented with a quartered oak desk by the employes. *December.* Day nursery of Brockton opened its new home; about 30 children entered. Many donations toward the furnishing of the home were received.

Brookline. In October, officers and directors of the Free Hospital for Women held annual meeting at which it was reported that during the year there had been 7,977 patients treated in the out-patient department; 274 patients admitted to the wards; and 452 operations performed. It was also reported that the sum of \$2,000 had been received from Mrs. Mathews and Miss Fay toward fitting up the new ward. — The erection of the new manual training high school will cost about \$100,000; it is to be equipped with the latest and most modern apparatus and will constitute one of the finest technical schools in the country.

CAMBRIDGE. In January, Harvard University received a sum of nearly \$100,000 from the will of the late Caroline Brewer Croft; the money was left for the purpose of carrying on a special investigation as to the cause of cancer and to provide some remedy for the disease. — J. Randolph Coolidge and his son, Prof. A. D. Coolidge, presented to Harvard Library a part of the Count Riant collection, which will add about 10,000 volumes to the library. The collection is considered one of the most valuable given to the library during the past century. — Harvard University received a bequest of \$425,000 by the will of the late Edward Austin of Boston. The money is to be used for needy and worthy students and teachers. From this source, eight scholarships have been established each amounting to \$250 annually; eight teaching fellowships of \$500 each in graduate course;

* For previous accounts of the Franklin Fund, see under Labor Chronology, Bureau Report for 1898, pages 633-635, and Report for 1899, pages 222 and 223.

\$4,000 for teachers engaged in medical investigations; \$1,000 for travelling scholarships in architecture; and \$3,000 for other beneficiary purposes. — By the will of the late Norman B. Eaton of New York the sum of \$100,000 will be given to Harvard University to found and maintain a professorship of the science of government. This bequest is conditional, reverting to the university upon the death of Mrs. Eaton. — Massachusetts Aid and Protective Association opened its new home for friendless colored girls at North Cambridge. The object of the mission is to provide a temporary home for colored girls when sick or when out of employment; also strangers. It will also serve as an employment office and will procure work for the colored girls. Homes will be found in colored families for colored children whose parents have been lynched in the South. New home contains 12 rooms, class room, meeting room, and hospital.

February. Mr. Thomas Stillman enlarged his former gift of \$50,000 to Harvard University by a similar one. This money was given for the purpose of establishing a hospital and infirmary for sick students. *May.* Harvard Club of St. Louis has founded at Harvard University a new scholarship yielding \$300 annually. *October.* New England Educational League, which provides free lectures by some of the best lecturers of New England reported a very successful year. *December.* The late Julia A. Harding, of Cambridge, made the following local public bequests: Cambridge Hospital \$20,000; Avon Place Home for Children, \$20,000; Associated Charities, \$10,000.

CHELSEA. In January, Board of Aldermen received petition from 300 residents of the city asking that the contract labor system on city work be abolished. *November.* Soldiers Home received the sum of \$1,000, bequest of the late John G. B. Adams of Lynn.

CHICOPEE. In December, the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. gave a luncheon and entertainment to its employés.

Conway. Marshall Field of Chicago gave his native town (Conway) a free public library building, to cost over \$80,000; the capacity of the building will be from 25,000 to 30,000 volumes.

Danvers. In May, one of the public charitable organizations of Boston received as a gift the estate of Henry G. Hyde, to be used as a vacation home for poor children. *June.* Employés of the Almy, Bigelow, & Washburn Co. were entertained at the summer home of their president, Mr. Walter K. Bigelow.

Deerfield. The Arms Manufacturing Co. tendered its employés a complimentary banquet.

FALL RIVER. In January, report was received that the attendance at the Boys' Club was very largely increased over the preceding year; contribution of \$150 was received; new lines of work were started and special attention will be given to the gymnasium classes. *May.* The American Cotton Manufacturing Co. was organized as a corporation under the laws of the Commonwealth, with \$1,000,000 capital. This was to be a workingmen's mill, the shares to be sold at \$25 each, not more than 10 shares to be sold to one person. The subscription of the workingmen could be paid for in instalments as called for by the directors; \$5 on each share being payable on July 1 of the present year. It was the intention of the directors to build and equip a new mill to manufacture fine cotton goods. The directors were to comprise the secretaries of the various textile unions of the city of Fall River, whose intention it was to make the stock a good investment and to pay their employés as good wages as the earnings of the corporation would allow. At the close of the year 1900, the project of the workingmen's mill was in abeyance, sufficient capital not having been raised to warrant immediate action. *June.* The sum contributed during "hospital week" by the operatives of the various local mills was over \$3,000. *August.* Committee having in charge the city playgrounds and vacation schools reported great success; the children derived great benefit from the daily baths and healthful exercises afforded them. — James Marshall & Bros., hat manufacturers, notified employés on government work that wages would be increased 25 per cent. This voluntary advance of wages was made to mark the firm's appreciation of the faithful services on government contract work. *September.* Loom Fixers' Association of Fall River dedicated its new textile building which has been fitted up with all necessary machinery for instruction in the textile industry; cost about \$15,000. *October.* Officers of the Narragansett Mills held annual meeting at which stockholders voted \$250 to purchase a bed in the Union Hospital. — Fall

River and Emergency Hospitals have been consolidated under the name of the Union Hospital Corporation. The Hon. John S. Brayton gave to the corporation the site for a new hospital, land valued at \$10,000. *November.* Public elementary evening schools opened with a large attendance; classes for free instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing also opened.—The local charitable institutions and almshouses were liberally supplied with donations for Thanksgiving.—Salvage department of the Salvation Army gave a turkey dinner to over 100 poor persons; over 800 children of the city were given a Thanksgiving dinner under the auspices of the Sunshine League. *December.* * Employés of the Bourne Mills received semi-annual dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of wages earned from June 9 to December 8, 1900. The profit sharing at the Bourne Mills has been in practice for 12 years, this being the twenty-third semi-annual dividend paid by the corporation to employés. The amounts paid vary from \$2 to \$15 per employé. During the year, many of the employés accepted offer of corporation to participate in the profit-sharing plan of a portion of the debenture bonds issued by the corporation to its stockholders and employés for the construction of a new weaving shed. The denominations of a portion of the issue were made small in order that employés of small means could carry them without serious inconvenience.—Profit sharing in mills was discussed in Fall River and the success of the same as practised at the Bourne Mills was largely commented upon; it was stated that there was less changing of help at the mill in question since the profit-sharing plan was adopted than ever before known; it was also stated that in eight years the amount of seconds at this mill had been reduced more than 80 per cent.—Report of the Boys' Club of Fall River showed the club to be in a very prosperous condition with new lines of work planned for the year 1901. During the year a vacation school was opened in connection with the club, which was attended by over a hundred pupils each day. Kindergarten was provided for the little ones, sewing for the older girls, and drawing and woodworking for the boys. The experiment was so successful that it was decided to make the vacation school a permanent feature of the club's work. Another new feature added was the introduction of baths for workingmen, which were largely patronized. The original Boys' Club was formed in 1890. In 1897, Mr. M. C. D. Borden, of New York, donated a sum of money sufficient for the building of a large clubhouse, furnished throughout. Building was dedicated in January, 1898, the membership growing constantly larger since that time. The cost of building with furnishings aggregated over \$93,000. Inducements offered by the club are: Library, reading room, gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, bowling alley, entertainments, all kinds of games, and classes are formed in carpentering, printing, and drawing. Excursions in the summer are provided for the boys, and a vacation week at the "Dean" farm, situated in Free-town, and the gift of Mr. George W. Dean. Over 80 boys are accommodated at the farm in one week. Membership fees are five cents monthly, privileges of the gymnasium, five cents a month extra. The income from the fees amounts to about \$1,000 while the expenses aggregate \$4,000, the deficit being made up by subscription. The club is intended only for the poorer class of boys.

FITCHBURG. In March, Mrs. Gardner S. Burbank presented the Fitchburg Hospital with the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of the trustees proceeding with the erection of the new hospital building. Miss Lucy Fay also presented the hospital with \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting upon the grounds a home for the nurses. *October.* Fitchburg Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution presented the Fitchburg Public Library with 11 volumes of lineage books; these are to be placed in the reference room for the benefit of the public. *November.* The discharge of minors took place in several of the manufacturing establishments owing to the fact that they refused to attend evening school in accordance with the law. Several establishments reported a list of names, aggregating 239 minors in their employ over 14 years of age, who were unable to read and write the English language. It was stated that the employers of the establishments making returns were anxious to co-operate with the school authorities in the enforcement of the law. *December.* Fitchburg Union Aid Home for Children held annual meeting at which report showed the year 1900 to have been very successful. During the year there was an average of 12 children at the home.

Foxborough. During the summer more than 200 colored children enjoyed vacation at St. Augustine's Children's Farm and Convalescent Home. The promoter of the work was the Rev. C. N. Field.

* This item is included under Fall River rather than under Tiverton, R. I., the location of the mills, owing to the fact that a large number of the operatives deriving benefit from these dividends live in Massachusetts.

Framingham. In March, the Home for the Aged received a bequest of \$10,000 from the late David Nevins, of Framingham.

GLOUCESTER. In September, the Higgins & Gifford Boat Co. gave its employes an outing which was much appreciated by the men. *December.* Donation of \$5,000 received by the trustees of the Addison Gilbert Hospital for the purpose of building a home for nurses connected with the institution.

Great Barrington. In October, the P. D. Rising Paper Co. supplied free transportation for its employes from Housatonic to the mill.

Greenfield. In October, evening school opened with a large attendance. *November.* Reading and recreation rooms were fitted up in the basement of the armory for the use of Company L. *December.* Goodell-Pratt Co. supplied all its employes with turkeys for Christmas.

Groveland. In November, Groveland Mill officers presented their employes with turkeys for Thanksgiving.

HAVERHILL. In April, by the will of the late Nathaniel Noyes the following public and charitable institutions received bequests: Hale Hospital, \$20,000; Old Ladies' Home Association, Children's Aid Society, and Public Library, \$10,000 each. *August.* Many of the leading merchants of the city contributed liberally to the fund for the poor children's excursion; about 800 children participated. — Municipal supply store in connection with the Poor Department was established; the department will purchase all supplies at wholesale and will directly furnish the needs of the outside poor instead of the people taking their orders for supplies to the different stores, as was formerly the practice. *November.* New class was opened in mechanical drawing at the evening school. — Employes of the Citizens' Electric Railroad and the Haverhill, Merrimac, and Amesbury Street Railroad have formed a beneficiary organization; gift of \$50 was received as a nucleus for the fund. Organization has planned to pay a weekly sick benefit of \$4 for 13 weeks and a death benefit of \$50.

Hinsdale. In January, the Fiske Paper Co. forwarded a check to the chief engineer of the Hinsdale Fire Department for \$100, to be used for the benefit of disabled firemen of the department. This was in appreciation of the good services of the firemen in protecting the property of the company at the time of the recent fire.

HOLYOKE. In June, park commissioners negotiated for a series of 14 concerts to be given during the summer. *October.* Salvation Army opened a new workingmen's hotel.

Hopedale. In February, The Draper Co. offered its employes increased prizes for the most attractive house designs and also for the most attractive landscape treatment of the grounds about their homes. The prizes amounted to \$5,000. *April.* The Draper Co. contracted for the erection of a large number of modern cottages and two-tenement houses to accommodate the employes in the shop. *November.* For the benefit of the public, the Bancroft Memorial Library opened its reading room on Sundays.

Hudson. In October, the employes of the Apsley Rubber Co. held a large complimentary ball and reception in honor of their employer, the Hon. L. D. Apsley. It was the largest affair of the kind ever held in Hudson and evinced to a high degree the good feeling existing between employer and employes. To show his appreciation of the loyalty and spirit which the employes manifested on this occasion, Mr. Apsley tendered them a banquet. Addresses were made and letters of congratulation to Mr. Apsley were read from business men all over the State.

LAWRENCE. In August, the J. D. Horne & Sons Co. took all their employes for three days' outing to Old Orchard Beach, paying all expenses of the trip. This firm has been always noted for its considerate treatment of its employes and appreciation of their faithful services. *October.* Free evening schools opened with very large attendance, over 450 registering at the evening high school.

Leominster. In May, Wellington Piano Co. erected bicycle shed for the accommodation of its employes. *November.* Free evening schools opened under most auspicious

clous circumstances. *December.* Local employés in the American Express Co. received at Christmas \$5 in gold; this gift included those persons who had been in the employ of the company continuously but one year.

LOWELL. In January, the will of the late Julia A. Simpson contained a bequest of \$5,000 to the Lowell General Hospital for the endowment of a free bed.—The late Elizabeth Rogers left all her property, valued at \$130,000, to Rogers Hall, Lowell, an institute for young ladies which was founded by her. *March.* Employés of the Kitson Machine Shop received dividend on their wages.—Lowell Textile School was inspected by the legislative committee of education; trustees of the school asked the Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 for a new textile school building.—Annual banquet of the J. C. Ayer Co. proved very successful and was enjoyed by the large number of employés and officials of the company. *May.* Lowell Boys' Club has proved a great success and most beneficial to the poor boys of the city; club occupies three rooms and library, and supplies all kinds of games and books. Street urchins, without distinction as to creed or color, are admitted free; about 600 names are enrolled on the membership list, and there is an average nightly attendance of 150; club was opened in February, 1900; supported wholly by subscription; \$1,200 has been raised.—Movement was inaugurated among the corporation boarding-house keepers to increase the price of board. The board of women at present is \$2.05 per week, 30 cents of this being paid by the mills; board of men is \$2.75 per week. It is planned to raise the rate to \$2.25 for women and \$3 per week for men.

June. Proprietor of the Boston Cloak and Suit Store gave the clerks in the establishment a day's outing.—Some of the citizens petitioned the Board of Health to establish rules to prevent over-crowding in tenements. It was alleged that as many as six families were housed in a single tenement; in such over-crowded conditions the health of the community was said to be endangered.—Employés of Kitson Machine Shop received dividend of 10 per cent on their month's wages. *July.* Charles Littlefield & Co., box manufacturers, gave their employés complimentary annual outing. *August.* Lowell Textile School received donations of one of the latest Crompton and Knowles 20-harness dobby, and one of the improved Harriman looms with patent shuttle-changing device. *September.* Harvard Loom Co. gave each of its employés \$3 as a Labor Day gift. *October.* Successful lectures held in aid of the Lowell General Hospital.—Lowell Textile School re-opened with one of the largest classes since the founding of the institution.—Young Women's Christian Association opened its new home for homeless girls; the home is most attractively furnished and contains 28 sleeping rooms, 18 of which were immediately rented. Besides providing permanent homes for working girls, the association has also provided transient accommodations.—Free evening schools opened with large attendance. The evening textile school also opened with large registration of pupils.—The Kitson Machine Co. granted the superintendent of the company an extended vacation and offered to pay all expenses of a trip abroad; offer was most gratefully accepted.

November. Reported that the average attendance at the evening schools was 2,244; number of teachers, 109.—Foundation started on the new Lowell Textile School. Resolves of 1900, Chap. 73, authorized the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to pay \$35,000 towards the erection of a new textile school building in Lowell provided that a similar sum be raised outside of this appropriation; accordingly, Mr. Frederick F. Ayer, of New York, donated \$35,000 towards the construction of the building. Total cost of the building is estimated at about \$90,000; it will be fitted up in the best possible manner and provide for educating young men and women in all branches of cotton and woollen manufacturing, designing, dyeing, etc.—The ministry-at-large cooking school opened its evening sessions; the instruction is for housekeepers of moderate means, and girls working in stores and mills.—Employés of the Kitson Machine Co. received a dividend of 16 per cent on their monthly pay. *December.* Day Nursery Association reported a most successful attendance during November. Largest number of children received in any one day was 23, while the total attendance was 595.—Management of the Tremont & Suffolk Mills reported contemplated plan of inaugurating a system of lectures for its overseers, second hands, and their friends; lectures are to be held at the Lowell Textile School, and are to be on practical subjects directly connected with the operation of cotton mills.

LYNN. Report that the conductors and motormen on the Lynn & Boston railroad were well remembered by the patrons of the road on New Year's day, by the annual custom of paying an additional amount over the regular fare.—Public Library received an oil painting, valued at \$2,000 from Mr. Joseph N. Smith. *April.* Lynn Hospital received \$10,000, bequest of the late D. H. Sweetser. *May.* Lynn Hospital received \$165, legacy

from the late James P. Cloonan, who was a laboring man of the city. *September.* F. E. Vincent, box manufacturer, gave his employés their fourth annual outing at Nahant. *October.* Young Men's Christian Association entertained the employés of the General Electric Co. at its rooms. *November.* Elementary evening schools opened with large attendance, as did also the evening cooking schools. The over-crowded condition of the latter made it necessary to open a new cooking school. — The late John G. B. Adams left the following local public bequests: Lynn Hospital, \$2,000; Lynn homes for aged men and aged women, \$1,000 each. *December.* Christmas festival held at the factory of the Hennessey Shoe Co., at which the best of feeling between employer and employé was manifested. — Clerks in employ of Youland & McManus were remembered by the firm at Christmas with substantial presents of money.

MARLBOROUGH. In November, the free evening schools opened with a large registration.

MEDFORD. In January, Tufts College was endowed with a professorship of \$50,000 from the late Walter Scott Dickson, of Salem.

Milford. In March, Central Labor Union took favorable measures on the Milford Hospital question. *July.* The Draper Co. began building operations on its new houses for employés; they will contain about 54 tenements. — Gen. William F. Draper and George A. Draper sent checks of \$500 and \$250, respectively, to the building committee of the Y. M. C. A. towards the building fund. — Employés of The Draper Co., numbering nearly 1,000, held field day. The firm contributed largely in making the affair a success.

Monson. Report of the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, for the year ending September 30, 1900, shows that five new buildings connected with the State hospital were erected; there were three infirmary buildings with accommodations for about 40 patients each, and cottages for women; cost of these buildings, approximated \$85,000, appropriated by the Legislature in 1899. The Legislature also appropriated \$450 for the purchase of a stone quarry adjoining the hospital land; this proved of great benefit to the institution, giving employment to the patients and supplying the hospital with stone for foundations and grading. The average number of patients during the year was 243, with a per capita cost of \$4.50 per week.

Montague. In October, the Farren Memorial Hospital was dedicated; this hospital was the gift of B. N. Farren of Montague in memory of his son. The hospital is fitted up in the best possible manner with the latest sanitary and hygienic improvements.

Natick. In April, it was voted to establish public baths. — The late Mrs. Maria Hayes, of Natick, left the following bequests for public benefit: Natick Fire Association, \$500; Overseers of the Poor, \$500; Morse Institute, \$5,000.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, petition received in Massachusetts Legislature that an appropriation of \$18,000 be granted conditionally to the New Bedford Textile school. — Classes in weaving and loom fixing to be taught in the French language were instituted at the New Bedford Textile School. — Report from New Bedford Textile School that there were 264 students enrolled in membership. Gifts of machinery and supplies donated to the school were valued at over \$20,000. Mason Machine Works, of Taunton, recently donated another loom for the use of students studying plain loom fixing; a spooler intended for fine yarns was tendered by the Easton and Burner Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. F. O. Plummer, of Boston, donated the system of Swedish mill telephones which has been adopted at the school.

February. Evening classes of the New Bedford Textile School opened; subjects taught were cotton combing, fancy fixing in loom work, mill architecture and calculations, cotton carding, splicing, and warping. — The United States commissioner to the educational department of the Paris Exposition asked that the New Bedford Textile School send a collection of photographs of the school, school catalogue, and other prepared subjects to the Exposition to form part of the educational exhibit of the United States, and to represent the first textile school in the United States which was erected for the express purpose of textile technical education. *June.* Salvation Army opened new workingmen's hotel

where cheap lodgings will be provided for the poorer classes. Home accommodates about 30 persons.

October. Printers Benefit Association of New Bedford held annual meeting at which total membership reported was 52; the amount disbursed in sick benefits was \$150. — Report received that the American Correspondence School of Textiles has met with great success. This was the first school to teach the textile industry by mail; by this system mill employes receive instruction necessary to fit them for advancement in the textile business. The cost for complete course is \$40. — About 30 men employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. were laid off as a result of the recent coal miners' strike. — Evening classes of the New Bedford Textile School were started with a large attendance. — Free evening drawing school was opened with a membership of 37. This school teaches mechanical drawing, architectural work, and free hand. — Elementary evening schools opened under most auspicious circumstances. Children under 14 years of age are not admitted to the evening school except by special permission from the superintendent of schools. *December.* Donation of a cotton gin was received by the New Bedford Textile School from the Carver Cotton Gin Co., of East Bridgewater. It was reported that the attendance at the day school was continually increasing, the students coming from all parts of the United States, especially from the textile centres of the South, also from foreign countries.

NEWBURYPORT. In April, the Fibreloid Co. sent check of \$100 to the fire department in aid of its sick benefit fund. This was done in appreciation of the prompt and efficient work rendered by the department during the recent fire at the Fibreloid Co. *October.* Howard Benevolent Society held annual meeting at which it was shown that receipts for the past year aggregated \$1,713, while the sum of \$1,730 was disbursed. More than 30 tons of coal were distributed to needy persons of the city. *November.* Employes of Albert Russell & Sons were given annual outing by management of the company. *December.* The evening school opened, to hold two sessions a week.

NEWTON. The Dwight L. Moody reading room for working boys, of West Newton, has proved to be very successful; special feature is made of military drill, the boys receiving instruction in military tactics. *December.* Announcement made that the Mayor-elect has pledged \$300 of his first year's salary for a free bed at the Newton Hospital.

NORTH ADAMS. Gallup & Houghton planned the building of two boarding-houses for the accommodation of the unmarried women employed at the Union and Eclipse mills; houses will be furnished with all conveniences to make the home life of the mill workers comfortable; accommodations for 30 boarders are to be provided in each house. *October.* The sum of \$175 was added to the Drury scholarship fund. *November.* James Hunter Machine Co. dedicated its new foundry which will employ a very much larger number than formerly. It is one of the largest and most completely equipped in Western Massachusetts and is provided with every labor and time saving device. The interior is well lighted by large windows, the foundry being supplied with electricity by night. The welfare of the employes was considered by the firm providing all conveniences, such as a comfortable cloak room, toilet rooms, shower baths, etc. — The new home for nurses connected with the North Adams hospital was completed. The home contains 16 rooms and was a much needed addition to the hospital. — Local evening schools opened with a membership of about 400 including 250 illiterate minors. The superintendent of the school had procured a list from the various establishments of the city of all illiterate minor employes who would be obliged to attend the evening school or be discharged from the factories. *December.* The firm of Tuttle & Bryant presented each of its clerks with \$5 at Christmas; as a mark of appreciation and good will, the clerks presented the firm with an oak roll top desk.

North Andover. In April, the Davis & Furber Machine Co. donated \$200 for a free bed in the Lawrence Hospital.

Northfield. In April, at the commencement exercises of the boys of the Moody School, at Mt. Hermon, it was reported that a gift of \$50,000 had been received from Mrs. Julia Billings of Vermont to the endowment fund; \$10,000 received from friends in Scotland, and other donations aggregating \$40,000. At the time of Mr. Moody's death, the endowment fund had reached \$200,000 with \$150,000 additional on the girls' seminary. It was

reported that a fund of \$3,000,000 was needed to make the school self-supporting. *October.* By the will of the late John Mattoon, the Northfield Seminary received \$1,000.

Palmer. In November, night schools in the three villages of Thorndike, Three Rivers, and Bondsville, were opened. The only persons eligible to membership were those males unable to read and write English.

Peabody. Elementary evening and high schools opened with large attendance.

Pembroke. Cobb Public Library dedicated at Bryantville with fitting ceremonies. Library was the gift of Mrs. Rosilla Cobb.

PITTSFIELD. In June, House of Mercy received the sum of \$5,000 in trust. It was originally given to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston to be used for the benefit of the poor of Berkshire county. This was half the original gift of the late Zenas Marshall Crane, of Dalton, who also left a fund to support a free bed in the Eye and Ear Infirmary for any Berkshire county patients who needed treatment in the institution. *August.* The Pontoosuc Woollen Co. put prism stained glass in the finishing rooms of the mill for the better protection of the eyes of the employes. — Land was purchased for the public library, the gift of Mr. Josiah Carpenter. *November.* Evening schools opened. — Staff of the House of Mercy corporation held annual meeting at which it was reported that the expenses for the year 1900 aggregated \$20,000; there were 520 patients treated at the hospital during the year, not including the 627 eye and ear patients who received free treatment by the gift of the late Zenas M. Crane. *December.* Included in the alterations of the Central Station of the Pittsfield Electric Co. are many accommodations for the comfort of the employes; a sitting room has been provided for the men, with lockers, baths, and other accessories.

Plymouth. In September, Plymouth Cordage Co. gave its employes a complimentary day's outing. *December.* Eben D. Jordan, of Boston, presented the town with \$10,000 for a hospital.

QUINCY. In October, the city's first public bath-house was completed. The house is provided with dressing rooms for 40 men and women, and is equipped with shower baths and all improvements in bathing facilities.

SALEM. In January, the late Lucy M. Rand left bequests to the Salem Orphans and Children's Friend Society, the Old Ladies' Home, and the Plummer Farm School. — The public coffee house and reading room proved most satisfactory and was reported to be entirely out of debt. — Classes in carpentering and drawing were inaugurated at the Salem Fraternity. This is one of the oldest boys' clubs in the country being organized in 1869 "to provide evening instruction and amusement for those who being confined to their work during the day need recreation at the close of their labors." Membership in the fraternity is free, the sum of 10 cents per month being charged for the gymnasium classes. The club is supported by bequests and contributions; the sum of \$40,000 was left the institution in 1900, to be paid upon the death of certain persons now living. Over 2,000 different boys and men attended the club in 1900. — Employes of E. F. Bell & Co. held social gathering in the factory and received the hearty co-operation of the firm. The most cordial relations exist at this establishment between employer and employe, there being an utter absence of any difficulty in regard to wages or hours of labor. *May.* The will of the late Walter Scott Dickson, of Salem, contained the following charitable bequests: Salem Hospital, \$30,000; Associated Charities, \$30,000; Bertram Home for Aged Men, \$20,000; Association for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Women, \$20,000; City Orphans Asylum and Seamen's Orphans and Children's Society, \$15,000 each; Salem Fraternity and Essex Institute, \$10,000 each. *December.* New hospital under the private enterprise of Dr. Charles W. Morse opened, to be known as the Homœopathic Surgical Hospital; hospital will be furnished with all conveniences and surgical appliances necessary. The enterprise had the endorsement of the leading homœopathic physicians in Salem and was said to supply a long felt need. — The Helios-Upton Co. generously remembered their employes with a present in cash at Christmas. — Announcement was made that the Mayor-elect of Salem would give his year's salary to the poor of the city.

Spencer. In January, training school for missionaries was being constructed upon the large Daniel Ford farm, which was purchased with its numerous buildings for this purpose by a philanthropist.

SPRINGFIELD. In April, the Lynn Iron Bridge Co. tendered its employes and their families annual banquet. The company has followed this custom for seven years. *May.* The National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, presented the day nursery of Springfield with the \$50 prize which its cash register won in the contest with a competing company. *June.* Home for women in Longmeadow was opened, to be known as The Doane from its donors, Mr. and Mrs. George Doane of Springfield. Home is comfortable and attractive and is intended for needy women. *August.* The firm of Haynes & Co. gave an outing and clambake to their employes and families. *September.* The free milk distribution of H. and D. Daniel was closed. This firm distributed during the summer to the poor people of the city over 7,400 quarts of sterilized milk free. — Union Relief Association increased its endowment fund to \$10,000, the subscriptions being given by private individuals, the sums varying from \$250 to \$1,000. The Union Relief Association was founded about 23 years ago and is considered one of the most useful institutions of Springfield.

October. Mechanics Arts High School for the evening school of trades opened with large attendance. Tool-making class enrolled 27 members; plumbing class, 16; the number in the drafting school was 115. Movement is on foot to establish a woodworking and pattern-making department. — Free evening high school opened with an attendance of about 350; this was an increase of 25 over last year. — Employes of Morse & Haynes, shoe manufacturers, were given complimentary banquet. — The party given in aid of the Mercy Hospital netted nearly \$1,000, this sum to be added to the hospital fund. Boys' Club of Springfield opened with a membership of nearly 200. *November.* New class at the evening trade school opened to afford an opportunity for those desiring woodworking or machine-shop practice. — Benefactor of the public schools gave a sum of money for the purchase of tickets for lectures on domestic science; tickets were to be distributed free to teachers of the public schools. — Hampden Homeopathic Hospital opened under most auspicious circumstances. — New evening grammar school opened for the purpose of instructing pupils in branches fitting them to enter the evening high school. *December.* New infant asylum at the Brightside Institute was dedicated. — American and National Express Co. presented each of its employes with a \$5 gold piece at Christmas, this being the fiftieth anniversary of the company. This was not a local affair alone as the company distributed the same amount to their employes in all parts of the country who had been in the service of the company one year or more. — Corporators of the Springfield Hospital held annual meeting at which it was reported that the number of patients treated during the year 1900 was 487; daily average of new patients admitted was 28. The donations received during the year amounted to \$3,778, this being an increase of \$1,897 over the amount received in 1899. In addition to the donations in money received by the hospital, there were many gifts of clothing, books, magazines, etc., which supplied the wants of many and were gratefully appreciated by the trustees and inmates.

SOMERVILLE. In January, Edward F. Butler tendered a complimentary banquet to his employes in accordance with his usual annual custom.

South Hadley. In April, Dr. D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, announced his intention of giving \$150,000 to Mt. Holyoke College. *October.* Evening schools opened with an attendance of 50. *November.* Mt. Holyoke College received the sum of \$15,000 from Mr. John Dwight, to be added to his original gift of \$60,000 for a new art building. — The sum of \$50,000 was also donated to Mt. Holyoke College for a new dormitory to be called Mead Hall.

Stoneham. In February, announcement made that the parlor connected with the Baptist Church would be used for free reading and writing room for men; daily and weekly papers, monthly magazines and periodicals, and writing materials will be kept on hand for the free use of the men.

Swansea. In September, the memorial library, gift of the late Frank S. Stevens, was dedicated with appropriate exercises.

TAUNTON. In February, the Old Ladies' Home received a gift of \$500 from Mrs. Thomson Newbury.

Tewksbury. In March, the new hospital for insane consumptives connected with the State Almshouse at Tewksbury was opened; for some years such an institution was

found necessary to treat the many insane people sent from various parts of the State who were suffering from consumption. The Legislature of 1898, Resolve 107, appropriated \$50,000 for the consumptives' hospital to be erected at the State Almshouse; Legislature of 1899, Chap. 42, appropriated an additional \$25,000 for completing the hospital. Hospital is built in the finest manner possible and accommodates about 100 patients. The convalescent patients are kept in separate wings from those who are in the last stages of the disease; there are separate sun galleries, lavatories, separate dining rooms for the convalescents, also rooms set aside for the attendants, physicians, and special nurses.

Walpole. In December, the Wednesday Club of East Walpole was given the use of the Neponset House for the purpose of establishing a home not alone for the club mentioned but for other clubs that may be formed for girls, boys, and men; also provided for a reading room, and a dining room where lunches could be served daily to working people at moderate rates. It is the intention of the Wednesday Club to have the upper floor of the building arranged as a hospital where the workmen in the mills may be cared for when sick.

Ware. In February, A. Bryson & Co. entertained the clerks in their employ, thanking them for their co-operation and presenting each with a gift in cash.

Warren. In April, announcement made that Parker Mills were making plans for 100 or more tenements for their operatives.

WALTHAM. New training school for nurses founded by Dr. Alfred Worcester was dedicated. The new building is intended for a home and school for student nurses and will accommodate about 50; cost of the building including furnishings was estimated at \$50,000. *June.* Employés of P. P. Adams were given a complimentary outing by the firm.

Wellesley. In March, announcement was made at Wellesley College of the gift of \$100,000 to the institution by John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller's gift will be used to establish a permanent endowment fund for the college. — Whitin Observatory at Wellesley College was dedicated; donor of the observatory was Mrs. John C. Whitin of Whitinsville; building was erected at a cost of \$30,000 and is equipped with the most improved scientific apparatus; library contains valuable collection of astronomical books, scales, charts, and photographs. *December.* The late G. F. Towle left \$5,000 to endow the Anne Morton Towle memorial scholarship fund. The residence of the benefactor in Newcastle was given to be used as a resort for restoration to health or as a summer home for students of the college who were unable to go to their own homes during the summer.

Westfield. In August, labor unions held dance for the benefit of the strikers at the W. Warren Thread Works. *November.* Evening school opened; sessions to be held three evenings a week.

Williamsburg. System of profit sharing was inaugurated at the annual meeting of the Haydenville Co.; in accordance therewith employés of the brass works received a dividend of one per cent of the wages paid them by the firm from July 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900. *May.* The Haydenville Co. provided seats outside the gates of the factory for the comfort of the employés.

Williamstown. In March, by the will of the late Mrs. Orella J. Flint, of Cambridge, Williams College received a bequest of \$2,500 to be used for worthy students and to be known as the Ephraim Flint scholarship.

WOBURN. Many public bequests were made by the will of Jonathan Thompson, of Woburn; the Burbeen Free Lecture Fund received \$3,000; after including bequests aggregating \$3,250, the will provided that the residue of the estate be given to the city for the purpose of erecting a free public library with reading and lecture rooms, for the residents of the city of Woburn; the library is to be known as the Eunice Thompson Memorial Library, as a memorial to the donor's wife.

WORCESTER. In January, announcement was made by the American Steel & Wire Co. of an increase in wages to all employés of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; also of their decision to

set aside a cash sum equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total mill payrolls for 1900 for the purpose of establishing a special benefit fund. This insurance fund will amount to about \$50,000 and will be used for the purpose of assisting employes who are in poor circumstances, having sickness in their families or who are laid up because of injuries received while in the employ of the American Steel & Wire Co.—Assertion made in the latter part of 1899 to the effect that Welcome Mission, a home for tramps, would be abolished, was repudiated by the people who were supporting the mission; many friends of the mission have contributed to its support, and it was started upon a new basis.—The King's Café lodging-house was reported to be in a prosperous condition. This lodging-house was started in 1895, for the benefit of workmen and tramps; they are given a good, clean bed and room, at 10 and 15 cents per night; a sitting and reading room has been furnished and is at their disposal free. Meals are served at very low rates, and work is often procured for the lodgers out of employment.—The entertainment given by the Rice, Barton, & Fales Employes Benefit Association increased the treasury fund \$200.—Workmen's Club held meeting at labor headquarters and appointed committee to interview city employes and induce them to join the club.

May. The late Jonas G. Clark, founder of Clark University, to which institution he gave one million dollars outright and another million dollars conditionally, bequeathed his private library to the university. The library was considered a very valuable one and contained many rare specimens. Mr. Clark's other bequests to the university will aggregate about \$2,800,000. *June.* The Norton Emery Wheel Co. gave its employes a complimentary day's outing.—Albert H. Howard, of the firm of Howard Bros., card-clothing manufacturers, presented each of the employes with a cameo pin and stick pin which he bought for them in Rome during his recent trip to that city.—The Fresh Air Fund was increased by \$100, gift from Mr. E. A. Goodnow. The Fresh Air Fund provides daily outing for children and their mothers free of charge. *July.* The Union House Furnishing Co. gave its employes their annual outing.—Barnard, Sumner, & Putnam Co. tendered its employes complimentary outing. *August.* Traders Protective League disposed of their \$500 surplus among the charitable institutions as follows: Worcester Memorial Hospital, \$200; Children's Friend Society, \$200; Worcester Society for District Nurses, \$100.—Emergency Hospital opened in charge of Dr. C. B. Learoyd of New York; hospital is supported by the sale of \$1 certificates which entitle the holder to either medical or surgical treatment or both; certificates hold good for one year. This hospital was established for the accommodation of working people. Hospital will be kept open at all times for both medical and surgical cases; those persons being injured by accidents will receive first treatment free whether holders of certificates or not. *October.* Evening classes in drawing started at the Worcester County Mechanics Association; instruction will be given in mechanical drawing, for both advanced pupils and beginners, and also instruction in free-hand work.—Day nursery and home for aged colored people of Worcester was dedicated.—City Missionary Society published annual statement. The fresh air work of the summer was declared to be more successful than ever before. It was stated that the number of Finns had more than doubled, being now about 2,000. *November.* Trustees of Clark University held meeting at which it was voted that the university admit women as candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy and confer that degree without distinction as to sex.—Shredded Wheat Co. of Worcester provided a dining room where a hot dinner was served to the young women employes at noon each day. The entire expense was borne by the company. The girls appreciated fully the firm's generosity. *December.* The John C. MacInnes Co. gave its employes two per cent of their sales in recognition of their faithful services.—Management of the Boston Store announced that the firm would give to the employes one per cent of their total sales for one week preceding Christmas.

In General. The Summer Outing Home for children at the junction of the towns of Woburn, Winchester, and Lexington, proved of great benefit to poor children during the summer; about 180 children enjoyed vacations at the farms. The home was left in trust for the benefit of poor children and was placed by the trustees at the disposal of the Every Day Church of Boston for vacation work.—Report from 186 savings banks in Massachusetts showed the amount deposited during the year ending October 31, 1900, to be \$93,099,624; number of deposits being 1,729,405; the amount due depositors from these banks aggregated \$540,403,687. For the 126 co-operative banks for the same period assets were shown to be \$27,721,748; the sum of \$6,579,265 was received in monthly dues. The number of members at the close of the year in the co-operative banks was 71,965; of these, 19,814 were borrowers, and 52,151 were non-borrowers.

November. Railroad commissioners declared intention of issuing an order for the running of workmen's trains on all main lines of the Boston and Maine Railroad, a petition

having been received from the workingmen, residents along the western division of the Boston and Maine from Reading Heights to Edgeworth. Legislature of 1900, under Chap. 298, provided that workingmen's trains on all railroads entering Boston should be provided upon petition of workingmen to railroad commissioners. — The number of accidents reported to the Chief of District Police for the year 1900 was 1,547. These included all the accidents occurring in manufacturing and mercantile establishments throughout the Commonwealth. The following statement gives the various causes of accident, with the number of those injured from each cause, but does not include the 54 accidents which proved fatal:

Injured by machinery in cotton, woollen, and paper mills, shoe factories, and electrical works, while cleaning machinery in motion, or while removing waste, bobbins, or other articles, 553; Injured by machinery in iron works, planing, and saw mills, and other mercantile establishments, 244; injured by belting, pulleys, and shafting, 47; injured by falling between elevator car and flooring, 35; injured by fall of elevator car, five; injured by falling from elevator car, five; injured by various other causes, 604.

Of the persons injured, 1,289 were males, and 258 were females. Of the fatal accidents, which, as we have before stated, numbered 54, 43 were caused by connection with running machinery.

LABOR LEGISLATION — 1900.

LABOR LEGISLATION—1900.

[The term "Labor Legislation" in the title of this section is used in a broad sense. It includes not merely laws shortening hours of labor or affecting wages, but also legislation relating to conditions of employment or general industrial conditions, and directly operating to improve the social status of the industrial population. It therefore includes statutes enlarging educational facilities, industrial and general; relating to industrial or co-operative insurance; pensions for employés; safeguarding life; preventing accidents; improving conditions in factories, tenements, or other places of employment; modifying the trustee or lien laws, etc.]

ACTS.

[CHAP. 166.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES AND TOWNS TO PROVIDE FREE EVENING LECTURES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section one of chapter two hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three is hereby amended by striking out in the second line, the words "maintaining free evening schools",—so as to read as follows:— *Section 1.* The school committees of cities and towns are hereby authorized to employ competent persons to deliver lectures, on the natural sciences, history and kindred subjects, in such places as said committees may provide. [*Approved March 21, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 171.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF BOSTON TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The city of Boston is hereby authorized to establish and maintain, or to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of, an institution for giving practical instruction in industrial occupations and in the arts and sciences allied therewith.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 23, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 183.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE MAKING OF INSURANCE UPON THE HEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The fifth paragraph of section twenty-nine of chapter five hundred and twenty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:— and to make insurance upon the health of individuals,—so as to read as follows:— Fifth, To insure any person against bodily injury or death by accident, or any person, firm or corporation against loss or damage on account of the bodily injury or death by accident of any person for which loss or damage said person, firm or corporation is responsible, and to make insurance upon the health of individuals.

SECTION 2. Section thirty-one of said chapter five hundred and twenty-two, as amended by section two of chapter four hundred and seventy-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and by section two of chapter four hundred and forty-seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and by chapter ninety-two of the acts of the current year, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "accident", in the ninth line, the words:—and health,—and by striking out in the eleventh line, the word "paragraph", and inserting in place thereof the word:—paragraphs,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 31.* No corporation so formed shall transact any other business than that specified in its charter and articles of association. Companies to insure plate glass may organize with a capital of not less than one hundred thousand dollars. Companies so formed insuring marine or inland risks upon the stock plan shall have a capital of not less than three hundred thousand dollars. Companies so formed for the transaction of fire insurance on the stock plan, of fidelity insurance, of accident and health insurance, of steam boiler insurance, or for the transaction of the business authorized under the seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth paragraphs of section twenty-nine of this act shall have a capital of not less than two hundred thousand dollars. Companies may be so formed to insure mechanics' tools and apparatus against loss by fire for an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in a single risk, with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

Mutual companies heretofore organized to transact employers' liability insurance may continue such business under the fifth paragraph of section twenty-nine of this act, and such companies shall be subject to the laws, so far as applicable, in relation to mutual fire insurance companies. No company shall be required to have on deposit with the treasurer of the Commonwealth an amount in excess of what is sufficient to enable it to comply with the laws of the states in which it transacts business; and all sums in excess of this amount held on deposit with the treasurer of the Commonwealth or elsewhere shall be counted as of the surplus funds of the company.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 28, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 185.]

AN ACT TO PERMIT FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA OR ANY PROVINCE THEREOF TO TRANSACT BUSINESS IN THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of chapter four hundred and forty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended by inserting after the word "state", wherever it appears in said section, the words:—or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 18.* Fraternal beneficiary corporations organized under the laws of another state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof, and paying only disability and death benefits, and now transacting in this Commonwealth the business defined in this act, may continue such business upon complying with the provisions of this act; and any such corporation not now doing business in this Commonwealth may be admitted to do such business when it files with the insurance commissioner a duly certified copy of its charter and articles of association, and a copy of its constitution or laws certified to by its secretary or corresponding officer, together with the appointment of such commissioner as the person upon whom process shall be served as hereinafter provided, and a statement under oath of the president and secretary in the form required by such commissioner of its business for the preceding year, and provided that such corporation shall be shown to be authorized or permitted to do business in the state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof in which it is incorporated or organized, and provided that similar corporations organized under the laws of this Commonwealth are authorized to do business in such state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof. When any other state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof shall impose any obligation in excess of the obligations imposed by this act upon any such corporation of the Commonwealth, the like obligation shall be imposed on similar corporations of such state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof doing business in this Commonwealth. The transaction of the business defined in this act by any corporation, association, partnership or individuals, unless organized, continuing or admitted as provided herein, is forbidden.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 30, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 191.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TRUSTEE PROCESS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section thirty of chapter one hundred and eighty-three of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the words :—provided the writ contains a statement showing the demand to be for such necessities; otherwise in such cases there shall be so reserved a sum not exceeding twenty dollars,—so as to read as follows :—*Section 30.* When wages for the personal labor and services of a defendant are attached for a debt or demand other than for necessities furnished to him or to his family, there shall be reserved in the hands of the trustee a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, which shall be exempt from such attachment; and when such wages are attached on a demand for such necessities, there shall be so reserved a sum not exceeding ten dollars, provided the writ contains a statement showing the demand to be for such necessities; otherwise in such cases there shall be so reserved a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred. [*Approved April 3, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 197.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOLARS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The rates of fare charged by street or elevated railway companies in this Commonwealth for the transportation of scholars of the public schools between any given point from or to which it is necessary for them to ride in travelling to and from the school-houses in which they attend school, and their homes, whether such schoolhouses are located in the city or town in which the scholars reside or in any other city or town, shall not exceed one half the regular fare charged by such street or elevated railway company for the transportation of other passengers between said points.

SECTION 2. Tickets for the transportation of scholars as aforesaid shall be sold in lots of ten each, and shall be received on said street and elevated railways during the days on which said schools are in session.

SECTION 3. Any railway company violating this act by refusing to transport a scholar or to furnish a package of tickets as aforesaid shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage, but for the term of twenty-five years from the tenth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven it shall not apply to the Boston Elevated Railway Company or to any railways now owned, leased or operated by it. [*Approved April 4, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 201.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section four of chapter three hundred and sixty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "other", in the seventeenth line, and inserting in place thereof the following :—but no person shall be examined for a special license for a particular plant unless a written request for such examination, signed by the owner or user of said plant, is filed with the application,—so as to read as follows :—*Section 4.* Licenses shall be granted according to the competency of the applicant, and shall be distributed in the following classes :—Engineers' licenses :—First class, unlimited in horse power. Second class, to have charge of and operate any boiler or boilers and any engine not exceeding one hundred and fifty horse power. Third class, to have charge of and operate any single boiler and any engine not exceeding fifty horse power. Firemen's licenses :—First, to operate any boiler or boilers. Second, to have charge of and operate low pressure heating boilers where the pressure carried is less than twenty-five pounds to the square inch. Any person desiring to have charge of or to operate any particular steam plant or type of plant, may be ex-

amined as to his competency for such service and no other, and if found competent and trustworthy shall be granted a license for such service and no other; but no person shall be examined for a special license for a particular plant unless a written request for such examination, signed by the owner or user of said plant, is filed with the application.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 4, 1900.]

[CHAP. 218.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LENGTH OF THE SCHOOL YEAR IN CERTAIN TOWNS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter four hundred and ninety-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight is hereby amended by adding at the end of the first sentence the words:—except that in towns the assessed valuation of which is under two hundred thousand dollars the required period may, with the consent of the state board of education, be reduced to twenty-eight weeks,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* Every town and city shall maintain for at least thirty-two weeks in the year a sufficient number of schools for the instruction of all the children who may legally attend a public school therein, except that in towns the assessed valuation of which is under two hundred thousand dollars the required period may, with the consent of the state board of education, be reduced to twenty-eight weeks. Such schools shall be taught by teachers of competent ability and good morals, and shall give instruction in orthography, reading, writing, the English language and grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing, the history of the United States, physiology and hygiene, including special instruction as to the effect of alcoholic drinks and of stimulants and narcotics on the human system, and good behavior. Book-keeping, algebra, geometry, one or more foreign languages, the elements of the natural sciences, kindergarten training, manual training, agriculture, sewing, cooking, vocal music, physical training, civil government, ethics and such other subjects as the school committee deem expedient, may be taught in the public schools.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 11, 1900.]

[CHAP. 220.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES TO INDEMNIFY POLICE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS FOR DAMAGES SUSTAINED OR EXPENSES INCURRED IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, as amended by section one of chapter one hundred and eighty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "officers", in the fifth line, the words:—firemen or any member of the fire department,—by inserting after the word "officer", in the fifth line, the words:—fireman or any member of the fire department,—and by inserting after the word "officer", in the eighth line, the words:—fireman or member of the fire department,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* Any city may, in its discretion, to an amount not exceeding the amount which may be recommended by the board or officer having the power to appoint police officers, firemen or any member of the fire department in such city, indemnify a police officer, fireman or any member of the fire department, or any person required to assist police officers in the discharge of their duties, for any expenses or damages hitherto or hereafter by him sustained while acting as a police officer, fireman or member of the fire department, or incurred in the defence or settlement of any suit brought against him for acts done while so acting.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 11, 1900.]

[CHAP. 223.]

AN ACT TO REQUIRE RAILROAD COMPANIES TO EQUIP THEIR CARS WITH PLATFORM GATES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. On and after the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one every drawing-room or sleeping car, passenger, baggage, mail and express car, owned or regularly used on any railroad in this Commonwealth, shall be provided at each end thereof with platform gates of a pattern approved by the board of railroad commissioners.

SECTION 2. Any railroad corporation running, hauling or permitting to be hauled or used on its road any car in violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of tort, to the use of the Commonwealth, by the attorney-general or the district attorney for the district in which such violation occurred.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one. [*Approved April 12, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 237.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Upon the passage of this act, a Teachers' Retirement Fund shall be created in the city of Boston, which shall consist of : —

(a) A permanent fund, made up of gifts and legacies specifically given to said permanent fund, and a sum set apart by the board of trustees.

(b) A general fund, made up of gifts and legacies not specifically given to said permanent fund, amounts retained from the salaries of teachers under the provisions of this act, and the interest derived from said permanent fund. The general fund may be drawn upon for the purposes of this act by said board of trustees, in its discretion.

SECTION 2. The superintendent of public schools in the city of Boston, three female teachers and three male teachers, also of said city and holding positions in the public schools as instructors, and four members of the school committee of said city, shall constitute the board of trustees. The superintendent of public schools shall hold office in said board ex officio, and the other ten members shall be chosen as follows : — At the first annual meeting of the school teachers in the city of Boston who are included in this act, which shall be held on the last Saturday of October in the year nineteen hundred, there shall be elected by ballot one female teacher who shall hold office for a term of one year, one female teacher who shall hold office for a term of two years, one female teacher who shall hold office for a term of three years, one male teacher who shall hold office for a term of one year, one male teacher who shall hold office for a term of two years and one male teacher who shall hold office for a term of three years; and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary in each case for an election. Said meeting shall be called by the superintendent of public schools after due notice to all the school teachers in the city of Boston included in this act, at such hour and place as he shall designate. Annually thereafter, at a meeting duly called by said board of trustees on the last Saturday in October, one female teacher and one male teacher shall be elected in the same manner for a term of three years. At the first regular meeting of the school committee of the city of Boston in October in the year nineteen hundred it shall elect two of its number to be members of said board of trustees for a period of one year, and two of its number to be members of said board for a period of two years; and annually thereafter at its first meeting in October the school committee shall elect two of its number to be members of said board for a period of two years. Said board shall organize by adopting rules of its own, not inconsistent with this act, and in case of a vacancy in its membership shall have power to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

SECTION 3. Said board shall have control of the retirement fund, investing the same only in such securities as savings banks are authorized by law to invest in. The board shall receive and consider all applications for annuities under this act, and shall determine and direct payment of the same. The board shall keep full and complete records of the receipts and disbursements on account of this fund, and a complete list of all annuitants, and shall make a report of the same at each annual meeting of the teachers in October. All necessary expenses incurred by the board in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the retirement fund, in accordance with votes of the board. The members of the board shall serve without compensation. Whenever any member of the board shall cease to hold a position as member of the school committee of said city, or as teacher in the public schools, respectively, his or her membership in the board shall thereupon cease.

SECTION 4. The city treasurer, under the direction of the board of trustees, shall be the custodian of the retirement fund, and shall make payments therefrom as ordered by the board. He shall receive such compensation for his services and clerk hire, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a year, as the board of trustees shall determine, and the sum so determined shall be appropriated for that purpose by the school committee of the city of Boston.

SECTION 5. Beginning with the monthly payments in November in the year nineteen hundred the city treasurer of the city of Boston shall reserve from the salary of each teacher who has come under the provisions of this act the sum of three dollars, and in every alternate monthly payment thereafter shall reserve the same sum, and shall pay the sums so reserved into the school teachers' retirement fund, as herein provided.

SECTION 6. The city treasurer, upon vote of the board of trustees, shall pay out of said retirement fund, in monthly payments, such an annuity to any teacher who shall retire or be discharged from the service of the city, as the fund will allow and said board of trustees shall determine; but in no case shall a teacher receive such annuity unless such teacher has taught for thirty years, and for at least ten years in the public day schools of the city of Boston, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 7. The city treasurer, upon a vote of the board of trustees, shall pay out of the retirement fund, in monthly payments, such an annuity to any teacher who has taught not less than two years in the city of Boston, although less than thirty years in the aggregate, as the fund will allow and said board of trustees shall determine, if such teacher has become incapacitated for teaching and has been discharged from the service of the city of Boston: *provided*, that a certificate of such incapacity be furnished by the attending physician and by a physician employed by the board of trustees; and *further provided*, that the annuity shall cease when the incapacity ceases.

SECTION 8. All annuities shall be uniform in amount, whether the annuitants are retired under the provisions of section six or of section seven, except as provided in section nine of this act.

SECTION 9. No annuity shall be paid to any teacher until such teacher shall contribute, or has contributed to the general fund, a sum equal to all the assessments for thirty years, to wit:—Five hundred and forty dollars; but should any teacher seeking to retire under section six or section seven be unable to pay the full amount of assessments as above specified, before receiving an annuity, the board of trustees may in its discretion make to such retiring teacher such monthly payments as in the opinion of said board the needs of such teacher may require.

SECTION 10. Any teacher who shall have been a contributing member for two years or more, who shall retire from the service of the city of Boston not being in receipt of an annuity, shall, upon application within three months after date of such retirement, receive one half of the total amount paid by such teacher into said fund.

SECTION 11. This act shall be binding upon all teachers entering the service of the city of Boston after it goes into effect, and upon such of the teachers in the service of said city at the time of its enactment as may thereafter elect to come under its provisions; and notice in writing to the superintendent of schools, signed by the teacher so electing, shall be conclusive as to such election.

SECTION 12. The term "teacher", in this act shall include all supervisors, superintendents of instruction, principals and regular instructors in the public day schools.

SECTION 13. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 17, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 239.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN APPEAL FROM ORDERS OF INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section forty-two of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—Any person or corporation aggrieved by the order of an inspector issued as above provided, and relating to a public building or a schoolhouse in a city or town may, within thirty days from the day of the service thereof, or, in the case of such an order already issued, within thirty days from the date when this act takes effect, apply in writing to the state board of health to set aside or amend the same; and thereupon, after such notice as said board shall order to all parties interested, a hearing shall be given by said board upon such order of the inspector, and said board may either alter, annul or confirm the same. The order, if altered or confirmed, shall have the same force and effect as the original order,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 42.* Whenever it appears to an inspector of factories and public buildings that further or different sanitary provisions or means of ventilation are required in any public building or schoolhouse, in order to conform to the requirements of this act, and that the same can be provided without incurring unreasonable expense, such inspector may issue a written order to the proper person or authority, directing such sanitary provisions or means of ventilation to be provided, and they shall thereupon be provided, in accordance with such order, by the public authority, corpora-

tion or person having charge of, owning or leasing such public building or schoolhouse. Any person or corporation aggrieved by the order of an inspector issued as above provided, and relating to a public building or a schoolhouse in a city or town may, within thirty days from the day of the service thereof, or, in the case of such an order already issued, within thirty days from the date when this act takes effect, apply in writing to the state board of health to set aside or amend the same; and thereupon, after such notice as said board shall order to all parties interested, a hearing shall be given by said board upon such order of the inspector, and said board may either alter, annul or confirm the same. The order, if altered or confirmed, shall have the same force and effect as the original order. [Approved April 17, 1900.]

[CHAP. 246.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES TO PENSION FIREMEN.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any city may, by vote of its city council and under such restrictions and subject to such provisions as may be prescribed by such vote or by ordinance, pension:— First, any member of the fire department of such city who has reached the age of sixty-five years and who has performed faithful service in that department for a period of not less than twenty years. Second, any member of the fire department who has performed faithful service in that department for a period of not less than twenty years: *provided*, that he is incapacitated for further useful service.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect in any city upon, and not before, its acceptance by a majority of the voters voting thereon at an annual or special city election.

SECTION 3. Whenever a petition signed by not less than two hundred registered voters of any city, requesting that this act be submitted to the voters of such city at the next city election, is filed with the city clerk of the city not less than thirty days before the election is to be held, this act shall be submitted to the voters of the city, at the said election. [Approved April 18, 1900.]

[CHAP. 256.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO MECHANICS' LIENS FOR THE REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS OR OTHER STRUCTURES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and ninety-one of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "alteration", in the third line, the word:— removal,—so as to read as follows:— *Section 1.* Any person to whom a debt is due for labor performed or furnished or for materials furnished and actually used in the erection, alteration, removal, or repair of a building or structure upon real estate, by virtue of an agreement with or by consent of the owner of such building or structure or of any person having authority from or rightfully acting for such owner in procuring or furnishing such labor or materials, shall have a lien upon such building or structure and upon the interest of the owner thereof in the lot of land upon which the same is situated, to secure the payment of the debt so due to him and of the costs which may arise in enforcing such lien, except as is hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 25, 1900.]

[CHAP. 269.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS IN MAKING GOODS FOR PUBLIC USE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The public institutions named in chapter three hundred and thirty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being "An Act to provide for the employment of prisoners in making goods for the use of the prisons and other public institutions", shall include every institution of the Commonwealth or of any county which is established, maintained or supported wholly or in part by the appropriation of public moneys.

SECTION 2. The provisions of said chapter three hundred and thirty-four are hereby extended and applied to the public institutions of any city having a population of forty thousand inhabitants according to the census of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five; and the principal officer of any institution supported by the appropriation of public moneys in any city included under the terms of this act shall make requisition for any

articles that can be furnished by the labor of prisoners, in the same manner in which principal officers of state and county institutions are now required to make requisition under said chapter. [*Approved April 26, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 282.]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT CORPORATIONS FROM REQUIRING BONDS OF THEIR EMPLOYEES
IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. No corporation engaged in carrying passengers or in transporting freight for hire shall require or receive from any person employed or about to be employed by it any bond or other security, either with or without surety or sureties, for the purpose of indemnifying such corporation against loss or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect of any employee or person about to become an employee of such corporation; but this act shall not apply to bonds for the proper accounting of money or other property belonging to any such corporation.

SECTION 2. Any violation of the provisions of this act by any such corporation or by any person in its behalf shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding one hundred dollars for a second offence. [*Approved May 2, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 298.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PASSENGER FARES ON CERTAIN MORNING AND EVENING TRAINS
ON RAILROADS ENTERING THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Upon the filing with the board of railroad commissioners of a petition for workmen's trains to be run by any specified railroad company whose line terminates in the city of Boston such trains shall be furnished by the company in such number, not less than two each way, as the said board may order. Such trains shall arrive at Boston between six and half past seven in the morning and between six and half past seven in the evening, every week day, and shall depart between the same hours. For such trains the company, for distances not exceeding fifteen miles, shall furnish season tickets at a rate not exceeding three dollars per mile per year, and quarterly and weekly tickets at a rate not exceeding one dollar per mile per quarter. All such tickets shall be good once a day, each way, for six days in the week. For such trains the company may provide special cars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred. [*Approved May 4, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 306.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PENSIONING OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The board of police for the city of Boston shall, at his own request, retire from active service and place upon a pension roll any member of the police department in good standing who has arrived at the age of sixty years and who has performed active service in the department for twenty-five consecutive years.

SECTION 2. The amount of the annual pension allowed to any person retired under the provisions of this act shall be one half of the yearly compensation received by him at the time of his retirement, the same to be paid by the city of Boston.

SECTION 3. The board of police is hereby authorized, in case of an emergency, to call upon any person so pensioned for such temporary service in the department as he may be fitted to perform, and during such service he shall be entitled to full pay.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this act are in addition to and not in repeal of any act now in force relative to pensioning members of the said force.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect upon its acceptance by the city council of the city of Boston. [*Approved May 8, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 325.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF TEXTILE FABRICS AND PAPERS
CONTAINING ARSENIC.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any corporation, person, firm or agent who directly or by an agent manufactures, sells, exchanges, or has in his custody or possession with intent to sell or ex-

change, any woven fabric or paper containing arsenic in any form, or any article of dress or of household use composed wholly or in part of such woven fabric or paper, shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars: *provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to dress goods or articles of dress containing not more than one one-hundredth grain, or to other materials or articles containing not more than one tenth grain of arsenic per square yard of the material.

SECTION 2. The state board of health shall make all necessary investigations as to the existence of arsenic in the materials and articles mentioned in section one of this act, may employ inspectors and chemists for that purpose, and shall adopt such measures as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions and to facilitate the enforcement of this act.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one. [*Approved May 18, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 335.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE CASE OF FIRE OR PANIC.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-four of chapter four hundred and eighty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four is hereby amended by inserting after the word "stairways", in the twenty-third line, the words: — or by such other way or device as the owner shall elect, provided the same shall be approved in writing by said inspector, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 24.* Every building now or hereafter used, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, schoolhouse, church, theatre, public hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort, and every building in which ten or more persons are employed above the second story in a factory, workshop, or mercantile or other establishment, and every hotel, family hotel, apartment house, boarding house, lodging house or tenement house in which ten or more persons lodge or reside above the second story, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment the owner, lessee or occupant of which is notified in writing by the inspector hereinafter mentioned that the provisions of this act are deemed by him applicable thereto, shall be provided with proper ways of egress, or other means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated, assembling, employed, lodging or residing in such building; and such ways of egress and means of escape shall be kept free from obstruction, in good repair and ready for use. Every room above the second story in any such building, in which ten or more persons are employed, shall be provided, if the said inspector shall so direct in writing, with more than one way of egress, by stairways or by such other way or device as the owner shall elect, provided the same shall be approved in writing by said inspector, on the inside or outside of the building, placed as near as practicable at opposite ends of the room; stairways on the outside of the building shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, and shall connect with each story by doors or windows, and such landings, doors and windows shall be kept clear of ice and snow and other obstructions. Women or children shall not be employed in a factory, workshop, or mercantile or other establishment, in a room above the second story from which there is only one way of egress, if the said inspector shall so direct in writing. All doors and windows in any building subject to the provisions of this section shall open outwardly, if the said inspector shall so direct in writing. No portable seats shall be allowed in the aisles or passageways of such buildings during any service or entertainment held therein. The proscenium or curtain opening of all theatres shall have a fire resisting curtain of some incombustible material, and such curtain shall be properly constructed and shall be operated by proper mechanism; the certificate of the said inspector shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with such requirements.

SECTION 2. Section eighty-two of chapter four hundred and nineteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as set out in section one of chapter three hundred and ten of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, is hereby amended by striking out the words "a flight of stairs", in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth lines, so as to read as follows: — *Section 82.* No building two stories or more in height hereafter erected in the city of Boston, and no such building in said city not used at the passage of this act as a schoolhouse, church, theatre, public building, hall, place of assembly or public resort, tenement house, boarding house or lodging house, or as a factory or workshop where ten or more persons are employed, or used above the second story as a dwelling by two or more families, shall be used for any of said purposes unless such building is provided with at least two independent and sufficient ways of egress. One of said ways of egress shall consist of a flight of stairs extending from the lowest to the highest floor, made of fireproof material and enclosed in brick walls, with the enclosed space or stairway pro-

vided with a ventilating skylight which can be opened and closed from every floor, and having openings through an external wall to the outer air at least one to each story except the upper and the lower, each opening to have an area of at least five square feet and to be maintained unobstructed: *provided, however*, that when there shall be within the space enclosed by the stairway and its landings from the second story upwards an open area for light and ventilation whose least horizontal dimensions shall be equal to the width of the stairs, but in no case less than three feet, then the aforesaid openings through an exterior wall may be omitted. There shall be no opening upon the stairway except as aforesaid and for said skylight, and for doors from apartments and corridors. The other way of egress shall be approved by the inspector of buildings, and may project over a public way. Every way of egress from every such building shall be kept in good repair and unobstructed. [Approved May 23, 1900.]

[CHAP. 349.]

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LOWELL IN THE TRUSTEES OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL CORPORATION.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. During any school year, which for the purposes of this act shall be construed as a period of twelve calendar months beginning with the first day of July in each year, the chairman of the board of aldermen, the president of the common council, and a member of the textile union of the city of Lowell, who shall be appointed by the Lowell Textile Council, shall be members of the board of trustees of the Lowell Textile School Corporation.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 25, 1900.]

[CHAP. 357.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HOURS OF LABOR FOR CITY AND TOWN EMPLOYEES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section three of chapter three hundred and forty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 3.* This act shall take effect in any city or town upon its acceptance by a majority of the voters present and voting thereon by ballot at any annual election thereof, and it shall be submitted for such acceptance upon the petition of one hundred or more registered voters of any city, or of twenty-five or more registered voters of any town, filed with the city or town clerk thirty days or more before any annual election. [Approved May 31, 1900.]

[CHAP. 378.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HOURS OF LABOR OF WOMEN AND MINORS IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section ten of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four is hereby amended by inserting after the word "age", in the first line, the words:—and no woman,—by striking out the word "sixty", in the third line, and inserting in place thereof the word:—fifty-eight,—and by adding at the end of said section the words:—*provided*, that the restrictions imposed by this section shall not apply during the month of December in each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail,—so as to read as follows:— *Section 10.* No minor under eighteen years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than fifty-eight hours in any one week: *provided*, that the restrictions imposed by this section shall not apply during the month of December in each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred. [Approved June 13, 1900.]

[CHAP. 395.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO RAILROAD FARES IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Every railroad company having a terminus in Boston, excepting the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad Company, shall furnish for the use of pas-

sengers travelling to and fro between Boston and any particular point in what is known as the Suburban district, a commutation ticket, for not more than twenty-five trips, at such a price that the fare for each trip shall not exceed the lowest rate now charged between Boston and that particular point, excepting the rate charged by such railroad company for season tickets or for tickets upon workmen's trains, so-called.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred. [*Approved June 25, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 414.]

AN ACT TO REQUIRE STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES TO ENCLOSE THE PLATFORMS OF CARS DURING CERTAIN MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. All street cars hereafter purchased, built or rebuilt by any street railway company and used for the transportation of passengers during the months of January, February, March and December, and all cars in use for the transportation of passengers during said months after the first day of November in the year nineteen hundred and two, except as otherwise provided in section two, shall have their platforms enclosed in such manner as to protect the motormen, conductors or other employees operating the cars from exposure to wind and weather, and in such manner as the board of railroad commissioners shall approve.

SECTION 2. Any street railway company operating cars in a city of more than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants may, on or before the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred, petition the board of railroad commissioners to be exempted from the provisions of this act so far as relates to such lines or routes owned or controlled by said company, where said company claims cars cannot be operated with safety; and if after hearing and investigation said board decides that in its opinion street cars with the platform enclosed, as required by section one of this act, cannot be operated with safety in such city, upon any or all of its lines or routes, this act shall not be applicable to said company, its officers or cars, so far as relates to such lines or routes so decided to be unsafe for such operation. Said board shall render its decision on all petitions brought under this section, with the reasons for such decision, on or before the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one, but said decision shall at any time be subject to revision by said board. If however said board shall decide adversely to the claim of said company in regard to any lines or routes included in said petition, then said petitioning railway company shall enclose the platforms of its cars operated on such lines or routes, in the manner provided in section one, within such time as said board shall deem reasonably requisite, not however exceeding four years from the date of the decision of the said board.

SECTION 3. The term "car", as used herein, includes all street cars operated by steam, cable or electricity which require while in motion the constant care or service of an employee upon the platforms or upon one of the platforms of the car. The term "company", as used herein, includes any corporation, partnership or person owning or operating a street railway.

SECTION 4. Any street railway company which fails or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each day during which such failure or neglect continues.

SECTION 5. The superintendent or manager of any street railway, and any other officer or agent thereof, who causes or permits any violation of this act, shall be jointly and severally liable with the company employing him to the fine hereinbefore designated, and in default of payment may be committed to jail until his fine is paid: *provided*, that he shall not so be committed for a period longer than three months.

SECTION 6. So much of chapter four hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed. [*Approved June 27, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 425.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HOURS OF LABOR OF EMPLOYEES OF COUNTY JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

The hours of labor for employees of county jails and houses of correction shall not exceed sixty hours a week. Any county officer who violates this act by inducing or compelling any employee to work more than sixty hours a week shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence. [*Approved June 29, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 446.]

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR GIVING NOTICES UNDER THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Section three of chapter two hundred and seventy of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and by section two of chapter two hundred and sixty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, is hereby further amended by striking out the word "thirty", in the sixteenth and twenty-seventh lines, and inserting in each instance in place thereof the word:—sixty,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 3.* Except in actions brought by the personal representatives under section one of this act to recover damages for both the injury and death of an employee, the amount of compensation receivable under this act in cases of personal injury shall not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars. In case of death which follows instantaneously or without conscious suffering, compensation in lieu thereof may be recovered in not less than five hundred and not more than five thousand dollars, to be assessed with reference to the degree of culpability of the employer herein, or the person for whose negligence he is made liable; and no action for the recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained, unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within sixty days, and the action is commenced within one year from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death. The notice required by this section shall be in writing, signed by the person injured or by some one in his behalf; but if from physical or mental incapacity it is impossible for the person injured to give the notice within the time provided in said section, he may give the same within ten days after such incapacity is removed, and in case of his death without having given the notice and without having been for ten days at any time after his injury of sufficient capacity to give the notice, his executor or administrator may give such notice within sixty days after his appointment. But no notice given under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury: *provided*, it is shown that there was no intention to mislead, and that the party entitled to notice was not in fact mislead thereby. [*Approved July 10, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 448.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF ICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Any person, firm or corporation, or agent thereof, engaged in the business of selling ice at retail in this Commonwealth who shall refuse to sell, from any place or vehicle engaged in the regular distribution of ice at retail, a piece of ice at the fair value thereof to any person, other than an ice dealer, tendering in payment therefor in legal money of the United States a sum of five cents or any multiple thereof not exceeding fifty cents, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [*Approved July 10, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 469.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABORERS ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. No person or corporation, and no agent or employee of any person or corporation, under contract with the Commonwealth or any municipal corporation or any county therein, or with any board, commission or officer acting on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county or municipal corporation therein, for the doing of public work, shall, either directly or indirectly, make it a condition of the employment of any person that he shall lodge, board or trade at any particular place or with any particular person; but every employee in such work shall have full liberty to lodge, board and trade wheresoever and with whomsoever he may choose.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of every board, commission or officer contracting as aforesaid, to make the provisions of this act a part of the contract.

SECTION 3. Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence. [*Approved July 17, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 470.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES BY THE COMMONWEALTH
AND ITS OFFICERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

The provisions of section fifty-one of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, relative to the payment of weekly wages, as far as applicable to the cities of the Commonwealth, shall apply to the Commonwealth, and its officers, boards and commissions, when acting as employers of mechanics, workmen and laborers. [Approved July 17, 1900.]

RESOLVES.

[CHAP. 22.]

RESOLVE TO AUTHORIZE ADVANCES OF MONEY TO THE BOARD OF PARIS EXPOSITION
MANAGERS.

Resolved, That, with the approval of the governor and council, there be advanced from time to time to the board of Paris exposition managers, from the sum authorized by chapter ninety-three of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, such sums of money as may be necessary for the expenses of the board in installing exhibits of the Commonwealth in Paris, such advances to be accounted for by properly approved vouchers. [Approved March 21, 1900.]

[CHAP. 72.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the New Bedford textile school the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, for the use of said school: *provided, however*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to the said trustees for the use of said school by the city of New Bedford, or received by them from other sources; and *provided, further*, that the yearly tuition at said institution for day pupils who are non-residents of the Commonwealth shall be not less than one hundred and fifty dollars. The city of New Bedford is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved May 18, 1900.]

[CHAP. 73.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE LOWELL TEXTILE
SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the Lowell textile school a sum not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of said trustees in erecting a building or buildings for the use of said school: *provided, however*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that a lot of land suitable and ample for such building or buildings has been contributed and conveyed in fee to said trustees, free from all incumbrances; and *provided, further*, that no part of said sum shall be paid to said trustees in excess of the combined fair market value of the land so conveyed to them and of machinery hereafter given absolutely to them for the use of the school, together with the amount of contributions of money made to the trustees for the general purposes of the school or for the erection of said building or buildings, exclusive however of any contribution of money for the use of said school provided for in any other act or resolve of the present year. [Approved May 18, 1900.]

[CHAP. 76.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the Lowell textile school the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, to be applied

to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of six thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell or received by them from other sources. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding six thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [*Approved May 28, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 104.]

RESOLVE RELATIVE TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Resolved, That for the purpose of exhibiting at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo, New York, in the year nineteen hundred and one, the arts, industries, institutions, resources, products and general development of the Commonwealth, and for distributing to all nations of the western hemisphere information relative to the manufacturing and mercantile business of the Commonwealth which will assist in the export of Massachusetts products, there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the governor and council, in addition to the five thousand dollars authorized by chapter eighty-six of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine. [*Approved July 6, 1900.*]

ANALYSIS.

The Legislature of 1900 met January 3 and prorogued July 17, the length of the session being 196 days. With the exception of the year 1883, it was by far the longest session held by any Massachusetts Legislature since 1832. There were 596 measures passed, the Acts numbering 479; Resolves, 108; and Resolutions, 9. Over 1,700 bills, petitions, etc. were introduced or drawn up during the session.

The subject of the foregoing statutes and resolves (35 in number) may be thus classified: Relating to hours of labor of certain employés, 3; extending or relating to educational privileges, industrial or other, 7; relating to insurance against accidents in employments, etc., or sickness or fraternal (co-operative) insurance, 2; relating to factory inspection, improving conditions in factories, tenements, or other places of employment, 4; concerning pensions or retirement funds for certain employés, 3; relating to transportation of school children at reduced rates, or reducing other fares on railroads, 3; aiding industrial expositions, 2; and one each upon the following subjects: Fixing the price of ice; affecting the manufacture and sale of products injurious to health; amending the lien law; amending the law relative to trustee process; relating to wages of certain employés; providing for licensing certain craftsmen; providing for indemnifying certain employés of cities and towns against damages, etc., incurred in their employment; relating to convict labor; preventing the

exaction of bonds from employes indemnifying employers against certain acts of the employes; preventing the imposition, as a condition of employment, of restrictions as to the place of boarding, lodging, or trading of laborers on public works (truck or padrone system); amending the statute as to employers' liability.

The relation of the general subjects appropriately termed social or industrial to the general body of legislation during the session may be seen from the following summary:

CLASSIFICATION.	Bills Introduced	Bills Enacted
Administration of justice,	95	40
Agriculture,	22	6
Capital, corporations, etc.,	81	34
Charities,	39	24
Domestic trade,	31	5
Education,	57	27
Estates of decedents and wards,	19	4
Federal affairs,	13	4
Finance (appropriations, public expenditures, indebtedness, taxation, revenue, etc.),	282	166
Fisheries and game,	55	12
Industrial expositions,	2	2
Insurance,	31	8
Labor, employment and protection of; wages, hours, etc.,	50	11
Military,	57	15
Penal and reformatory institutions,	20	3
Political regulations,	73	7
Property and contract rights,	38	4
Public health,	47	10
Public morals,	44	8
Public safety,	27	4
Railroads,	80	19
State and local government,	353	145
Street railways,	90	23
Transportation and communication (see also "railroads"),	61	6
TOTALS,	1,667	587

In this summary, substantially the same system of classification is used as in the Bulletin of Legislation in the United States issued annually by the University of the State of New York. Each bill has been listed under but one head, however, which in some cases requires an arbitrary decision, inasmuch as the subjects in such instances might appropriately fall under either one of several titles. The summary is, nevertheless, sufficiently exact to permit a general comparison.

PART II.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

WAGES.

HOURS OF LABOR.

TRADES UNIONS.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

LABOR LEGISLATION — 1901.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

The information contained in this Part has been collated by the Bureau from various sources, but it has been impossible to verify from original data every instance reported under the various heads. Therefore, while due care has been exercised to avoid them, it is possible that in minor instances errors due to incomplete statement or otherwise may occur. We do not pretend that this chronological record is complete, although it includes the more important events of the period covered. Some of the items, while possibly of slight importance in themselves, are, nevertheless, of value as part of a continuous historical record, and the complete record is indicative of the current movements of organized labor and of the subjects under consideration in the industrial life of the Commonwealth. To complete the history of labor for the period reference should be made to the record of industrial enterprises contained in the Industrial Chronology which forms part of the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures issued by the Bureau.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

PART II.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

[The record of Strikes and Lockouts covers a period of 9 months, closing with Sept. 30, 1901; where the results of the strikes or lockouts were arrived at after that date but before the date of publication of the volume, these results have been given within brackets.]

Abington. In August, 2 lasters employed at the factory of Lewis A. Crossett struck for an advance of 25 cents per day in wages; places filled.—One hundred and fifty day operatives in the employ of Lewis A. Crossett struck to enforce their demand for 9-hour day; one week later, men returned to work, demand granted.

Amherst. In March, laborers in the highway department struck because 10-hour day was inaugurated instead of 9, as in previous year, without increase in wages; places filled.

Beachmont. In May, 7 linemen employed by the Suburban Gas & Electric Light Co. were discharged on notification to firm that on following day they would demand 8 hours and \$3 per day; places filled.

BEVERLY. In August, 75 Italian trenchmen struck to enforce demand for increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; returned to work same day, compromise of \$1.65 being effected.—Twenty masons and helpers employed on local contracting work struck, alleging unsatisfactory working hours due to dilatory Italian excavators; men returned to work the following day, the matter being satisfactorily settled, the men being paid for the time lost through fault of others.—Thirty cutters at the shoe factory of Murray, Cone, & Co. struck to enforce demand for \$15 weekly wages, wages to be uniform, and abolition of fines; firm would not make contract with Boot and Shoe Workers Union; compromise effected about 3 weeks later, when men returned to work.

BOSTON.* In January, iron workers in the employ of the New England Structural Co., to the number of 29 in different parts of the State, struck, refusing to work on same job with non-union men; a few of the men gradually returned to work, while the places of the others were filled, the strike not being officially declared off.

March. Fifty bookbinders, paper rulers, and apprentices in the employ of Robert Burlen struck to enforce union demand for reduction of hours from 10 to 9 without reduction in wages; 2 days later, demand granted; settlement was reached through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration which conferred with Mr. Burlen and representatives of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders and Allied Printing Trades Council.—Thirty beef handlers employed at Pier 6, Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, struck to enforce demand for increase of wages from \$3 to \$4 for unloading 12 cars of beef; after 2 hours, compromise was effected, \$3.75 being granted the men; International Meat Handlers Union No. 22 involved.

April. Eight laborers employed by the National Contracting Co. struck owing to refusal of firm to grant increase in wages from 15 cents to 17½ cents per hour; on the following day places were filled at old rate of wages.—Four hoisting engineers in the employ of O'Brien, Sheehan, Perkins, & McHale, contractors, struck to obtain increase in wages, 8 hours' work, half-holiday on Saturdays, and employment of none but union engineers; places filled on the following day; men were employed on the new dry dock at

* For Machinists' Strike, see pages 154-156.

the Charlestown Navy Yard. — Owing to a difference over a man who was discharged on account of being late, 19 beef handlers in the employ of Swift Bros. & Co. struck; one week later, men returned to work.

May. About 300 journeymen plumbers employed by local master plumbers struck for the purpose of abolishing helpers; within 2 days, 30 firms conceded the demand; after being out one week about two-thirds of the firms had acceded to the demand and men returned to work; the rest remained out for 8 weeks, when the strike was declared off (June 26) and men returned to work under old conditions; Plumbers Union No. 12 involved. — Ten feeders to freestone planers in the employ of W. J. Sullivan struck to enforce demand for \$2.75 per day, former rate being \$2.50 for 10 hours' work; demand was refused and places filled; in 3 weeks' time all the old employes had asked for reinstatement, but only 2 were taken back. — Nine press feeders in the employ of the Bernard-Richards Co. struck refusing to work with non-union man; 3 weeks later firm discharged non-union man and decided to re-instate former employes, who had found work in other places; Pressmen's Union No. 67 and Franklin Association No. 18 involved. — About 10 pressmen and feeders in the employ of Samuel Usher struck against violation of Syracuse agreement, which was 9 hours per day or 54 hours per week; through the offices of the State Board of Arbitration agreement was fulfilled 3 days later. Pressmen's Union No. 67 and Franklin Association No. 18 involved. — Fifteen housesmiths (number later augmented to 115) in the employ of the G. W. & F. Smith Iron Co. struck, the firm refusing to grant minimum rate of wages of 28 cents per hour, this being an increase of 10 per cent; places filled, and in 3 weeks' time about 50 strikers had returned to work at former rates; a majority of the others made application for re-instatement, but their services were not required; Housesmiths Union involved. — Forty cabinet makers in the employ of Shales & May struck for the purpose of having Saturday afternoons without reduction of pay, for abolishing the piece-work system, recognition of the union, and card system; one month later men returned to work, demands granted; Woodworkers Union No. 24 involved. — Seventy-nine Hebrew bakers employed in 16 local bakeries struck to enforce demand that 12 hours be the maximum day's work; 9 days later employers conceded the 12-hour day and extra pay for overtime; Bakers Union No. 45 involved. — About 100 drivers and assistants in the South Boston division of the Boston Ice Co. struck, requesting removal of inspectors; 4 days later men returned under provisional agreement, the inspectors to be removed, helpers to receive advance of \$1 per week, all future disputes to be submitted to the State Board of Arbitration, whose decision should be binding upon both parties, no discrimination to be made against the strikers. On account of a disagreement over issues to be submitted, it was found that the Board could not act as arbitrator, and the case at present stands under the agreement which was made temporarily.

LINEMEN'S STRIKE. The strike of the linemen of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Boston Elevated Railway Co., and Boston Electric Light Co., was inaugurated in Boston on May 4, per order of Local Linemen's Union No. 104 and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. The operations of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. extend throughout the State, the headquarters of the 4 divisions being in Lowell, Springfield, New Bedford, and Boston. The Boston division covers a radius of 15 miles. Accounts of the strike in each of the divisions may be found under the cities specified. The cause of the strike was to enforce the acceptance of the 8-hour day (afterward changed to 9 hours), \$3 minimum wage for linemen and \$3.50 for foremen, recognition of union, and minor grievances. The demands were not granted, and within 2 weeks the strike was practically settled as far as the companies were concerned; many of the strikers returned to work, the places of others were filled. Including the groundmen and laborers, who struck out of sympathy with the linemen, nearly 300 men went out.

June. About 40 beef handlers in the employ of the Cudahy Packing Co. struck to enforce demand for increase in wages; demand granted same day and men returned to work. — Three firemen employed at the Quincy Market Cold Storage Co. went out because of discharge of a fireman who was appointed to present grievances; places filled, and 8-hour shifts adopted for firemen.

July. A general strike was ordered by the Carpenters District Council, involving about 6,000 carpenters in Boston and vicinity; district covered included Greater Boston, Charlestown, Malden, Cambridge, and Brookline; men struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day without reduction in wages; 5 days after the inauguration of the strike demands were granted. — One hundred and ninety-one teamsters in the employ of P. O'Riordan & Sons struck to enforce demand for a minimum wage of \$11 per week; 2 days later demand granted and men returned to work. — Twenty-seven milling-machine hands in the employ of the Trimont Manufacturing Co. struck against discharge of

fellow employé who refused to do certain kinds of work; satisfactory settlement was reached by conferences held with the firm, the Allied Metal Workers Union, and Central Labor Union; men returned to work one week from the beginning of strike.—Sixty-five stone workers employed in Boston and vicinity struck to establish a 9-hour day; an agreement was entered into with the employers by which 10 hours would constitute a day's work until Nov. 1, 1901, after which time 9 hours shall constitute a day's work with the same wages as paid for 10 hours; men returned to work after 10 days.—Eighteen messenger boys employed by the Boston District Messenger Co. struck for an additional amount to be paid for each message; strike failed, inasmuch as only a few of the strikers were taken back, the others being discharged and their places filled.—Sixteen lumber handlers employed by Blacker & Shepard Co. went out, the firm refusing to give Saturday half-holiday; places filled. These men were temporary hands, employed and paid by the hour. Regular employés were granted the Saturday half-holiday during June, July, August, and September, and these men demanded the same terms. The movement was not authorized by any organization.—Five printing pressmen employed at the Library Bureau left work; one man was discharged for cause not connected with labor matters, and 5 pressmen decided to leave in consequence; places were immediately filled, this being an individual action, not authorized by the Printing Pressmen's Union.

August. Thirty-one sheet tin and metal workers employed at the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co. struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and uniform daily wage of \$2.75; places filled, strike not being declared off Sept. 30; Sheet Metal Workers Union, Local No. 17, involved.—Six cap makers in the employ of Meyer Rosenfield struck owing to the refusal of firm to grant higher wages upon one article; one week later men returned to work at old rates.

September. Demand was made upon several local foundries by Local Iron and Brass Molders Union No. 106 for a 9-hour day without reduction of wages; all the foundries conceded the demand except 3, at which strikes occurred on Sept. 11; 82 brass molders were involved; men returned to work pending arbitration of the trouble, and within 2 weeks from inauguration of strike a satisfactory settlement was reached.—Eight core makers employed at the Lincoln Foundry (South Boston) and the Condor Iron Works (East Boston) struck to obtain 9-hour day without reduction of wages; 2 weeks later, demand granted. Core Makers Union No. 1 made demand upon all foundries that core makers be given the shorter work day; all firms conceded except the 2 above mentioned.—One hundred and twenty-five meat handlers, employed by the Armour Packing Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Hammond & Co., Swift & Co., and Nelson Morris, struck to obtain new schedule of wages and hours of labor, half hour from 6 to 6.30, also from 10 to 10.30 P.M., to be allowed for lunch; 25 cents per 100 quarters and 50 cents per car for unloading boxes; International Meat Handlers Union No. 22 involved; places were filled; strike not officially declared off.—Twenty-four laborers employed by J. M. McCluskey, contractor, while working on the new park at the State House struck for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; on the following day 20 of the strikers returned to work; places of the others filled.—About 250 expressmen and helpers in the employ of the New York & Boston Despatch Express Co. and Earle & Prew struck for recognition of union and re-instatement of 10 men who were discharged; it was alleged that 7 of the men were discharged for joining the union; International Team Drivers and Helpers Union, Local No. 307, involved. [On Oct. 2 (strike was inaugurated Sept. 25) strikers returned to work, 7 of the discharged men being taken back, the cases of the other 3 being left to arbitration, and it being allowable for men to be members of union. Conferences were held with the State Board of Arbitration and President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; these parties together with the Mayor and the President of the Transportation Trades Council were instrumental in settling the strike and averting the threatened tie-up of Boston transportation.]

BROCKTON. In January, 40 lasters at the shoe factory of E. E. Taylor & Co. struck against discharge of a laster; practice at this factory has been to charge lasters for shoes which they damage in making; laster refused, and was discharged; the following day men demanded that he be re-instated; 5 days later men returned to work, satisfactory adjustment having been made, all differences not settled between firm and employés to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration.

April. Twenty-five blanket trimmers employed by Cavanaugh Bros. & Knapp, rubber goods, struck to enforce demand for increase of wages from 11½ to 13½ cents per blanket; through efforts of the State Board of Arbitration, several conferences were held, and settlement made in 2 weeks, strikers having accepted firm's compromise offer of 12½ cents per blanket.

May. Four linemen in the employ of the Old Colony Street Railway Co. struck, per order of their union, for 9 hours and \$3 per day; after 2 weeks, 3 men returned without having demands granted.

June. Five carpenters employed by D. G. Swain & Co. struck against employment of non-union men. — Fifteen carpenters in the employ of H. H. Wardwell struck refusing to work with non-union carpenters; the following day, non-union men agreed to join the union and work was resumed. — Cutters at the Empire Shoe Co. struck for 9-hour day; the following day demand granted. — About 43 laborers employed by local hay, grain, and coal dealers struck for an 8-hour day without reduction in wages; in one week, compromise effected through the offices of the State Board of Arbitration, the 8-hour day to go into operation Oct. 1.

July. Forty-six operatives in the shoe factory of L. M. Reynolds & Co. struck to enforce demand for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; strikers returned to work on following day, request granted, same to be in operation until Sept. 1; at the expiration of said time they demanded the continuation of the 9-hour day which was also granted until further notice.

August. Eighty-three lasters employed by the Field-Hazard Co. struck for a renewal of agreement for prices on McKay work with an increase of 2 cents per dozen; matter was amicably settled within a few hours, the firm being willing to pay prevailing prices in other large factories.

September. Five plumbers' helpers in the employ of J. T. Corcoran struck for an increase from \$1 to \$1.25 per day; after 3 days, 3 strikers returned to work, their demand being granted.

Brookfield. In May, about 40 laborers employed in local brick yards struck to enforce demand for a 10-hour day instead of 12 without reduction of wages; returned to work 2 days later, demands not granted.

Brookline. In May, 15 linemen employed by the Brookline Electric Light Co. struck to enforce demand for 8 hours and \$3 per day; after one month, men applied for work at old scale. *July.* Carpenters struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day; trouble lasted one week; concessions were granted in some cases; compromise effected with builders whereby the 8-hour day would go into effect Jan. 1, 1902.

CAMBRIDGE. In February, 30 employés in mending and inspecting room of the American Net & Twine Co. struck because of the discharge of employé; girl was discharged by firm because she refused to do a certain kind of work; firm refused to re-instate the girl; 3 days later, all but 6 of the strikers returned to work; places of others were filled.

May. Eleven linemen of the Cambridge Electric Light Co. struck per order of Linemen's Union 104 to enforce demand for 8 hours and \$3 per day; firm offered men 30 cents per hour but no reduction in hours of labor; union would not allow men to accept this compromise; after being out 4 weeks, strikers returned to work under old conditions of \$2.50 per day for 10 hours. — About 18 coopers in the employ of John P. Squire & Co. were discharged; men had demanded an increase of \$1.50 per week, also for 10 minutes' time in which to wash, and that they would not be required to work overtime. This notice was sent to the firm with the understanding that if not granted, strike would ensue; later, on account of an alleged grievance of the firm, the men were discharged; places filled; strike not declared off by union up to Sept. 30.

June. About 42 contracting teamsters on the city work struck to enforce demand for increase from \$4.50 to \$5 per day for double team and driver; demand was not granted; for over 2 months city did its own teaming with the exception of 3 or 4 contractors who accepted \$4.50 per day; on Aug. 10, amicable agreement was reached, both sides granting concessions. The men were granted the 50 cents per day increase as demanded but agreed to perform an additional amount of work; terms of settlement follow: \$5 per day for double teams of 2 cubic yards capacity, making an average of 7 trips per day from Boynton's Crossing to the centre of District 1, and from the Raymond Street yard to the centre of District 2. — Twelve brass finishers in the employ of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. struck for re-instatement of discharged brass finisher; places filled.

CHICOPEE. In May, 11 plumbers struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day without reduction of wages; following day returned, settlement having been reached. — Lock-out took place at the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., affecting 18 employés in tool room. The firm, having knowledge that the workmen in tool room were organizing to force company to grant 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay, requested employés to sign agreement that

all differences be settled with the company without advice or interference from any organization. After the discharge of the men, several conferences were held and a compromise was effected through the Central Labor Union of Springfield on June 6. Men returned to work on June 10 on following terms: All future grievances to be referred to committee of own men; the 54-hour week with 60-hour wage to go into effect Aug. 1; one apprentice for every 5 journeymen; time and one-quarter for overtime.

June. Twenty-two carpenters employed by 2 local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day; after 2 days, demand was granted.

Clinton. In February, about 40 laborers employed by Winston & Co. & Locher, contractors, struck for increased wages for night work; after 4 days resumed night work, with no change in either wages or hours. *April.* Four masons in the employ of George A. Barnard, contractor, struck against employment of non-union man; places filled, but in June contractor signed union agreement, pledging himself to employ only union men. *June.* Hoisting engineers in the employ of Winston & Co. & Locher struck, owing to misunderstanding over wages; men returned to work, no concessions granted except in individual cases. *July.* About 6 masons employed by Winston & Co. & Locher struck for \$3.50 for 9-hour day; men returned to work within a few hours at old rate of \$3 for 10 hours' work.

Danvers. In January, strike occurred in the stitching room in the shoe factory of C. C. Farwell & Co., owing to misunderstanding in regard to certain prices; one week later settled at substantially old prices.

Dedham. In May, about 50 laborers in the employ of the Newman Construction Co. struck owing to wages; strike lasted 2 hours; some of the men were discharged and remainder went to work on compromise in pay. This company was also involved in strike in August when 70 Italian laborers left work, owing to a slight delay over payment of wages; strike lasted 3 days when foreman who instigated the trouble was discharged and the others returned to work.

Douglas. In May, 28 axe grinders employed by the American Axe & Tool Co. struck owing to changes in methods of manufacture which required changes in piece prices; 2 weeks later, men returned to work, changes having been understood.

Fairhaven. In May, 40 laborers employed by a local street railway contractor struck because of the discharge of fellow employé; returned to work same day. *August.* About 80 stone cutters at work on the Rogers Memorial Church left work, resenting complaints of the stonemasons about their work; they presented no grievance to contractor, but returned to work the following day under old conditions.

FALL RIVER. In March, a few weavers at the Parker Mills were discharged on account of making second quality goods when they were being paid for firsts; 160 weavers then struck in sympathy, but not receiving support from the Weavers Union voted to return to work 3 days later, strike having failed.

July. About 10 loom fixers at the Shove Mills struck, alleging that non-union and incompetent help was employed and paid the regular wages of loom fixers; on following day, satisfactory agreement was reached; this was an independent strike. — Forty-two weavers at the Shove Mills struck for increase of wages, asking 40 cents per cut; one week later, men returned to work, compromise of 37½ cents per cut being effected.

September. About 25 card-room operatives at Stafford Mill No. 1 struck owing to dissatisfaction over wages alleging that by change of machinery wages had been reduced; after one week, satisfactory adjustment was made, the wage conditions made the same as those existing in No. 2 Mill. — Three hundred weavers at Stafford Mills struck, alleging that wages had been reduced by lengthening the cuts of cloth woven; about 3 weeks later, men returned to work, trouble satisfactorily settled.

FITCHBURG. In May, about 40 granite cutters employed by Jeremiah Shea struck to enforce demand for new bill of prices presented by the union, which schedule represented about 25 per cent increase; after one week, men returned to work, demand being granted. This was a part of the general granite cutters' strike, the other firms involved being F.A. McCauliff, John McCauliff, Orin Litchfield, John McNally, and Daniel O'Connor.

June. Fifty-three metal polishers and buffers at the Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works struck for 9-hour day; 10 other men were affected in the polishing, buffing, and plating departments on account of lack of work.

Gardner. In May, 12 painters employed by Evensen & Holm struck because of the employment of 3 non-union men; following day returned to work, the 3 men having joined the union.

Greenfield. In April, about 30 painters employed by 6 master painters struck, per order of union, to enforce demand for \$2.50 for 9-hour day; after being out 10 days, a conference was held with the State Board of Arbitration, and a compromise effected whereby the men would receive \$2.25 for 8-hour day, schedule to remain in force until March 31, 1902. This was the first strike of organized labor in Greenfield.

HAVERHILL. In February, about 100 stitchers at the shoe factory of Thayer, Maguire, & Field struck per order of the Shoe Council to enforce acceptance of new price lists; conference was held with the State Board of Arbitration and compromise list accepted to be in force for one year; strikers returned 5 days from beginning of strike. — About 150 turned workmen and cutters in the employ of Thayer, Maguire, & Field struck in sympathy with the striking stitchers; returned to work 5 days later, strike of stitchers being settled by compromise.

March. About 180 turned workmen, machine operators, and stock fitters at the shoe factory of Chesley & Rugg struck per order of the Shoe Council for the acceptance of new price lists; men voted to return to work the following day, the firm having accepted union lists which granted slight increase in wages. — One hundred and fifty-five stitchers and cutters in the employ of Chesley & Rugg went on sympathetic strike with the turned workmen, machine operators, and stock fitters; returned to work the following day, strike having been satisfactorily settled. — Six laborers in the employ of C. H. Cox, hay, grain, etc., struck per order of the Laborers Union to enforce acceptance of union price list; 10 days later men returned to work, firm having signed union price list (20 per cent increase in wages for 10-hour day) and agreeing to employ only union help. — Strike involving about 100 stitchers took place at the shoe factory of Thayer, Maguire, & Field because union operatives refused to work with 2 non-union stitchers; the following day strikers returned to work, non-union stitchers having been discharged. — Nine finishers employed by W. W. Spaulding & Co. struck to resist change from day to piece work, claiming that wages would be reduced 25 per cent thereby; 2 days later, places were filled, only one of the strikers returning to work. Firm claims that more work has been done under the piece system and somewhat increased wages have been earned.

May. Forty-seven operatives employed by George L. Webster, shoe contractor, struck, refusing to work with turned workmen who had been suspended from union; on following day men were ordered back to work by Agent of the Shoe Council, not being ordered out officially; firm discharged objectionable workman. — Five spinners in night shift at the woollen mill of Stevens & Co. struck to enforce demand for payment by hour instead of piece work. Night work was suspended, the carders and piecers being forced into idleness; 3 days later strikers' places were filled and night work was resumed with a new force of spinners working by the piece, this arrangement being satisfactory to all. — Laborers employed in the coal yards of the Taylor-Goodwin Co. struck, refusing to work with non-union men; men returned to work the same day by order of labor officials, the matter having been satisfactorily adjusted. — Ten bricklayers in the employ of John M. Roche, contractor, struck because of discharge of one of their number who refused to violate union rules; 3 days later men returned to work, the discharged employé having been re-instated.

July. Thirteen employes of Wiley & Brickett, shoe contractors, struck, objecting to the employment of new men to take places of 2 workmen who were discharged; matter was adjusted, firm re-instating discharged men; strikers returned to work the following day. — Seventy-two shoe operatives in the employ of Chick Bros. struck to enforce demand for increase of wages; strike resulted in failure for the men, some returning at old rates while places of others were filled.

August. Eight laborers in the employ of the Haverhill Water Works struck on account of obnoxious workman; places were immediately filled. — About 20 operatives in the hand-sewed department of Hervey E. Guptil's shoe factory struck upon refusal of firm to accept new union price list; strikers returned to work pending a settlement.

HOLYOKE. In January, 6 stone carvers who were working on new city library building struck owing to misunderstanding; returned to work after slight delay.

February. About 25 pressmen, feeders, and compositors at the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; shortly afterward a number of girls were obliged to stop work on account of the strike; the State

Board of Arbitration held conference and union later called strike off, leaving an open factory with privilege of engaging such help as firm chose on terms agreeable to the employed; within a few weeks, places were all filled, only a few strikers who were not union men being taken back.

March. Eleven helpers in the engine room of the Crocker Manufacturing Co. of the American Writing Paper Co. struck in sympathy with engine helper who was discharged for carelessness; places filled; Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers investigated the case and within 2 weeks it was formally dropped, it having been determined by the investigating committee that the discharge was justifiable.

April. Local painters and paper hangers struck, per order of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, Local Union No. 253, to enforce demands for 35 cents per hour for paper hangers, 30 cents for painters, and an 8-hour day for both trades; wages previously paid were 25 cents per hour for 9-hour day; after 2 weeks, strikers returned to work accepting the compromise of \$2.40 per day as minimum, the same to be in effect 2 years. — Painters in the employ of F. D. Cordes struck against employment of non-union man; 4 days later difference was settled, Mr. Cordes agreeing to employ only union men.

May. Seven carpenters employed by Doane & Williams, contractors, struck against the employment of a painter who, although a union man, worked during the lockout of 1900; 2 days later the Building Trades Council voted that the men could return to work until the piece of work they were then on was finished; the painter who caused the disturbance was fined \$10, which he paid, and again became a member of the council. — About 65 carpenters working for Contractor Dibble struck because of employment of non-union men; the contractor working upon the new building for Mountain Park had 65 union carpenters and 3 union painters working for the Holyoke Street Railway Co. which owns the park; the railway company had at work 3 non-union painters; this was objectionable to the Building Trades Council as its constitution prohibits members from working with non-union men; it was proposed to the company that the non-union men be taken off the work while the union men were there; company refusing to do this, the union men were ordered to quit work; later in the same day the representative of the company called all the men back and ordered the non-union painters off on other work.

June. About 25 bricklayers employed in all the paper mills except the Valley and Chemical Mills struck in sympathy with the striking firemen and paper makers. The union claimed that this was not exactly a strike, the men simply staying away from the mills in sympathy with the striking firemen and paper makers until the differences of those bodies were adjusted. The men at the Valley and Chemical Mills claim to have a regular contract with the mills, therefore, the union did not wish to order these men out. By vote of the union, June 14, the men were allowed to return to work. This was the first labor difference involving the bricklayers in Holyoke in 1901. — Boycott, ordered by the Central Labor Union, went into force on the Holyoke Street Railway Co. and Mountain Park. The Holyoke Street Railway Co. employs non-union men in all branches of its work; organized labor protested against this, but the company declined to change its position in the matter. Several occurrences since January served to interest both sides in the direction of gaining supremacy. Finally, on June 23, the Central Labor Union, having been appealed to by the aggrieved unions interested, requested friends of labor not to patronize the railway excepting during workingmen's hours of travel. The boycott was removed on Aug. 11 at meeting of Central Labor Union, having been in force nearly 2 months.

PAPER MAKERS' STRIKE. Over 2,500 firemen and paper makers of Holyoke and South Hadley Falls struck on June 4. Direct cause of the strike was to enforce demand of Stationary Firemen's Union for increase in wages (minimum daily wage to \$2) and shorter hours (8-hour day), with the 3-shift system to be granted the firemen. The grievances of the paper makers were founded upon those of the stationary firemen and were presented to the manufacturers by Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers; demands were as follows: "That 64 hours constitute a tour worker's week's work, the week beginning at 7 o'clock Monday morning and ending on the following Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, a full week's wages to be received; that the mills absolutely cease from manufacturing between 4 P.M. on Saturday and 7 A.M. on Monday, and during that time no work of any description to be done by tour workers; 9 hours to constitute a day's work for all other day employees except on Saturday, when 8 hours would be a day's work; employees receiving less than \$2 per day to be granted an increase of 20 per cent on present wages." The strike was settled through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration on June 15, the men returning to work on June 17. The demands of the firemen were granted in their entirety; 3 shifts of firemen to do the work formerly done by 2 shifts; 8 hours to constitute a day's work at 25 cents per hour minimum wages. The agreement between the manufacturers and the

Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers took effect July 8, and embodied the following clause: "Manufacturing departments will be in operation from 7 A.M. on Monday to 6 P.M. on the following Saturday, making 131 hours. A week's work for a tour worker shall not exceed 66 hours. Each company reserves the right to operate its manufacturing departments, in any or all of its plants, for a full 144 hours per week, but in case the company elects so to run it will not require any tour worker to work more than 66 hours in any one week. In case the shortening of hours in the finishing department should so unbalance any plant as to make it impossible to finish the paper made, it is understood that the help will work such overtime as is necessary to keep the finishing up even with the manufacturing until such time as any extra equipment needed may be added. The help working such overtime to be paid for same at their regular rate of wages." The wages and hours of labor were specifically stated for each department and each class of operatives; the agreement as to Sunday work provided that double time would be allowed for such work on repairs. This was the first labor difficulty of importance experienced in the paper trade in Massachusetts; it caused the shutdown of 25 plants in Holyoke and South Hadley Falls, curtailed the daily production of 319 tons of paper, and lasted 2 weeks.

August. Labor differences occurred at the Holyoke Water Power Co. involving 6 stonemasons who objected to the firm employing non-union permanent men; trouble lasted about 2 hours when the masons demanded their pay which was given them and they abandoned the work.—At the Beebe & Holbrook Division of the American Writing Paper Co. 6 piece workers on calenders (21 girls went out in sympathy) struck owing to misunderstanding over operation of new schedule for piece workers which had been figured to make it possible for girls to earn as much wages, in shorter time, as formerly; strikers alleged that wages were reduced thereby; after a few days, returned to work under the new schedule which had been satisfactorily explained.—Twelve rag-room employes (Poles) of the Chemical Paper Co. struck for increase in wages of 10 cents per day; men struck unofficially, not even conferring with grievance committee; official of Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers investigated the case and found that the strikers were receiving the schedule which was arranged with the manufacturers; places filled.

Hopedale. In August, 10 brick masons from Milford, at work on the extension of the machine shop for The Draper Co., struck alleging unfairness on part of foreman; 5 days later, men returned to finish the work in question.

Hudson. In January, a labor difference occurred at the shoe factory of F. Brigham & Co. caused by re-adjustment of prices; 4 sanders were involved; places filled, no stoppage of work. It was claimed by the firm that prices were adjusted in such a way that a fair day's pay could be earned for a fair day's labor and at re-adjusted prices men could earn \$18 per week.—The labor difference at the shoe factory of Charles M. Brett involved 5 treers, the trouble being the change from day to piece work, the men claiming that their wages would thereby be reduced; men left the work but returned to work in other parts of the factory; their places were filled with men who worked at the price offered by firm. *March.* Buffers struck at the shoe factory of F. Brigham & Co. to resist reduction in price on piece work; places filled. *April.* Six finishers employed by E. M. Stowe & Co., shoes, struck to enforce demand for more wages; 5 days later, their places were filled at same prices.

Hyde Park. In June, 187 machinists, apprentices, and helpers at the American Tool & Machine Co. struck to enforce demand for 12½ per cent increase in wages, and recognition of the union; strikers' places were filled, a few of the old hands being reinstated, no concessions being granted. During the latter part of July an injunction was granted prohibiting strikers from interfering with the company's employes or business. In accordance with the demand of the machinists on May 20 for a 9-hour day, the firm granted the same with 9 hours' pay instead of 10 as asked for.

Ipswich. In March, about 150 employes in boarding and carding rooms of the Ipswich Mills struck to resist 10 per cent reduction in wages; 3 weeks later, compromise was effected, wages to be restored as soon as business would warrant it, and the firing system to be more carefully regulated.

LAWRENCE. In April, about 35 carpenters employed by H. Berman, contractor and builder, struck against employment of non-union man; on following day non-union man was discharged and men returned to work.

May. A few plasterers employed by 2 local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and 44 cents per hour; 2 weeks later, demands were granted. — Nine clerks employed at Sharon Bros., dry goods, struck to resist working overtime without extra pay; places filled. — About 26 plasterers employed by local contractors struck against employment of non-union tenders; 16 of the strikers returned within 2 days.

June. Eighteen coal handlers employed by 12 local dealers struck because employers refused to sign agreement for \$11 weekly wages, grant the 10-hour day with 25 cents an hour for overtime, and to employ only union men; strike lasted 8 days when demands were granted. — About 35 boiler makers working on the new gasometer of the Lawrence Gas Co., contracting firm being Bartlett, Hayward, & Co. of Baltimore, struck to enforce demand for increase from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day of 9 hours; 3 days later, demands were granted.

July. Fifteen boiler makers at the Lawrence Boiler Works struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; places filled with non-union men, working-day to be 10 hours. — Twenty-eight boiler makers employed at the Merrimack Iron Foundry struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; conferences were held with the State Board of Arbitration and compromise effected whereby 9 hours would constitute a day's work, with $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours' pay, until Sept. 1, after which date, the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay would be conceded; strikers were out 9 days.

Leominster. In September, owing to a slight disagreement, 10 cigar makers in the employ of the White Hart Manufacturing Co. were laid off; one week later, men returned to work.

LOWELL. In March, 4 carpenters employed by J. W. Bennett struck to force carpenters not in good standing in the union to join the union (the employing of such men being a violation of previous agreements); strikers returned the following day, the men having joined the union. — Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Union sent notification to all master painters of their demand for 8 hours and \$2.25 per day instead of 9 hours and \$2 per day, the new schedule to go into effect April 1. On March 30, 16 master painters paid off their men (275 in all) and notified them that they need not return to work on the following Monday unless they came under old conditions; on April 5, compromise was effected through the State Board of Arbitration.

April. About 30 painters employed by 3 master painters who did not discharge their men on March 30 struck for 8 hours and \$2.25 per day. — Fourteen trimmers employed by the American Hide & Leather Co. struck owing to dissatisfaction over prices, refusing 6 cents per dozen and demanding 9; after 4 days demand was granted.

May. The general strike of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. affected the Central Division, with headquarters at Lowell, about May 10, the general strike being ordered in Boston on May 4. The Central Division includes, besides Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem, Beverly, South Framingham, Worcester, and Fitchburg. The original demands were the 8-hour day, \$3 minimum wage for linemen, \$3.50 for foremen, and recognition of union; the demand for the 8-hour day was modified within a week to 9 hours for a day's work. There were about 175 men in the Central Division and 105 struck; within 2 weeks, the trouble was settled as far as the company was concerned, some of the strikers returning at old rates, the places of the others being filled. — Thirty-eight plasterers, employed by 9 contractors and 8 jobbers, struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and \$3.25 minimum daily wages; Plasterers Union and Building Trades Council were involved, and on July 1 strike was declared off, acknowledged as a failure. — Three hundred and fifty carpenters employed by 25 contract builders and 20 jobbers struck to enforce demand for 8 hours and minimum daily wage of \$2.25; after 4 weeks, 11 of the employers acceded to demands (about 70 men affected). July 1 the strike was still in progress although some of the carpenters had found employment in other places. — Seventy-five brewers employed by the Harvard Brewing Co. struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day; granted on following day. — About 60 employes of bottling department of the Harvard Brewing Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day; after 3 days men returned to work, being granted the 9-hour day and advance in wages of \$1 per week; the settlement was effected through a conference between the company and a committee from the Bottlers Association. — About 20 men employed by Wm. H. Ward, contractor, struck because of refusal of firm to grant \$1.75 instead of \$1.50 for 10-hour day; places filled.

July. Labor difference occurred at the Lowell factory of the American Hide & Leather Co. involving 6 machine operators; men were discharged for rendering incorrect reports of work, but were re-instated one week later.

August. Forty tackers employed at the Lowell factory of the American Hide & Leather Co. struck; 2 men were discharged because of dissatisfaction over wages and 40 went out with them; 2 days later, demands being granted, men returned to work. — Two bricklayers employed in the street department of city struck to enforce demand of union that stone pavers be employed to lay bricks on a certain street; places filled.

September. Sixty-five weavers (mostly Portuguese) employed by the Appleton Co. struck on account of trouble over weaving a different class of goods; after being out one-half day, strikers returned to work. — About 12 corduroy weavers employed at the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. struck to resist alleged cutdown in wages due to replacing the old looms by new ones; places filled.

LYNN. In January, the lockout at shoe factory of Geo. W. Belonga & Co. which had been in force since Dec. 15, 1900, was settled; about 9 lasters and 8 turned workmen were discharged. The men were planning to strike against having a foreman over them; they returned to work with what the firm considered a cutdown, firm having been paying double prices for making samples and small lots but under the new arrangement men were to be paid at regular prices; foreman was retained. — Five linemen employed by the Lynn Gas & Electric Co. struck because of grievance against foreman; firm refused to discharge foreman and places were filled; one month later, when foreman left of his own accord, 3 of the strikers returned to work. — Eight lasters at the A. & A. D. Fisher shoe factory struck against reduction of 10 cents a case for lasting men's slippers; strike pending in July. — Sixteen cutters employed by Morse & Logan struck to enforce acceptance of new price list granting increase of wages averaging about 15 per cent; after one week firm granted demand and men returned; Cutters Assembly No. 3662, K. of L., was involved and settlement was made through the assistance of the State Board of Arbitration. — Four lasters at the shoe factory of Walter H. Tuttle struck to enforce demand for increase of a half cent per pair for pasting counters on oxford shoes; places filled same day. — Forty lasters employed in the shoe factory of C. W. Varney & Co. struck because of dissatisfaction over new price list; 3 days later satisfactory compromise was accepted.

February. Twenty-two lasters employed by Arthur E. Gloyd struck to resist reduction in prices paid for lasting shoes; 2 days later men returned, compromise having been effected. This was said to be the first labor trouble involving members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. — Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Local No. 175, placed a boycott upon Wellman Osborne's department store. In March, 1900, association voted to ask all retail stores to close Monday evenings at 9 o'clock, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at 6 o'clock, Saturday evenings at 12 o'clock. Mr. Osborne agreed to close if all the West Lynn stores would close; he closed with others and after 2 weeks re-opened on Friday nights as the union had not succeeded in closing 2 small shops in West Lynn. An appeal was made to the State Board of Arbitration before boycott was resorted to.

March. Six skivers employed by Gardiner, Beardsell, & Co. struck for increase of \$1 per week; 3 days later strikers returned to work at old rates, \$6 per week. — Owing to slight misunderstanding over prices, 8 Goodyear turn workmen left the shoe factory of Faunce & Spinney; 2 days later, men returned at old rates.

May. Six employés in packing room at factory of the Hennessey Shoe Co. struck against the new method of doing work in packing room; on afternoon of same day, 2 of the strikers returned; places of the others were filled. — About 35 lasters employed at shoe factory of Luddy & Currier struck against alleged obnoxious methods and unfair treatment from foreman; Lasters Protective Union was involved; 9 days later union voted to declare strike off, deciding that it was unjustifiable and men returned to work.

June. Eighteen staking-machine tenders at the morocco factory of Thomas A. Kelley & Co. struck to enforce demand for the discharge of foreman; after 2 weeks firm hired new foreman and men resumed work. — Forty glazers employed by Thomas A. Kelley & Co. struck in sympathy with striking staking-machine tenders; returned after 5 days when matter was amicably settled. This strike resulted in 75 other men being obliged to remain idle with a loss of wages amounting to \$1,100 per week.

July. Two employés at the Walter H. Tuttle Shoe Factory struck against use of new kind of pinchers; places filled. — Eighteen seasoners at shoe factory of Pevear & Co. applied for increase of \$1 per week; firm laid men off temporarily, claiming department to be ahead of others in work; after one week as many men as were wanted returned to work at old rates.

August. Owing to a misunderstanding over a new price list 40 lasters in the employ of the Hennessey Shoe Co. left work.

September. Thirty-five molders employed at the John A. Hayes Foundry Co. struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay, to go into effect Sept. 3; after 3 days strikers returned to work, under old conditions. — About 100 employés of Thomas A. Kelley & Co. struck, objecting to non-union staker; after a conference with the State Board of Arbitration the men agreed to return to work the following day, but refused to do so (220 more men going out with them) because the firm would not re-instate an objectionable workman; 4 days from beginning of strike, men returned to work, firm agreeing to hire the man in question and to recognize the union. — Two cutters were discharged from the shoe factory of Williams, Clark, & Co. whereupon, 2 days later, the other 13 cutters struck; dissatisfaction had existed between cutters and foreman over wages; men were receiving \$17 per week; foreman submitted a piece-work price list to the union which was followed by one from the union to the firm which was not accepted. [About 2 weeks from the beginning of strike men returned to work (Oct. 7), pending decision of State Board of Arbitration.]

MALDEN. In May, carpenters in the employ of R. M. Rawley, contractor, struck for increased wages; after 2 days returned to work, demands being granted. — Carpenters employed by R. C. Guphill struck for increased wages; amicable adjustment was made in a few hours. — Eighty-three painters, decorators, and paper hangers employed by local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and \$2.50 per day. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, Local No. 346, was involved; following day men returned to work at prevailing terms until June 17, when new schedule went into effect, as per agreement. Strike was settled through the assistance of the State Board of Arbitration. — Four employés in grinding room of New England Flint Paper Co. of the American Glue Co. struck for higher wages; places filled.

June. Ten linemen and 5 trimmers employed by the Malden Electric Light Co. struck to enforce demand for 8 hours and \$3 per day, the foreman demanding \$3.50 per day; one month later strike was declared off; strikers' places filled by new men who went to work at the old rate of \$2.50 for 10-hour day.

MARLBOROUGH. In February, 8 nail stickers (boys) employed in the shoe factory of Rice & Hutchins struck for increase of one-half cent per dozen; boys asked to be re-instated within a few hours, but only a few returned. Boys were not hired directly by the firm, but by men running the heeling machines.

May. Twenty-six lasters employed in the Middlesex factory of Rice & Hutchins struck to enforce demand for prices for lasting a new box toe the same as for hard box toes; returned on following day pending a conference with the firm. Price made by firm afterwards on this work was accepted as satisfactory to the men.

June. Forty-two lasters employed by Rice & Hutchins struck against charging for damaged shoes; trouble settled on same day by lasters agreeing not to quit work on account of the discharge of any laster for poor work or for any other cause.

Maynard. In February, 35 sewers and menders at the Assabet Mills of the American Woollen Co. were discharged because of refusal to comply with new requirements; 6 days later through conference held with State Board of Arbitration operatives returned to work for 60 days' trial of new requirements and it proved a successful arrangement. For a few days during this labor difference the mill was obliged to close, forcing idleness upon 1,100 employés.

April. Twenty-five women in the carding room of the Assabet Mills of the American Woollen Co. struck to obtain increase of 15 per cent in wages; strike was settled on the same day by compromise.

May. A slight labor difference occurred at the Assabet Mills of the American Woollen Co. involving 30 spinners because of use of an unsatisfactory quality of stock which forced spinners to work overtime too frequently; attention of the firm was called to the matter and the situation was immediately corrected to the full satisfaction of the spinners.

July. Labor difference affecting about 20 employés of the picker and dyeing rooms occurred at the Assabet Mills of the American Woollen Co.; men wanted more pay; were out about 2 weeks, returning under old conditions.

Milford. In May, 35 lasters in the employ of Huckins, Temple, & Wood struck because of dissatisfaction over fining; men returned to work after a half hour, the fines being removed and an agreement being made that all fining be left in future to the general manager. *June.* Strike of quarrymen involving 4 firms and about 200 men occurred to enforce demand for 8-hour day at 25 cents per hour, and time and a half for overtime; Carroll Bros. took men back pending final settlement; later, accepted terms of union. The

Bay State Pink Granite Co. had 75 men involved in this strike and settlement was made on the basis of the following agreement between company and Quarrymen's Union:

"(1) That 8 hours shall constitute a day's work; (2) that all competent drillers shall receive 24 and 25 cents per hour; (3) that any aged man shall be allowed to work at a rate that is satisfactory to him and employer; (4) should the company be rushed with work, we agree to work overtime 2 nights a week at the same rate of wages called for in this bill; (5) that this bill of prices shall be in effect for 2 years from date, and if at the expiration of 2 years either party desires a change 3 months' notice shall be given previous to the expiration of bill, or otherwise this bill shall continue; (6) that there shall be no strike, lockout, or suspension of work except in case of non-payment of wages. In case of any grievance which may occur, there shall be a committee chosen consisting of 6 men who are disinterested parties, 3 to be chosen by the quarrymen and 3 by the employers; if they fail to agree, they shall choose a seventh and his decision shall be final."

July. Labor disagreement occurred at the Milford Iron Foundry involving about 30 molders; men demanded recognition of union, abolition of piece work, and \$2.75 daily wage to take effect July 22; company not being able to grant higher wages and being unwilling to recognize union notified men that works would close; after a shut-down of 2 days company re-opened with non-union help; trouble not officially declared off, union maintaining pickets. *September.* Three molders at the Milford Iron Foundry struck owing to change from day to piece work; places filled.

Millbury. In August, masons and mason tenders working for a New York contractor, Adam Weber Sons, struck owing to neglect of subcontractor to pay wages; firm paid all labor and masons were sent from New York to finish work; men had been employed on new chimney of power station of the Blackstone Valley Road.

Montague. In September, 15 winders in the employ of the Montague City Rod Co. struck to resist reduction of price on some grades; girls returned to work within a few days; compromise effected. Later on, these girls again struck owing to misunderstanding as to terms of recent settlement; satisfactorily settled.

Natick. In May, 7 stitchers on shirt fronts employed by E. Edwards & Sons struck, claiming they were insufficiently paid on a certain new class of goods; firm asked for a little time for consideration of the matter but the girls immediately left the factory; after 4 days, matter was settled by firm sending the larger part of that kind of work to another factory and strikers finishing up at the same price they had previously been paid.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, a labor difference involved 6 doffers in No. 1 Mill of the Howland Mills Corp. owing to an alleged increase in amount of work required; amicably adjusted.

February. Strike at the Acushnet Mills Corp. and Hathaway Manufacturing Co. declared off; this strike was inaugurated Nov. 19, 1900, involving 80 loom fixers, and was caused to resist increase of work without increase of wages. In the interim, about half the strikers had secured work in other places; nearly all who applied for work on Feb. 12 were taken back. — Labor difference occurred at the Niagara Plating Co. involving 6 coloring men; these men declined to do a certain kind of work at prices offered, the work being new at the factory; after the work on hand was finished, the men went out, coming in from time to time to do whatever other work there was for them. This state of affairs lasted about one week, when men decided to return to work at prices offered them; no dissatisfaction since.

May. Eighteen linemen out of 53 employed by the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Co. struck for more pay and fewer hours; strike lasted 2 weeks and 5 days when the linemen held a meeting and declared the strike off; 6 linemen made application but only 3 were accepted. This was a part of the general linemen's strike of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. affecting nearly all the cities and towns in Massachusetts; in the New Bedford division there are 4 cities and 50 towns.

NEWBURYPORT. In August, 36 turned workmen at the Newburyport Shoe Co. struck to enforce recognition of the union; some of the men returned to work.

NEWTON. In June, carpenters employed by local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day without reduction in wages; within 2 weeks matter was satisfactorily adjusted, some contractors having granted demands and others offering to grant demands on Jan. 1, 1902.

NORTH ADAMS. In February, 13 back boys and doffers employed in the Eagle Cotton Mills of the Windsor Co. struck because of alleged grievance over wages; 3 days later returned to work at company's own terms.

April. Six vamps employed in the shoe factory of Weber Bros. struck against alleged reduction of wages, prices having been re-adjusted; on following day, firm agreed to prices claimed by strikers and men resumed work. — Five carpenters employed by contractor, D. W. Elmore, struck against employment of non-union carpenters; strikers were out about one hour when contractor agreed to employ none but union men on his work.

May. Twenty back tenders employed at the Arnold Print Works struck to enforce demand for 10 per cent increase in wages; strike was declared off 10 days later when all but 4 of the strikers were taken back. This was the only labor trouble experienced at this mill in 2 years. — Thirteen back tenders at the Windsor Co. struck for 10 per cent increase in wages; strike was declared off 10 days later; there was no stoppage of work as the mill hired new hands; about 8 of the strikers returned to work at wages received before the strike; 3 other operatives struck in sympathy with the back tenders.

June. Seven masons and helpers employed by 2 local contractors struck to enforce demand for \$2 for 9-hour day; the following day resumed work on compromise. The Building Trades Laborers International Protective Association notified all contractors on May 1 that \$2 for a 9-hour day would be enforced upon June 3. The strike was confined to 2 contractors who declined to make the advance while working upon old contracts but agreed to consider the new terms upon new work.

July. Four plumbers in the employ of A. W. Hunter struck upon the firm declaring free shop; places filled.

August. Fifteen laborers (mostly Italians) employed on the Centre Street paying struck for 9-hour day at same pay (\$1.60) or 10 hours at \$1.75 per day; 2 days later foreman paid strikers and discharged them, filling their places with workmen at \$1.60 for 10-hour day. — Fifteen laborers employed by local contractors struck for increase in wages; places filled with non-union men. — Twenty-one workmen employed on excavation work for local contractor struck for increase from \$1.50 to \$2 per day; places filled same day.

NORTHAMPTON. In January, about 20 painters employed by the E. B. Emerson Co. struck because non-union carpenters were employed on the same building; men returned to work same day, non-union men agreeing to join the union and filing applications.

May. Twenty-two forgers employed by the Northampton Cutlery Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day without reduction in wages; 2 weeks later men agreed to work under old schedule until Oct. 1, their demands to be granted after that date; men resumed work on June 3. Employés in other departments were obliged to be idle on account of lack of work; 20 other employés ultimately had to go out in consequence of the strike. — Fifteen forgers employed at the Clement Manufacturing Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; trouble was settled through conference with the National Association of Blacksmiths, men agreeing to work under old schedule until Oct. 1, when demands were granted; strikers returned to work on June 3. This strike affected 85 more employés who were obliged to go out as a result. — Eight forgers employed by W. A. Rogers & Co., Ltd., struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; difference was settled after 2 weeks, men agreeing to work under same schedule until Oct. 1, when their demands were granted; resumed work on June 3; National Association of Blacksmiths involved. — Forty wood room and 40 other employés at the Mt. Tom Sulphite Pulp Co. struck to enforce demand for 10-hour day and an increase of 10 cents per day in their pay; 2 days later demands were granted and men returned to work, no union involved. The hours of labor previous to the strike had been 11 per day; besides granting demands of strikers, company also voluntarily extended same benefits to the rest of the employés.

North Brookfield. In March, all employés of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. (numbering about 1,100) struck to resist 10 per cent reduction of wages; 3 days later reduction was withdrawn; employés returned to work at old rates; no organization involved. *July.* Carpenters in the employ of Fred Fullam struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay.

Norwood. A labor difference occurred on the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. involving 13 painters; painters in question were notified that they would have to turn out more work or receive less pay, or quit the service; on Feb. 28, the men left work, returning March 1, willing to accept the terms of the road.

Orange. In April, 15 employés of the New England Box Co. were discharged, having notified the company that they would not work $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime unless given 3 hours' pay for the same. There was no stoppage of work, the places of the discharged men being immediately filled. This was the first labor trouble which has ever occurred at this factory.

Palmer. In January, about 75 wire drawers and laborers employed by Wright & Colton Wire Co. struck objecting to the employment of an Armenian, alleging that he represented cheap labor; 6 days later men returned to work although the company declined to remove the Armenian; no union involved; conferences were held through the State Board of Arbitration.

Peabody. In March, a labor difference occurred at the factory of the National Calf-skin Co. when 12 machine shavers were discharged on the ground that they were trying to make trouble; places were immediately filled.

PITTSFIELD. In July, 40 Italian laborers employed by the Troy Public Works Co. struck for re-instatement of 2 discharged men; strikers by threats and violence prevented other men from working and police protection was supplied; strikers were paid off and places filled.

Plymouth. In August, 60 weavers at the Standish Worsted Co. struck on account of change of work alleging reduction of wages; 10 days later, strikers returned to work upon adjustment of prices.

QUINCY. In May, labor trouble occurred at the Quincy Electric Light & Power Co. when 14 linemen were paid off and discharged. The men had given notice that they would strike unless demands of Electrical Workers Union, No. 104, as to hours and wages were complied with; it was alleged that the men had no grievance against the company; places filled, none of the former employés being re-instated. — Nine linemen of the Old Colony Street Railway Co. struck to enforce demand for shorter hours, increased wages, and minor requests; within a few weeks strikers' places were filled.

July. Local plumbers struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day. — Carpenters employed by local builders and contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day.

Revere. In May, linemen of the Suburban Gas & Electric Co. struck in sympathy with the general linemen's strike; strike failed. *August.* Seventy-five laborers (mostly Italians) at work on the Revere Beach Boulevard struck for reduction in hours of labor and increase of pay; after being out a few hours, leaders were discharged and other strikers returned to work.

Rockland. In July, 21 vampers employed in shoe factory of Rice & Hutchins struck to enforce demand for increase in wages; demand granted on same day.

SALEM. In February, 10 stock fitters in the employ of L. G. Straw & Co. left work because of discharge of foreman; after 3 days, men returned under new foreman, the disagreement being merely a misunderstanding caused by the discharge of the old foreman.

May. Twenty laborers employed by Contractor Welch struck against the reduction of wages; men were discharged on same day and places filled. — Twenty-five turned workmen in the shoe factory of J. Brown & Sons struck to enforce demand that they be paid on Saturday noon of each week, as they had concluded not to work Saturday afternoons; 2 weeks later demand granted.

August. Nine cutters employed by D. Brady, shoe manufacturer, left work upon refusal of firm to accept new price list; within a week matter was satisfactorily settled and men returned to work.

SOMERVILLE. In May, 6 linemen of the Somerville Electric Light Co. struck for 9 hours and \$3 per day; returned to work one month later upon old terms, \$2.50 for 10 hours. Strikers gained nothing but lost \$65 in wages and a week's vacation.

Southbridge. In July, 40 carpenters employed by local contractors struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; firms offered 9-hour day on and after Oct. 15, but men would not accept proposition and places were filled.

Spencer. In February, dissatisfaction existed at the factory of Isaac Prouty & Co.; horn peggers, edge trimmers, and heel sanders resisted cutdown in prices; within 2 weeks men returned to work, matter being satisfactorily adjusted. *March.* Owing to dissatisfaction with prices, 4 women in the stitching department of the shoe factory of Isaac Prouty & Co. declined to work and were immediately discharged; places filled. *April.* Journeymen painters employed by local contractors, not having been granted 9-hour day, struck.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, messengers of the Western Union Telegraph Co. (11 in number) struck upon refusal of company to increase their pay one-half cent per message; strikers returned after a few hours, the leaders having been discharged. It was claimed that this strike was probably due to a similar action of Worcester telegraph messengers at about the same time; the boys were receiving $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per message and struck for 3 cents.

February. Ten sheet metal workers employed at the Springfield Cornice Works struck upon refusal of firm to pay car fare from shop to Wason Car Factory at Brightwood; after 5 days men returned to work, compromise having been effected whereby the firm agreed to pay car fare one way. — Two book sewers and one feeder on ruling machine in the employ of C. R. Caplinger struck to enforce demand for increase of pay to \$6 per week; the same day demand granted.

March. About 125 painters and paper hangers employed by 10 local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day with \$2.50 minimum wage for painters and \$3 for paper hangers, the same wages as given for 9-hour day; after 3 days men returned to work, pending final settlement; on March 15, demands were granted. This was not considered an official strike as only 125 members out of 306 in the union went out; both the journeymen and the employers submitted their annual schedule of prices and as these did not agree the journeymen went out pending an adjustment of terms. — A lockout which had been in force at the Baush Machine Tool Co. since June 1, 1899, was removed March 9 by an agreement between firm and Iron Molders Union; about 20 molders and helpers had been locked out, the firm refusing to recognize the union; non-union men were hired in their places. The agreement wherein the company agreed to employ only union men, pay union wages, and recognize the union was to be in force one year. — Seventy team owners working for the city struck, their request that only union men be employed being denied; they also resisted the order of superintendent of streets that 5,000 pounds constitute a load. Strikers agreed to return to work in about 3 weeks, the city to recognize the union; union teams were not to be required to work with non-union teams taken on during the strike although non-union teams were not to be discharged; 5,000 pounds to constitute a load when practicable but the foremen of street gangs were not to be persons to decide the matter of short weight. Team Owners Union was involved and conferences were held with the State Board of Arbitration.

April. Journeymen Horseshoers Union demanded that all master horseshoers pay \$3 per day for firemen and \$2.50 for floormen; within a few days following the demand of the union, 32 concerns had agreed to the terms and 3 had refused; there were 63 men in the union and 4 struck for enforcement of demands; strike not settled in July.

May. The Western Division of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. was affected by the general strike of linemen on May 13. United Electric Light Co. was also affected. The cause of the trouble was to enforce demand of union for 8-hour day with minimum daily wage of \$3 for linemen and \$3.50 for foremen. Only 43 linemen went out but their action caused an equal number of groundmen to quit work; about 15 of the men were taken back and places of the others were filled. — General strike took place, ordered by the Sheet Metal Workers Union, affecting 12 sheet metal working establishments in Springfield and 4 in Chicopee; about 50 men were involved in the strike in Springfield and 7 in Chicopee. The cause of the strike was to enforce demand for 8-hour day (from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.) and all time worked before and after specified hours to be paid for at the rate of time and a half, with double time for legal holidays; all expenses for out-of-town work should be paid by the employer; that there should be not more than one apprentice for every 4 journeymen, said apprentice to serve not less than 3 years and to be at least 16 years of age at the beginning of his apprenticeship; he shall not be allowed a helper and do journeyman's work until the beginning of the last year of his apprenticeship; all apprentices to be under the supervision of Local Union No. 27, members of this union not to work with any apprentices who leave employers without just and sufficient reason. Two or three Chicopee concerns were the first to grant the demand, then the master sheet metal workers appointed a committee to confer with the sheet metal workers and a grievance committee from the Building Trades committee of the Central Labor

Union. This resulted in an adjustment of the difference, and all strikers returned to work without prejudice on May 14. The 8-hour day was recognized by employer, pay to be same as for 9 hours; employers also agreed that all additional expenses when the men were employed away from home should be allowed them, the employers to be the judges of what car fare should be paid. Workmen waived the apprentice clause in the demand, this point to be settled in future. — Eighty freight handlers employed on the B. & M. R.R. and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. struck to enforce demand for increase of wages for truckmen from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; places were filled so that no inconvenience was felt by the road. The B. & M. R.R. received a delegation of freight handlers for consultation, but the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. would not confer with them; by vote of the Freight Handlers Union strike was declared off on June 5, when only 6 of the strikers returned to work, the remainder seeking employment elsewhere. — Twenty-five freight handlers on the B. & A. R.R. struck to enforce demand for increase in wages for truckmen from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day and to adjust time for meals; places were filled; strike was not declared off by the union until June 5 when only 5 of the original strikers returned to work. — Seventy plumbers employed by 30 local master plumbers struck for 8-hour day and \$3.50 daily wage, this being the wage previously given for 9 hours; strike was settled on the following day when the men returned to work, the demands being granted. On the day of the strike a conference was held at which it was decided to appoint a grievance committee from the Journeymen Plumbers Union and Master Plumbers Association, to which all differences between employes and master plumbers should in future be referred. — Nineteen wire workers, members of the Wire Workers Union and employed at the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, struck to enforce recognition of the union, adoption of new wage scale, and other points; the men went out on May 17, and on May 25 the company closed the guard room, deciding to keep it closed indefinitely; on May 30, company refused to confer with strikers; men returned to work on July 26 on the 9-hour schedule with 10 hours' pay, overtime to be paid for as time and a half, and double time for Sundays and holidays; the union was not recognized, but it was understood by firm that employes were still members of the union. — Sixty-five brick makers employed by the Hampden Brick Co. struck to enforce demand for weekly instead of monthly payment of wages and an increase of \$2 per month; within a day and a half nearly all the strikers returned to work, demand not granted; no organization involved.

June. General strike of coal handlers occurred June 3, involving 115 men, affecting 11 firms owning 13 yards; the cause of the strike was to enforce demand for advance of \$1 in weekly wages. On June 14, compromise was effected granting half the desired increase and strikers returned to work the following day. — General strike of barbers took place, involving 100 men who struck for a half-holiday each week; 44 shops were affected; within a few hours all employers granted demand, terms to be in force for the present year, and men returned to work. — A labor difference occurred at the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works; 2 non-union machinists had returned to work before the machinists' strike was settled and for this reason about 50 wire weavers went out until the sentiment of their union could be ascertained; in 4 days the trouble was over, the company allowing the 2 machinists to retire until other arrangements could be made; the men did not leave work under authorization of their union.

July. Twelve bridge builders employed by Collins & Norton struck, per order of Iron and Steel Workers Union No. 16, owing to alleged grievance existing between the firm and union; pending. — Six painters and paper hangers employed by the J. H. Williams Wall-Paper Co. struck upon refusal of firm to discharge non-union man; 2 days later Mr. Williams notified the strikers that the non-union man had left the city; union decided to declare the strike off, the company agreeing to pay union wages and employ only union men; men would not return to work unless the firm would recognize the union and pay for the time which they had lost; this the firm refused to do and put non-union men at work; after 3 weeks the trouble was settled, firm paying a fine of \$60, or \$10 for each of the 6 men who went out.

TAUNTON. In April, 9 weavers at the Elizabeth Poole Mills struck to resist change from day to piece work, alleging reduction of wages thereby; places filled. — Seventy laborers employed by the contractor on the Bristol County Electric Railway left work on account of dissatisfaction over the way in which wages were paid; men returned to work, full wages being guaranteed.

Uxbridge. In July, 20 stone cutters in the employ of Blanchard Bros. Granite Co. struck for enforcement of 9-hour day, some asking for 9 hours' pay and others for 10 hours' pay, also for discharge of foreman; men were not organized; after 3 weeks strikers returned to work, no concessions being made.

WALTHAM. In May, 4 machinists at the American Watch Tool Co. struck for a 9-hour day; places filled. *June.* About 200 carpenters employed by local contractors struck for 8-hour day; this was part of a general strike which occurred at this time in Newton, Watertown, and Waltham, and affected about 1,000 men; one week from beginning of strike, contractors voted to grant demand on Jan. 1, 1902.

Ware. In June, 33 weavers employed at the Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. struck to obtain increase of half a cent a yard in price of weaving; conferences were held between representative of company and committee of strikers, compromise being effected 9 days from beginning of strike whereby the men were granted an average increase of $\frac{9}{10}$ of a cent per yard in prices paid on class of weaving under discussion.

Warren. In July, masons employed on contract work struck, objecting to firms paying experts wages of instruction; 2 days later places filled.

Watertown. In April, 567 rubber workers employed at the Hood Rubber Co. struck, alleging that one of the foremen was selling positions in the factory and demanding payments from the employés; his discharge was demanded; work continued at the factory, firm hiring new help, the strikers gradually returning to their positions until, within 2 weeks from beginning of the strike, fully half of those who struck had returned to work. *June.* Seven machine operators (boys) in the employ of the Porter Shuttle & Bobbin Co. struck to enforce 54-hour per week schedule; in 10 minutes, compromise of 55 hours per week was made and boys returned to work.

Wayland. In June, 75 Italian laborers working on the Metropolitan aqueduct at Weston became dissatisfied with working more than 9 or 10 hours a day for \$1.35 and left work; places filled. *July.* Labor difference occurred involving 60 laborers; men were working on the Weston aqueduct of the Metropolitan Water Works at \$1.50 per day; owing to a dispute in regard to wages, they left the work.

Webster. In January, 20 treers employed in the shoe factory of A. J. Bates & Co. struck to resist $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reduction in wages in one line of treeing; the men held conference with the foreman, the matter was amicably adjusted and strikers returned to work 4 days from beginning of strike.

Wellesley. In July, 25 carpenters employed on the Dana Hall building struck to obtain 8-hour day; men were employed by Brookline contractor and acted in sympathy with striking carpenters in Brookline; on following day they asked to be re-instated, but contractor decided to suspend work until July 5 when strikers returned at old rates.

Westborough. In June, about 13 machinists employed by the Locomobile Co. left work because of announcement that no union men would be given work in the Bridgeport factory upon the closing of local branch; the company was discharging men preliminary to removal when the machinists struck, therefore, none came back and no others were employed in their places in Westborough.

Westfield. In April, 35 cigar makers at the American Cigar Manufacturing Co. were locked out until an adjustment of several grievances could be effected; the men had been dissatisfied over prices and demanded recognition of the decisions of the union as to the persons belonging to the union who should receive employment, etc. In a little more than 2 weeks the factory re-opened and old hands returned to work, concessions having been granted both by the company and the employés. *May.* Thirty-three tool makers employed at the Westfield factory of the American Bicycle Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day without reduction in wages; 3 weeks later 17 men returned, demands having been granted; other men were to be taken back as opportunity offered.

West Springfield. In September, labor difference occurred involving 5 carpenters, in the employ of Maloney & Peterson, who objected to employment of non-union men.

Weymouth. In January, lasters employed at the shoe factory of The Gordon, Kiley Co. struck against change from day to piece work whereby wages would be reduced.

Whitman. In July, about 80 cutters in sole leather and upper leather rooms and a few day stitchers at the Regal Shoe Factory struck for enforcement of petition for 9-hour

day with 10 hours' pay; after a week, men returned to work on old basis on understanding that, if manufacturers of the section granted a general 9-hour day Sept. 1, this firm would do likewise; operatives were notified on Sept. 1 that 9 hours would constitute a day's work.

Williamsburg. In April, 7 strappers at the Haydenville Co., members of the Brass Workers Union, struck because of dissatisfaction over distribution of piece work; 10 days later strikers returned to work, grievance being adjusted.

Winchendon. In June, 35 weavers employed by Nelson D. White & Sons struck against alleged reduction of 4 cents a cut, the company claiming the cause to be a misunderstanding over prices; 4 days later men returned to work, difficulty being amicably adjusted.

WORCESTER. In January, 4 messenger boys employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co. left work because they were not getting sufficient pay; it is maintained that they did not ask for an increase in wages; places immediately filled.

April. Four bricklayers employed by Robert Northbridge struck against the employment of non-union bricklayer; the difference was settled within a few hours, the men returning to work on the following day, non-union man being discharged.

May. Eighty-five brewery workers employed by Bowler Bros. and 31 employed by the Worcester Brewing Corp. struck to enforce demand for advance of wages in nearly all departments, with 8-hour day for engineers, and 9 hours for all others except watchmen, who were to work 12 hours; these employers had refused to sign the agreement of the Brewery Workers Union. In about 3 hours, demands were granted and men returned to work. — Three bucket tenders employed in the sewer department of the city struck to resist reduction of 25 cents in daily wage (from \$1.25 to \$1); within a few hours the former wages were restored and men resumed work. — Four mason tenders employed by Pellett & Miles, contractors, struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day at 25 cents per hour instead of \$2 per day of 9 hours; within a few hours demand was granted.

June. Four wool sorters (boys) employed at the Edgeworth Mills left work because they wished for an increase of wages of \$1 per week (from \$6 to \$7); places immediately filled. Two of the strikers have returned since on the original wage basis.

July. Steam and hot water fitters and helpers struck, per order of their union; demand of the workmen for an 8-hour day and \$3.25 minimum wage was made Feb. 6; later, union decided to modify demand, requesting 8-hour day without reduction in wages; on June 1, the 8-hour day with 8 hours' pay went into effect; men struck on July 6 for restoration of wage scale (9 hours' pay) and that they receive full pay from June 1; 2 days from beginning of strike demands were granted by all but 4 concerns; strike continued in these 4 establishments until Aug. 20, when firm declared free shops and hired non-union men.

August. Ten buffers and polishers employed at the Samuel Winslow Skate Manufacturing Co. struck for increase in wages to \$2 per day; 3 days later demands granted. — Masons, tenders, and carpenters, numbering in the aggregate 73, employed by J. Edward Fuller, Jr., were involved in a labor agitation, the men refusing to work with non-union men; 5 days later men returned to work, the non-union men having either left the employ of Mr. Fuller or joined the union.

September. Three carpenters in the employ of W. A. Beaudette, contractor, struck owing to the employment of non-union plumbers; matter was satisfactorily settled the same day, non-union men being taken off the work. — Forty carpenters, bricklayers, etc., in the employ of a local contractor struck owing to the employment of non-union plasterers from another city and non-compliance with union wages and hours of labor; on the following day settled after conference; non-union plasterers joined union, union wages and hours of labor to prevail.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The machinists' strike was general throughout the country, being ordered by the International Association of Machinists. The strike was ordered to take place on May 20, and within 2 weeks the employés of all the large establishments in the industry throughout Massachusetts were on strike. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the firms to sign and accept the following agreement:

"Machinists. A machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor hand, competent lathe hand, competent vise hand, competent planer hand, competent

shaper hand, competent milling-machine hand, competent slotting machine hand, competent die sinker, competent boring-mill hand, competent tool maker, and competent lino-type hand.

Hours. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work on and after May 20, 1901.

(Note: This arrangement of hours is not to interfere in any way with shops where a less number of hours per day is already in operation.)

Overtime. All overtime up to 12 o'clock midnight shall be paid for at the rate of not less than time and one-half time, and all overtime after 12 o'clock midnight, Sundays and Legal Holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of not less than double time.

(Note: The foregoing rates are not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where higher rates than above are paid, no reduction shall take place.)

Night Gangs. All machinists employed on night gangs or shifts shall receive overtime as specified above, for all hours worked over 54 per week.

Apprentices. There may be one apprentice for the shop and in addition not more than one apprentice to every 5 machinists. It is understood that, in shops where the ratio is more than the above, no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

Wages. An increase of 12½ per cent over the present rates is hereby granted to take effect May 20, 1901.

Grievances. In cases of a grievance arising the above firm agrees to receive a committee of their machinists to investigate and if possible to adjust the same. If no adjustment is reached the case shall be referred to the above Company and the representatives of the International Association of Machinists. If no satisfactory settlement can then be agreed upon, the whole subject matter shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration consisting of 5 persons, 2 to be selected by the above Company, 2 by the above Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, and the 4 to choose a fifth arbiter, and the decision reached by this Board is to be binding on both parties to this agreement."

Over 1,000 men were granted their demands during the first day, and within a week this number was augmented to 1,500. In some cases concessions were made and men returned to work; in some establishments the order to strike resulted in a lockout on the part of the firm, the men's places were gradually filled, and in a short time establishments were running with full force.

We append a brief account of the strikes in the largest machine shops in the State.

Boston. At the Atlantic Works in East Boston, 36 machinists and 13 helpers struck, out of a total number of 140; the 9-hour day was conceded, but men demanded 12½ per cent increase in wages; places filled. — The strike at the Goodyear factory of the United Shoe Machinery Co. was declared at an end on June 29, about 30 of the 275 strikers returning to work under old conditions; the company hired non-union workmen. — The American Tool & Machine Co. had 26 men go out of its Boston branch and 161 out of the Hyde Park works; the apprentices, helpers, and handymen struck with the machinists; firm granted 9-hour day but refused increase in wages; some of the strikers returned to work at old rates, while places of others were filled. — Thirty-five machinists struck at the Blanchard Machine Co.; firm granted request for 9-hour day without reduction in wages.

Cambridge. The George F. Blake Manufacturing Co. locked out 700 machinists on May 18, having heard that the men were to go on strike to enforce their demands. The company paid and discharged the men, informing them that if they wanted to resume work they would be hired on May 21; only a few returned to work, the places of the others being filled; by the last of June the establishment was running with a full force. — The strike at the Rawson & Morrison Manufacturing Co. lasted 2 days; 85 machinists, 25 boiler makers, and 10 blacksmiths were involved; firm compromised on 55 hours per week, and men returned to work. — Ten machinists struck at the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. and their places were filled at once.

Chicopee. Page-Storms Drop Forge Co., refusing to accede to the demands of the union, closed its works on May 6, about 25 men going out. Conferences were held, and an agreement was signed that the whole plant be placed upon a 9-hour basis instead of 10 hours, as formerly, although 10 hours' pay was not granted to all employes; the company did not concede the arbitration clause, but accepted the apprentice clause, and agreed to pay time and a quarter for all overtime. Terms were accepted by men, who returned to work on May 27. Six drop forgers who went out in sympathy with the machinists returned to work upon the settlement of the machinists' trouble.

Springfield. Fifteen regular machine shops, besides many other establishments employing machinists, were affected by the machinists' strike. Three hundred and seven machinists were involved, 222 of these being members of the International Association of Machinists, Bay State Lodge No. 389, and 85 being non-union men. Some of the points in the agreement were conceded, the one meeting with the most opposition being the arbitration clause. Satisfactory settlements were made in many instances during May, and the last of July found the strike settled in all but 3 local shops employing 61 machinists.

At the Moore Drop Forging Co. concessions were made and the 6 striking machinists returned to work May 27. — Seven striking machinists at the Springfield Iron Works returned to work June 3, the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay being conceded. — Strike was declared off at the Waltham Watch Tool Co. on Aug. 28, the firm granting the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay to union members only; the company would not accept the apprentice clause. — J. W. Russell agreed to reduce the hours to 9 without reduction in wages, the same to go into effect Aug. 1. The men refused to accept this without having notices posted specifying agreement; the men were locked out on June 17 and their places were filled within 2 weeks with non-union men. — Springfield Drop Forging Co. had 41 machinists strike; these men returned to work June 3, the company conceding nothing except the 9-hour clause. Nine drop forgers at this establishment went out at the same time and returned June 3. Their agreement was as follows:

"Hours. On and after May 20, 1901, nine hours shall constitute a day's work; all overtime over said hours shall be considered as overtime.

Overtime. All overtime up to 12 o'clock midnight shall be paid for at not less than time and one-half; after 12 o'clock midnight, and on Sundays and all legal holidays, not less than double time shall be paid. These rates shall not interfere in any case where a higher rate prevails.

Night Gangs. All Allied Metal Mechanics employed on night gangs, or shifts, shall receive overtime as above specified, for all hours worked over 54 per week.

Apprentices. There may be one apprentice for each shop, in addition not more than one apprentice for every 8 Allied Metal Mechanics. It is understood that, in shops where the rate is more than the above, no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by expiration of existing contract.

Wages. The wages of the Allied Metal Mechanics shall not be reduced owing to the reduction of the hours of labor, the wage scale shall be adjusted in accordance with the conditions prevailing in the district, but in no case shall the minimum wage scale be less than 33 cents per hour.

Grievances. In case the Local Union should fail to adjust any grievance that may arise, said grievance to be referred to the above named company and the representatives of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics."

The strike at the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works involved 9 machinists and was declared off July 17; firm granted the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay, but no further demands were complied with.

ANALYSIS.

The collection of data relating to labor disputes occurring throughout the Commonwealth forms an important part of the Labor Chronology work each year. The information has been gathered by the Bureau from various sources and verified, as far as possible, from original data.

The following table presents a summary of the contests, by months, showing for the several cities and towns involved the number which occurred during each specified month, and the total number for the nine months ending September 30, 1901. In the summary, no distinction is made between strikes and lockouts, the entire number of disagreements being summarized under the head of strikes.

THE STATE, AND CITIES AND TOWNS.	NUMBER OF STRIKES DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS									Total Number of Strikes
	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	
THE STATE.	19	17	22	24	73	34	36	29	20	274
Abington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Amherst, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Beachmont, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
BEVERLY, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
BOSTON, . . .	1	-	2	3	10	2	7	2	5	32
BROCKTON, . . .	1	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	1	10
Brookfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Brookline, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
CAMBRIDGE, . . .	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	5
CHICOPEE, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Clinton, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4
Danvers, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dedham, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Douglas, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fairhaven, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
FALL RIVER, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	5
FITCHBURG, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Gardner, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Greenfield, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
HAVERHILL, . . .	-	2	5	-	4	-	2	2	-	15
HOLYOKE, . . .	1	1	1	2	2	3	-	3	-	13
Hopedale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hudson, . . .	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hyde Park, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ipswich, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LAWRENCE, . . .	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	-	-	8
Leominster, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LOWELL, . . .	-	-	2	2	6	-	1	2	2	15
LYNN, . . .	6	2	2	-	2	2	2	1	3	20
MALDEN, . . .	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
MARLBOROUGH, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Maynard, . . .	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
Milford, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
Millbury, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Montague, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Natick, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEW BEDFORD, . . .	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
NEWBURYPORT, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
NEWTON, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
NORTH ADAMS, . . .	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	3	-	10
NORTHAMPTON, . . .	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5
North Brookfield, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Norwood, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Orange, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Palmer, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peabody, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PITTSFIELD, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Plymouth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
QUINCY, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Revere, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2

THE STATE. AND CITIES AND TOWNS.	NUMBER OF STRIKES DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS									Total Number of Strikes
	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	
Rockland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
SALEM,	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4
SOMERVILLE, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Southbridge, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spencer,	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
SPRINGFIELD, . .	1	2	3	1	7	3	2	-	-	19
TAUNTON,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uxbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
WALTHAM,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Ware,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Warren,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Watertown,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Wayland,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Webster,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wellesley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Westborough, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Westfield,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
West Springfield, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weymouth,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whitman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Williamsburg, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Winchendon, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
WORCESTER, . . .	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	2	11

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the entire number of disagreements during the nine months ending September 30 was 274, the largest number occurring in any single month being 73 in the month of May, and the smallest number 17 in the month of February. The largest number occurring in any single city was 32, in Boston; other cities which show a comparatively large number are, Brockton, 10; Haverhill, 15; Holyoke, 13; Lowell, 15; Lynn, 20; North Adams, 10; Springfield, 19; Worcester, 11.

The following table presents a summary by occupations, causes, and results:

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
Axe Grinders,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bakers.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor,	1	-	-	-	-	1

* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
Barbers.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Beef Handlers.	1	1	1	1	-	4
Wages,	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Boiler Makers.	1	1	1	-	-	3
Hours of labor and wages,	1	1	1	-	-	3
Boot and Shoe Operatives.	10	19	20	2	2	53
Hours of labor,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages,	1	1	-	-	-	2
Wages,	4	11	13	2	2	32
Other causes,	3	7	7	-	-	17
Box Factory Employees.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Brass Finishers.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Brewery Workers.	3	-	-	-	-	3
Hours of labor,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bricklayers, Masons, and Helpers.	5	2	5	-	-	12
Hours of labor and wages,	1	1	1	-	-	3
Other causes,	4	1	4	-	-	9
Brick Makers.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bridge Builders.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Building Trades Employees (<i>Not Specified.</i>)	2	-	1	-	-	3
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Cabinet Makers.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carpenters.	7	8	2	-	4	21
Hours of labor,	1	2	1	-	1	5
Hours of labor and wages,	1	2	1	-	1	5
Wages,	1	1	-	-	-	2
Other causes,	4	3	-	-	2	9
Carpet Mill Operatives.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1

* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
Cigar Makers.	-	1	1	-	-	2
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Clothing Employes.	-	-	2	-	-	2
Wages,	-	-	2	-	-	2
Coal Handlers.	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Coopers.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cordage, Net, and Twine Em- ployes.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Core Makers.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cotton Mill Operatives.	-	6	8	-	-	14
Wages,	-	4	6	-	-	10
Other causes,	-	2	2	-	-	4
Cutlery Workers.	-	3	1	-	-	4
Hours of labor and wages,	-	3	-	-	-	3
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Feeders to Freestone Planers.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Freight Handlers.	-	-	2	-	-	2
Wages,	-	-	2	-	-	2
Hoisting Engineers.	-	-	2	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Horseshoers.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wages,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hosiery Mill Operatives.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Housesmiths.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Iron Workers.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers.	3	5	15	-	-	23
Hours of labor,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	-	1	6	-	-	7
Wages,	2	3	5	-	-	10
Other causes,	1	1	3	-	-	5

* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
Leather Workers.	4	2	1	-	-	7
Wages,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other causes,	2	2	1	-	-	5
Linemen and Other Electrical Workers.	-	-	14	-	-	14
Hours of labor and wages,	-	-	13	-	-	13
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lumber Handlers.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hours of labor,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Machine Shop Employees.	-	2	3	-	-	5
Hours of labor,	-	1	1	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Messenger Boys.	-	-	3	-	-	3
Wages,	-	-	3	-	-	3
Metal Polishers and Buffers.	1	-	-	-	1	2
Hours of labor,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Milling-Machine Hands.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Molders (Brass and Iron).	1	1	2	1	-	5
Hours of labor and wages,	-	1	1	-	-	2
Other causes,	1	-	1	1	-	3
Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators.	4	6	1	-	1	12
Hours of labor,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hours of labor and wages,	1	5	-	-	-	6
Other causes,	3	1	1	-	-	5
Paper Mill Operatives.	1	1	2	-	-	4
Hours of labor and wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	1	1	-	-	2
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Plasterers.	1	-	2	-	-	3
Hours of labor and wages,	1	-	1	-	-	2
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Plumbers and Helpers.	2	2	1	-	1	6
Hours of labor,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hours of labor and wages,	1	1	-	-	-	2
Wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	1	1	-	-	2

* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding Employees.	4	-	2	-	-	6
Hours of labor,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	1	-	1	-	-	2
Wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	1	-	1	-	-	2
Quarry Workers.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Retail Clerks.	-	-	1	1	-	2
Hours of labor,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rubber Goods Employees.	-	1	1	-	-	2
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sandpaper Workers.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sheet Tin and Metal Workers.	-	3	-	1	-	4
Hours of labor and wages,	-	1	-	1	-	2
Other causes,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Sporting Goods Employees.	-	2	-	-	-	2
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stationary Firemen.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stone Workers.	1	1	3	-	-	5
Hours of labor,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	-	2	-	-	2
Street Railway Employees.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Team Owners.	-	2	-	-	-	2
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Teamsters, Expressmen, and Helpers.	1	1	-	1	-	3
Wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	1	-	1	-	2

* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
Tool Room Employes.	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages,	1	1	-	-	-	2
Wire Workers.	-	2	1	-	-	3
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes,	-	1	1	-	-	2
Wooden Goods Employes.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Woollen Mill Operatives.	1	2	2	-	-	5
Wages,	-	1	2	-	-	3
Other causes,	1	1	-	-	-	2
Woollen and Worsted Mill Operatives.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Worsted Mill Operatives.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1

The table shows that the largest number of disagreements during the period under consideration occurred in the boot and shoe industry, the aggregate being 53; other industries or occupations showing a comparatively large number are, bricklayers, masons, and helpers, 12; carpenters, 21; cotton mill operatives, 14; laborers, 23; linemen and other electrical workers, 14; painters, paper hangers, and decorators, 12.

A condensed summary of the causes and results of the disagreements appears in the following tabular statement:

THE STATE, AND CAUSES OF STRIKES.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
THE STATE	62	82	111	10	9	274
Hours of labor,	8	4	4	1	4	21
Wages,	15	33	43	3	2	96
Hours of labor and wages,	15	19	29	3	1	67
Other causes,	24	26	35	3	2	90

Of the whole number of disagreements in the period under consideration, namely, 274, 62 succeeded; 82 succeeded par-

* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

tially; 111 failed; 10 were pending at the close of the report; and in nine instances the result was not ascertained. In classifying the results, we have considered as pending all strikes not officially declared off by the trades unions in addition to disturbances actually pending at the close of the period. In some cases, the strikers' places were filled, and as far as the employers were concerned, the strike was at an end, while from the unions' standpoint the strike was still considered on. Expressed in percentages, 22.63 per cent terminated successfully; 29.93 per cent were partially successful; 40.51 per cent failed; 3.65 per cent were pending at the close of the period; and in 3.28 per cent of the cases, the result was not ascertained.

Considering the foregoing differences with regard to the amount of time lost, we find that in 43 instances places were immediately filled; in two instances, the disagreement lasted less than one hour; in 32, but a few hours; in 27, one day; in 15, two days; in 18, three days; in 10, four days; in nine, five days; in 27, one week; in four, nine days; in six, 10 days; in two, 11 days; in 19, two weeks; in 10, three weeks; in nine, four weeks; in two, five weeks, and in two, 10 weeks. The time was stated indefinitely in two cases, as a few days, and in three cases, as a few weeks; and the following periods refer to one dispute each: 12 days, seven weeks, eight weeks, 13 weeks, and 21 months.* In 10 cases, the disputes were pending at the close of the report, and in 17 instances the time was not stated.

The strikes for the nine months ending September 30, 1901, may be compared with the disputes for the preceding year, presented in the Labor Chronology for 1900, pages 67-91. It is sufficient to note here that while the number of disagreements during the nine months ending September 30, 1901, was 274, there were only 189 for the entire year ending December 31, 1900; but although a somewhat larger number of disagreements are reported for the nine months ending September 30, it is nevertheless true that, as in the preceding 12 months, many of the disagreements were of minor importance and, as we have just shown, were of brief duration.

* Lockout at the Baush Machine Tool Co., Springfield, pending since June 1, 1899; settled in March, 1901.

WAGES.

W A G E S.

[Information pertaining to railroads, etc., which are not restricted to any one city or town, may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

All changes in wages occurring as the result of strikes or labor differences do not appear in this section but under Strikes and Lockouts.]

Adams. In March, scale of prices allowing \$4 per day for teams and \$9 per week for men, and time and a half for overtime, was adopted by Teamsters Union. *May.* Master plumbers granted union wage of \$2.50 per day to take effect May 1.

BOSTON. In January, order introduced in the City Council increasing pay of firemen was vetoed by Mayor.

February. New price list, increasing wages about 10 per cent, submitted by Bookbinders Union was adopted by a few concerns. — Effort made by City Council to increase the pay of city laborers from \$2 to \$2.25 per day failed for lack of jurisdiction. — Master printers signed wage scale submitted by Typographical Union 13, thereby narrowly averting a strike. The disagreement began in December, 1900, when the Typothetae refused to grant following demands of the union: Abolition of all piece work; \$18 minimum wage for week of 54 hours for all compositors, stone men, make-ups, etc., employed in book and job offices; when paid by the hour, 40 cents per hour for less than 3 days' work; pay for all Sunday and holiday work to be at the rate of double time for day and 80 cents per hour for night work; pay for all work done outside of regular hours scheduled by the office to be at overtime rates, *viz.*, time and one-half; pay for work between 12 P.M. and 7 A.M. at the rate of double time; compositors working overtime to be allowed half an hour for supper, such half hour to be paid for as overtime. Employers would accept overtime clause but considered rate of wages too high. In January, 1901, the matter was placed in the hands of officers of the International Typographical Union to whom the Typothetae, after a few days, presented a proposition granting: Minimum rate of \$16 per week for one year from date of agreement; minimum rate of \$16.50 per week for journeymen compositors for 2 years following; piece work rate of 35 cents per 1,000 ems for all compositors, men and women, for the full 3 years from date of agreement. This proposition was accepted by the union but a misunderstanding arose, the employes claiming and employers denying that the agreement in all particulars should affect women in the same manner as men, and a strike was seriously threatened; many conferences were held but employers still refused to accept the union's interpretation by which their proposition was made to mean \$16 and \$16.50 weekly wage for all journeymen and for women who were members of the union; on Feb. 10, no agreement having been reached, the union voted to strike on the following day but such action was averted, the Typothetae agreeing to accept the union's interpretation.

March. Freestone cutters were granted an increase to 44 cents per hour, to take effect July 1.

May. A. B. & E. L. Shaw Co., furniture manufacturers, abolished piece work and established minimum weekly wage of \$18 affecting employes in local shops and in factory at Cambridge. — Mason Builders Association granted bricklayers minimum wage of 47 cents per hour, to take effect on May 15; also established uniform rate of 70 cents per hour for sewer work. — Demand of Tin and Sheet Metal Workers Union for minimum daily wage of \$2.75 for 8 hours was granted; strike averted.

June. Hebrew Journeymen bakers received advance of 25 per cent. — Boston Elevated Railway Co., upon opening elevated division, adopted new schedule of wages pro-

viding: For motormen, on elevated division, 23 cents per hour, on surface cars, \$2.25 per day; guards on elevated division, 20 cents per hour; conductors on surface lines, \$2.25 per day; brakemen, 17½ cents per hour; trackmen, \$1.75 minimum per day on all divisions.

July. Teamsters were granted minimum weekly wage of \$11.

August. New scale of wages adopted affecting members of Boston Marine Engineers' Benefit Association employed upon all vessels coming under the jurisdiction of the New York Association, as follows: Vessels of first-class chiefs, \$150 per month; first assistant, \$90 per month; second assistant, \$80 per month; third assistant, \$70. Second-class chiefs, \$135 per month; first assistant, \$80 per month; second assistant, \$70; third assistant, \$60; steamers on runs exceeding 24 hours to carry 3 assistant engineers; those on runs less than 24 hours to have 2 assistants. The above schedule is now in operation in several steamship lines, including the Metropolitan and Clyde, and it is to be adopted, generally, April 1, 1902.

September. Demand made by members of Meat Handlers Union to secure advance of wages; strike ensued, affecting 125 meat handlers. — Building Laborers, through Building Laborers Union, began agitation to obtain change of hourly wage from 25 to 30 cents, to take effect May 1, 1902. — Agitation was begun for increase of wages and shorter working-day for employes in contracting shops in the clothing industry; strike threatened.

BROCKTON. In January, increase of wages granted to pullers-over by the Field-Hazard Co. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. granted increase of one cent for rough rounding, the price established being 9 cents. *March.* New price list presented by Sole Leather Workers Union No. 74, affecting regular grades of work in sole leather department, adopted by R. B. Grover & Co., to take effect from March 7; increase granted. — Voluntary increase in wages of lasters was made by several manufacturers. *July.* Cutters at Chas. A. Eaton's No. 2 factory were granted increase of 25 cents per day. *August.* McCarthy, Sheehy, & Kendrick granted union price list on 2 new lines of shoes. — Heel builders employed by W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. became dissatisfied, claiming that earnings were reduced by change in machinery; after much remonstrance firm restored old machines. — Mawhinney Last Co. granted demand of employes that overtime work be paid for as time and one-half.

CAMBRIDGE. In April, members of Masons Union connected with the Bricklayers and Stonemasons International Union notified all contractors and union masons that minimum price for laying cellar walls or stone under ground must be \$1.25 per perch.

Clinton. In June, Nawn & Brock, contractors on Wachusett Reservoir, notified their employes that beginning June 17 wages would be increased from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day.

FALL RIVER. In September, the 3,000 employes in the Fall River Iron Works Mills received notice of a voluntary increase of 5 per cent in wages to take effect Oct. 1. — Operatives of the Bourne Mills, numbering about 600, received voluntary increase of 5 per cent in wages. — Textile operatives, through the Fall River Textile Council, demanded general 5 per cent increase in wages, to take effect Sept. 30; on Oct. 1, manufacturers refused to grant demand because of alleged unfavorable condition of market, and Textile Council recommended operatives to strike on Oct. 7; later, rescinded vote to strike and demand for increase.

GLOUCESTER. In May, advance of 50 cents per 1,000 on paving blocks and one-half cent per hour for quarrymen's wages obtained through Quarry Workers Union.

Greenfield. In January, master painters were notified by Painters Union that after April 1 wage of \$2.50 per day would be demanded. *July.* Masons were granted an advance to 40 cents per hour.

HAVERHILL. In January, E. F. Lang signed price list presented by National Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

February. Price list allowing advance of 8 cents per pair on certain lines of men's work and affecting about 12 lasters signed by John J. Page, shoe contractor. — Price list for turned workmen and machine operators presented by Shoe Council was signed by F. E. Hutchinson, affecting 30 turned workmen and 25 machine operators.

March. J. H. Winchell & Co., shoes, restored wages, a reduction of 10 per cent having been made one year previously; in some departments an increase of 15 per cent was granted on wages paid previous to March 1. — Lasters Union introduced new price list for lasters calling for slight advance and affecting about 12 workmen in the factory of J. H. Durgin & Son. — Price list for turned workmen, stitchers, cutters, McKay and

turned-machine operators, and stock fitters accepted by P. N. Wadleigh. — Price list affecting 400 turned workmen, stitchers, machine operators, finishers, and welt workers signed by F. M. Hodgdon.

April. W. W. Spanlding & Co. granted slight increase on one or two processes in making turned shoes. — New price list for turned work calling for slight increase for about 12 men introduced by Hand-Turn Workmen's Union in the slipper factory of Joseph Dickinson. — Webster & Tabor accepted new price list granting slight advance to 30 turned workmen. — Price list providing slight advance for 40 turned workmen and 20 machine operators introduced by Shoe Council in factory of S. B. McNamara & Co. and accepted by firm. — Shoe Council presented price lists for turned workmen which were accepted by Smith & Childs, George L. Webster, Cerat & Bonin, and Abbott & West, shoe contractors, granting increase of wages to about 100 men. — New price list for lasters, affecting 14 men, was presented by Lasters Union in the factory of Webster & Tabor and accepted by firm.

May. W. S. Chase & Sons accepted price list presented by Shoe Council for 70 turned workmen, cutters, and machine operators, granting slight increase. — H. H. Hoyt, shoes, accepted price list for turned workmen, providing increase for 6 employés.

August. Shoe Council posted new price list in factory of F. M. Hodgdon providing 5 per cent increase for 175 women stitchers.

HOLYOKE. In March, bricklayers were granted increase making wages 50 cents per hour for day of 8 hours. — Demand made by team drivers for uniform wage rate of \$1.75 per day of 10 hours; overtime, 20 cents per hour; pay had previously varied from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day of 10 or 12 hours; demand granted, to take effect Oct. 1. *April.* Journeymen plumbers were granted \$2.50 per day of 8 hours. *July.* Operatives in finishing room of Chemical Paper Co., division of the American Writing Paper Co., were granted demand for \$1.75 instead of \$1.62 per day for counting and bundling paper. — Increase was granted book and job printers, making wages \$13.50 and \$15 per week, respectively. *August.* Parsons Paper Co., division of the American Writing Paper Co., made voluntary daily increase of 10 cents on the wages of 100 or more employés who were receiving 90 cents and \$1 per day in the finishing department. — By new schedule for piece work on calenders 60 girls in the various mills of the American Writing Paper Co. received advance in wages, 40 receiving increase of \$1.70 per week, and 20 an increase of from 20 to 50 cents per week.

Hudson. In January, wages in the sanders' department of the shoe factory of F. Brigham & Co. were reduced.

Ipswich. In March, wages of operatives in Ipswich Mills were reduced 10 per cent; strike ensued.

LAWRENCE. In January, owing to a dead-lock in the City Council the wages of all city employés were withheld for 3 weeks; on Feb. 1, compromise was effected, and resolution was passed providing for a temporary loan; wages paid. — Demand of Plasterers Union for increase in wages from 39 to 44 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, was granted. *June.* New wage rate of \$1.75 per 1,000 laths, an increase of 25 cents, was granted to journeymen lathers. — Coal Handlers Union, with a membership of 65, employed by 25 local dealers, obtained increase in wages providing minimum weekly wage of \$11 for 10-hour day and 25 cents per hour for overtime.

Leominster. In April, carpenters began agitation to secure minimum daily wage of \$2.50 instead of \$2.25.

LOWELL. In February, suit to recover wages was brought against the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. by a weaver who had left the employ of the company because, change having been made from day to piece work, his wages for week's work amounted to \$5.69 instead of \$8.25, as claimed by him; decision rendered on this point in favor of the company, the court allowing the weaver only \$5.69; because of technical fault the company was obliged to pay the costs of court. — Stonemasons Union adopted new scale of prices increasing wages of stone cutters from 33½ cents to 39 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. *April.* Employés of 15 departments of White Bros. Branch of the American Hide & Leather Co. received increase of 10 per cent through the efforts of the Leather Workers Union; also time and one-half for overtime. *July.* Wages of the 40 corduroy cutters employed by the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. were reduced 10 per cent. *August.* Cutdown in wages was made at the Lowell Machine Shop affecting nearly all employés.

LYNN. In January, difficulty arose between William Porter & Son, shoes, and Cutters Assembly of Knights of Labor regarding price list for cutters. *February.* Melanson & Currier accepted new price list introduced by Cutters Assembly of Knights of Labor by which the wages of 20 cutters were increased. — Cutdown was inaugurated in some departments of the factory of Brophy Bros. Shoe Co., owing to the introduction of new methods of doing work. — Price list presented by Lasters Union was accepted by Luddy & Currier. *March.* New union price lists, presented by Granite Cutters Union, were accepted by Blethen, Curry, & Co., Shea & Donnelly, and G. F. Ames & Co., granite workers and dealers. — Increase of wages was granted by the acceptance of new price lists presented by Hand-Turn Workmen's Union in the factories of Cook & Hart and Pierce & Sibley, shoes. *August.* Timson & Co. accepted new price list presented by Shoe Workers Protective Union for Goodyear operatives. *September.* Luther S. Johnson & Co. accepted new price list giving slight increase on turned work and affecting 50 turned workmen.

NORTH ADAMS. In March, re-adjustment of prices affecting the cutters was made at the Canedy-Clark Shoe Co., resulting in a slight decrease of wages, to accord with prices paid in other factories for same class of work. *April.* Wages in the cutting department of N. L. Millard & Co.'s factory were re-adjusted, some slight reductions being made. *May.* Minimum wage of \$2 for 9-hour day with time and a half for overtime and double time for holiday and Sunday work was demanded by 60 members of the Building Laborers Protective Union; demand granted by all but one employer. — Weber Bros. notified employés that in future wages would be paid according to hours of work, making a slight reduction, 58 hours counting for a week's work instead of 60; piece workers not affected.

NORTHAMPTON. In March, wages of journeymen tailors were restored to former rate through the efforts of Journeymen Tailors Union. *July.* An advance from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day was granted journeymen plumbers.

North Brookfield. In March, the E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoes, notified employés of general 10 per cent reduction in wages; strike ensued; in June, reduced wages of 7 girls employed in the stitching room 33½ per cent.

Palmer. In July, Springfield & Eastern Street Railway Co. voluntarily changed daily wage of motormen and conductors from \$1.50 to \$1.75; overtime, 17½ cents per hour.

Spencer. In January, revised price list adopted in the stitching department of Isaac Prouty & Co. reduced wages of 2 machine operators.

SPRINGFIELD. In February, City Council voted to increase wages of street and sewer department employés from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; about 300 men affected. — Order introduced in the Common Council recommending increase from \$4 to \$4.50 per day for the use of teams on city work; defeated. *March.* Journeymen horseshoers notified their employers of demand for fixed wage schedule to be made April 29, whereby wages should be increased to allow firemen \$18 and floormen \$15 per week. — Typographical Unions adopted new schedule of wages providing slight increase on some classes of work. *April.* Lathers Union announced that on June 1 demand would be made for 20 cents per 100 laths, an increase of 2 cents. — Demand for general increase in wages of freight handlers employed by the B. & A. R.R., B. & M. R.R., and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. was made by Freight Handlers Union. — Journeymen carpenters demanded increase of 10 cents in daily wage, from \$2.40 to \$2.50, to take effect May 1.

WALTHAM. In April, new wage scale submitted by Typographical Union was granted. *May.* Employers granted demand of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America for increase of 25 cents, from \$2.25 to \$2.50, in daily wage of painters.

Ware. In June, worsted weavers employed by the Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. received 10 per cent increase in wages.

Webster. In January, Andrew J. Bates & Co., shoes, reduced wages of treers 12½ per cent and heel scourers 7 per cent.

West Brookfield. In January, employés of the Standard Fishing Rod Co. received increase varying between 25 and 75 cents per day.

WORCESTER. In January, wages of more than 200 employés at the Washburn & Moen Department of the American Steel & Wire Co. were reduced $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, thereby restoring the rate paid previous to 1900. *April.* Consolidated Street Railway Co. granted increase of wages to motormen and conductors on lines absorbed by it, making uniform wage rate of 20 cents an hour for the first 3 years of service and 22 cents thereafter, the latter being granted immediately to all persons entitled by length of service to receive it. — Wages of employés at Hope Cemetery were increased so as to give 10 hours' pay for 9 hours' work. *May.* Molders throughout the city demanded minimum daily wage of \$2.75 to take effect June 1. *June.* Wages of soft-stone cutters were increased from 40 to 44 cents per hour. *July.* Employés at the Jamesville Woollen Mill received 10 per cent increase in wages. *September.* Movement to obtain daily wage of \$1.85 for city laborers failed.

In General. In February, conductors on Fitchburg division of the B. & M. R.R. were granted an increase of 25 cents per day, with re-adjustment of runs, to take effect within 3 months. *April.* Engineers on heavy passenger and freight engines of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. demanded \$4 per day for runs of 100 miles with extra pay for more than that distance, 60 miles to constitute the minimum day's work. *August.* B. & M. R.R. Co. granted demand of engineers for \$3.50 for 10-hour day.

ANALYSIS.

The following summary shows the wage movements by months, for the nine months ending September 30, 1901, with the names of the cities and towns wherein actions took place relating to wages, together with the number of such actions taken by employers, employés, or trades unions in specified cities and towns and under specified months:

January. Boston, 1; Brockton, 2; Greenfield, 1; Haverhill, 1; Hudson, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lynn, 1; Spencer, 1; Webster, 1; West Brookfield, 1; Worcester, 1.

February. Boston, 3; Haverhill, 2; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 3; Springfield, 2; In General, 1.

March. Adams, 1; Boston, 1; Brockton, 2; Haverhill, 4; Holyoke, 2; Ipswich, 1; Lynn, 2; North Adams, 1; Northampton, 1; North Brookfield, 1; Springfield, 2.

April. Cambridge, 1; Haverhill, 6; Holyoke, 1; Leominster, 1; Lowell, 1; North Adams, 1; Springfield, 3; Waltham, 1; Worcester, 2; In General, 1.

May. Adams, 1; Boston, 3; Gloucester, 1; Haverhill, 2; North Adams, 2; Waltham, 1; Worcester, 1.

June. Boston, 2; Clinton, 1; Lawrence, 2; North Brookfield, 1; Ware, 1; Worcester, 1.

July. Boston, 1; Brockton, 1; Greenfield, 1; Holyoke, 2; Lowell, 1; Northampton, 1; Palmer, 1; Worcester, 1.

August. Boston, 1; Brockton, 3; Haverhill, 1; Holyoke, 2; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 1; In General, 1.

September. Boston, 3; Fall River, 3; Lynn, 1; Worcester, 1.

A classification of wage movements by cities and towns for the period covered follows:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Increases in Wages	Number of Demands for Increases refused	Number of Reductions in Wages	Number of Wage Agreements*	Number of Other Wage Movements †	Total Number of Wage Movements
Adams,	2	-	-	-	-	2
BOSTON,	8	3	1	1	2	15
BROCKTON,	6	-	-	1	1	8
CAMBRIDGE,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Clinton,	1	-	-	-	-	1
FALL RIVER,	2	1	-	-	-	3
GLOUCESTER,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Greenfield,	1	-	-	1	-	2
HAVERHILL,	11	-	-	5	-	16
HOLYOKE,	7	-	-	-	-	7
Hudson,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ipswich,	-	-	1	-	-	1
LAWRENCE,	3	-	-	-	1	4
Leominster,	-	-	-	-	1	1
LOWELL,	1	-	2	1	1	5
LYNN,	3	-	1	3	1	8
NORTH ADAMS,	1	-	3	-	-	4
NORTHAMPTON,	2	-	-	-	-	2
North Brookfield,	-	-	2	-	-	2
Palmer,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spencer,	-	-	1	-	-	1
SPRINGFIELD,	1	2	-	4	-	7
WALTHAM,	1	-	-	1	-	2
Ware,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Webster,	-	-	1	-	-	1
West Brookfield,	1	-	-	-	-	1
WORCESTER,	4	1	1	1	-	7
In General,	2	-	-	1	-	3
TOTALS,	60	7	14	20	7	108

* Submitted mostly by trades unions; in some cases, slight increases were demanded, while in others continuation of previous agreements was asked.

† Includes agitations for increased wages, or where dissatisfaction existed over prices owing to introduction of new machinery, etc.

The following table gives, by months, the number of cities and towns in which action was taken relating to wages :

MONTHS.	Number of Cities in which Action took place	Number of Towns in which Action took place	Total
January,	6	5	11
February,	5	-	5
March,	8	3	11
April,	8	1	9
May,	6	1	7
June,	3	3	6
July,	6	2	8
August,	6	-	6
September,	4	-	4

HOURS OF LABOR.

HOURS OF LABOR.

[Information pertaining to railroads, corporations, etc., which are not restricted to any one city or town, may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

Any changes in hours of labor occurring as the results of strikes or labor differences do not appear under this section, but under Strikes and Lockouts.]

Abington. In April, vote passed by the town providing 8-hour day for employés was declared illegal and 9-hour day was restored. *July.* W. S. O'Brien granted 9-hour day to employés for summer months. *September.* M. N. Arnold & Co. voluntarily reduced working-day to 9½ hours.

Adams. In February, a movement was general among local unions to secure 9-hour day for town employés; unsuccessful; town employés paid by the hour. *July.* L. L. Brown Paper Co. adopted Holyoke schedule of hours for all employés without reduction in wages.

Amesbury. In July, shoe manufacturers granted 9-hour day without change in wages.

Amherst. In March, 10-hour day was adopted for town employés with same pay as previously given for 9 hours.

Athol. In May, The L. S. Starrett Co. inaugurated schedule of 54 hours per week instead of 60 without reduction in pay, Saturday half-holiday to be given during June, July, and August. *June.* Standard Tool Co. adopted 9-hour day with pay for 10 hours affecting 70 men. *July.* Gay & Ward inaugurated 54-hour schedule with 60 hours' pay per week.

BEVERLY. In April, employés of the Consolidated Lasting Machine Co. were notified of change from 58 to 55 hours per week without reduction in wages. *June.* Several hundred machinists were granted 9-hour day without reduction in wages, to take effect July 1.

BOSTON. In January, about 350 employing barbers were closing shops at 8 P.M. except Wednesdays and Saturdays. — The Coffin Valve Co. established 9-hour day for all employés without reduction in wages.

February. Agitation begun by drug clerks to obtain schedule of 70 hours per week with one day of rest in 14.

March. Legislature approved Act whereby employers in mercantile establishments are required to post time tables in every room where minors under 18 years of age and women are employed, stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the time of commencing and stopping such work, time allowed for dinner, etc. — About 600 employés in local bookbinderies obtained reduction of hours of labor from 10 to 9.

April. Lumber teamsters began movement for 9-hour day with 8 hours on Saturday and no change in wages. — Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co. reduced working time to 9 hours without reduction in wages.

May. About 400 bridge and structural iron workers were granted 8 hours and \$3 per day. — Demand was made by freight clerks and freight handlers employed in the Boston sheds of the B. & A. R.R. that 9 hours instead of 10 be made a day's work with \$2.50 per day for clerks and \$2 for freight handlers. — Woodworkers employed by A. H. Davenport were granted Saturday half-holiday with re-adjustment of daily wage. — Craig Donovan & Co. granted 9-hour day to machinists. — Saturday half-holiday without reduction in wages granted by A. B. & E. L. Shaw Co., affecting, also, employés in the factory at Cambridge. — Lumber dealers of Boston and vicinity granted Saturday half-holiday without reduction in wages, affecting about 750 employés, including the teamsters who made demand in April. — As the result of demand of Woodworkers Union No. 24, Saturday half-holiday without change in wages was granted to cabinet makers, upholsterers, mattress makers, and finishers employed by Jordan, Marsh, & Co. and Shales & May; 6 other firms granted same demand to upholsterers. — Nine-hour day with pay for 10 hours was granted machinists by Tubular Rivet & Stud Co., Henry H. Cummings & Co., and the Putnam Nail Co. — Movement inaugurated to enforce 8-hour day for waitresses in restaurants and hotels. — An 8-hour day with \$2.75 minimum daily wage was demanded by 350 tin and sheet metal roofers through the Tin and Sheet Metal Roofers Union. — Demand of Coopers Union No. 19 for 8-hour day was granted in 25 breweries, to take effect June 3. — Brewery workers through International Brewery Workers Union began agitation for 8-hour day, to be enforced in April, 1902. — Firms employing papier maché workers conceded Saturday half-holiday. — American Tool and Machine Co. adopted 9-hour day for machinists in shops at Boston and Hyde Park, according to an agreement with Metal Trades Association of Chicago and Machinists Association.

June. Weekly half-holiday for June, July, August, and September granted to grocery and provision clerks throughout Greater Boston. Local wholesale and retail establishments granted employés Saturday half-holiday from middle of June to middle of September. — Nine-hour day with pay for 10 hours granted to all boiler makers in Boston and vicinity. — Pavers employed by contractors began agitation to secure 8-hour day. — On opening the elevated division of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. new schedule was established providing maximum of 10 hours work in 12 consecutive hours for motormen, guards, and brakemen; 10 hours for 5 days and 9 hours on Saturday and Sunday for trackmen; 56 hours per week for employés in elevated shops; 67 hours per week for mechanics in elevated car houses; 69 hours per week for laborers in car houses; hours being the same for employés doing similar work on surface line division. — American Tool and Machine Co. inaugurated new schedule of hours for machinists who took places of strikers; 59 hours per week, 10 hours per day, 9 hours on Saturday. — Through efforts of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers Union No. 95, and Brass Workers Union No. 55 new schedule of 55 hours per week with same pay as for 60 hours, giving Saturday half-holiday, was granted by the Walworth Co. and Boston Brass Co. — More than two-thirds of the carpenters employed in Boston and vicinity were granted 8-hour day. — Thirty-one firms employing sheet metal workers granted 8-hour day.

July. Quincy Market Cold Storage Co. granted 8-hour day with minimum wage of \$16 per week to 9 firemen. — Demand of lathers granted for 44 hours per week with Saturday half-holiday and 40 and 45 cents per hour for first and second class men. — Dalton-Ingersoll Co. granted 9-hour day to brass workers. — Movement begun by Bartenders Union to establish 63-hour schedule; many employers granted demand.

August. Demand for 9-hour day granted to 600 iron and brass molders; in 3 foundries where demand was not granted strike ensued in September.

September. Eight-hour day affecting about 2,000 employés was voluntarily granted by the Thomas G. Plant Co. — Demand of Core Makers Union No. 1 for 9-hour day without reduction in wages granted by 14 firms. — Agitation begun by trainmen to establish 10-hour day with extra pay for overtime.

Braintree. In July, 9-hour schedule adopted in factory of Williams, Kneeland, & Co. *September.* Rice & Hutchins and D. B. Closson & Co. adopted 9-hour day without reduction in wages.

BROCKTON. In May, carpenters and painters were granted 8-hour day. *June.* Fourteen shoe manufacturing concerns voluntarily adopted 54-hour schedule, with Saturday half-holiday, pay being same as for 60 hours. — Employés in machine shop of G. V. Scott were given 9-hour day, with Saturday half-holiday for July and August, pay to remain unchanged. *July.* Ten shoe manufacturers voluntarily granted 54-hour schedule, with 60 hours pay and Saturday half-holiday. — T. A. Norris Machine Co. established Saturday half-holiday without reduction in wages; no demand made by employés. —

Brockton Stain Co. voluntarily granted 54-hour schedule with Saturday half-holiday giving same pay as for 60 hours. — Clerks in dry goods and grocery stores and markets were granted Tuesday half-holiday. *August.* Brockton Rand Co. voluntarily established 9-hour schedule. — Retail Clerks Association began agitation to have early-closing movement made permanent. *September.* In 4 shoe factories, the 54-hour schedule adopted for summer months became permanent, the Saturday half-holiday being discontinued.

Brookline. In June, Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. voluntarily adopted Saturday half-holiday without reduction in wages. — Demand made by Carpenters Union for 8-hour day; granted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1902.

CAMBRIDGE. In April, the John P. Squire Co. granted request of Firemen's Union for 8-hour day with increase in wages. *May.* Carpenters were granted 8-hour day. *July.* North Packing & Provision Co. established 8-hour day, without change in wages, for engineers.

CHELSEA. In May, carpenters obtained 8-hour day. *June.* Wednesday half-holiday inaugurated for clerks in retail provision and grocery stores. *July.* Principal retail stores began closing 3 evenings a week, also granting each employé one half-holiday during the week.

Chelmsford. In April, new schedule of hours adopted in Chelmsford Foundry.

CHICOPEE. In May, J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. notified employés that on Oct. 1 company would grant 9-hour day with wages adjusted to suit conditions. *June.* Employing barbers voluntarily granted Monday half-holiday for the summer months. *July.* Dry goods merchants agreed to close their stores Wednesday afternoons during July and August. *August.* J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. established 54-hour schedule with 60 hours' pay.

Clinton. In March, effort made by Bricklayers, Stonemasons, and Plasterers Union to obtain 8-hour day; demand retracted in April, and contractors notified that it would be made again in Jan., 1902. *August.* Dry goods merchants began closing stores evenings except Thursday and Saturday.

Dalton. In April, summer schedule adopted in the mills, work closing at 3 P.M. on Saturdays. *July.* In the mills of Z. & W. M. Crane, Byron Weston Co., and the Berkshire Mills, Holyoke schedule was adopted.

Easthampton. In July, retail merchants began closing stores Thursday afternoons and evenings.

Erving. In March, 10-hour day in force at the Washburn & Hayward Chair Co.

EVERETT. In May, 35 machinists employed by the New England Gas & Coke Co. were granted 9-hour day without change in wages. *September.* Fifteen contractors granted union carpenters 8-hour day at \$2.50, same wages as previously paid for 9 hours.

FALL RIVER. In February, local Weavers Union circulated petition to prohibit the employment of women and minors in manufacturing establishments between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. *June.* Nine-hour day inaugurated in breweries. *July.* Grain dealers agreed to close stores Thursday afternoons through July, August, and September. — Retail dry goods dealers began closing one afternoon each week.

FITCHBURG. In February, agreement was made between employing masons and builders and the Bricklayers and Masons Union that 8-hour day without change in wages should be inaugurated on March 1. *May.* Employés petitioned Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Co. for 9-hour day and 22 cents per hour. *June.* Fitchburg Steam Engine Co. adopted new schedule making 56¼ hours a week's work with 60 hours' pay. *August.* Employés in paper mills asked for reduction of hours constituting a week's work.

Framingham. In April, agitation made to establish 8-hour day with \$2 daily wage for town laborers; schedule adopted.

Great Barrington. In May, schedule of hours re-adjusted by Rising Paper Co. so as to grant Saturday half-holiday.

Greenfield. In January, employing barbers began closing shops at 11.30 P.M. Saturdays instead of at 12. *April.* Nine-hour day adopted for carpenters. *May.* Employés of Goodell-Pratt Co. and the Massachusetts Tool Co. were notified that, beginning June 1, 55 hours would constitute a week's work, pay to remain the same as for 60 hours. *August.* Wells Bros. & Co. began closing factory at 3 o'clock on Saturdays.

HAVERHILL. In January, effort made by bricklayers to secure shorter work day. *May.* Saturday half-holiday adopted for all union shoe workers.—Barbers Union voted that all shops should be closed at 11 o'clock on Saturday evenings and evenings before holidays, shops being closed all day on holidays, except those falling on Saturday or Monday. *June.* Movement was general among shoe manufacturers to have shops closed all day Saturday during June, July, and August. *July.* Wednesday half-holiday inaugurated for July and August in grocery and provision stores.—Saturday half-holiday granted to employés by all coal, hay, grain, and lumber dealers.

HOLYOKE. In January, coal dealers began closing every evening.—Retail stores began closing Monday evenings. *February.* Painters and paper hangers made demand for 8-hour day to take effect April 1; demand refused and strike ensued. *March.* Eight-hour day, with a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour, granted to carpenters.—Eight-hour day with increase in wages granted bricklayers.—Team drivers were granted 10-hour day to take effect Oct. 1. *April.* Journeymen plumbers obtained demand for 8-hour day and minimum daily wage of \$2.50. *May.* Agitation begun by firemen in the employ of the American Writing Paper Co. to obtain 8-hour shifts, with minimum wage of 25 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1; strike ensued.* *June.* Germania Mills granted stationary firemen's demand for 8 hours and 25 cents per hour.—Employés of the Baker-Vawter Co. made demand for 9-hour day; in August, 54-hour per week schedule adopted.—National Blank Book Co. granted demand of Bookbinders Union, making 57 hours a week's work until Oct. 1, when 55-hour schedule would go into effect. *July.* Laborers employed by the city were granted Saturday half-holiday. *August.* Employés of Nonotuck Division of the American Writing Paper Co. requested that Saturday half-holiday be granted without loss of wages.—Demand for 54-hour schedule instead of 56 was made by employés of the Eureka Ruling and Binding Co.

Huntington. In July, Chester Paper Co., division of the American Writing Paper Co., adopted Holyoke schedule of hours, granting 8-hour shifts for firemen, 9 hours for 5 days and 8 hours on Saturday in rag room and loft, 10 hours for 5 days and 4 hours on Saturday in finishing room, and 66 hours per week for four workers.

LAWRENCE. In July, demand of carpenters for 8-hour day granted by 22 contractors.—Demand for reduction in hours of labor made by Journeymen Barbers International Union No. 235; in August, employing barbers of Lawrence and vicinity granted 65-hour schedule, agreeing, also, that only union men should be employed, that all shops should close on legal holidays except such as fall on Saturday or Monday, that no union man should lose day's pay for holidays. *September.* All but 2 firms employing boiler makers granted 9-hour day with pay for 10 hours; employés of these 2 firms struck.

Lee. In July, Huriburt Paper Co. re-adjusted schedule of hours, granting 3 shifts for firemen and Saturday half-holiday for finishers, the factory to be closed from 6 P.M. Saturday until 6 A.M. Monday.—Smith Paper Co. began closing mills from 6 P.M. Saturday until 7 A.M. Monday with no change in wages.

Leominster. In July, local merchants, except hardware dealers, began closing Friday afternoons. *August.* Paper makers employed in the mills of the Geo. W. Wheelwright Paper Co. asked for re-adjustment of hours of labor, to give 11 hours for day four workers and 13 hours for night four workers, all work done between 6 P.M. Saturday and 7 A.M. Monday to be paid for as double time.

LOWELL. In January, employing painters were notified by Painters and Decorators Union that demand for 8-hour day, with minimum daily wage of \$2.25, would be made

* See under Strikes and Lockouts, Holyoke, pages 143, 144.

April 1; strike ensued in 3 shops, employes in some other shops being locked out. *February.* Carpenters began effort to obtain 8-hour day with \$2.25 minimum daily wage. *March.* Plasterers demanded 8-hour day, with 40½ cents per hour, to take effect April 1. — Protest against working overtime made by weavers of the Boott Manufacturing Co. *April.* Monday half-holiday inaugurated for journeymen barbers, in accordance with agreement between the employers and Journeymen Barbers Union. — Demand of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers for 8-hour day granted by employers, wage remaining unchanged at \$2. — Brick masons made demand for 8-hour day and 50 cents per hour, to replace present schedule of 9 hours and 42 cents per hour. *May.* Complaint made by Trades and Labor Council of violation of 8-hour law at the City Farm. — Grocery clerks were granted Thursday half-holiday. *August.* Thursday half-holiday adopted in nearly all retail stores.

LYNN. In January, employes in fire department were granted one day of rest in 8. *March.* Movement begun by Stonemasons Union to establish 9-hour day with \$3 minimum daily wage; demand to take effect April 15. *April.* Grocery and Provision Dealers Association granted Thursday half-holiday.

MALDEN. In January, factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. began running on three-quarter time. — Hours of labor reduced for employes in the Forest Dale Cemetery. *May.* Demand made by Local Union No. 625 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for 8-hour day with minimum daily wage of \$2.50, the regular hours for work to be from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., with one hour free at noon, workmen to receive pay for time and a half for work done between 10 P.M. and 8 A.M.; demands granted in 23 establishments. *June.* New schedule granting 8-hour day at \$2.50 adopted in 18 establishments for painters, decorators, and paper hangers.

MARLBOROUGH. In March, E. P. Longley adopted 8½ hour schedule in box factory. — Rice & Hutchins began running 8 hours per day; in April, inaugurated 10-hour day. *April.* Marlborough Machine & Lamp Co. resumed winter schedule, working from 7 to 11.45 A.M. and from 1 to 6 P.M., except Saturday, the factory closing at 5.30 P.M. on that day.

Middleborough. In July, Leonard & Barrows granted 54-hour schedule with 60 hours' pay and Saturday half-holiday. — Keith & Pratt adopted 9-hour schedule without reduction in wages. *August.* Leonard, Shaw, & Dean granted 9-hour schedule with Saturday half-holiday. *September.* In the factories of Leonard, Shaw, & Dean and Leonard & Barrows regular 9-hour schedule adopted, Saturday half-holiday being discontinued.

Milford. In February, employing barbers began closing shops Monday afternoons. *April.* Movement begun by Retail Clerks Union to have stores close 4 nights and one afternoon each week.

Milbury. In January, Pinafore Cotton Mill of the John Rhodes Warp Co. began running on three-quarter time. *March.* Buck Bros. discontinued Saturday half-holiday. *April.* Schedule of hours re-adjusted by Mayo Woollen Co. so as to give Saturday half-holiday.

Montague. In July, the Keith Paper Co., the International Paper Co., and the Esleek Manufacturing Co. adopted Holyoke schedule of hours.

NEWTON. In June, carpenters demanded 8-hour day without change in wages. *September.* Demand of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers for 8-hour day for painters was granted in 9 shops.

NORTH ADAMS. In February, movement of bricklayers and masons to obtain 8-hour day was abandoned. *March.* Carpenters began agitation to secure 9-hour day. *April.* Some druggists began keeping stores open all day Sunday instead of from 12 M. to 2 P.M. — Nine-hour day granted to plumbers, masons, and plasterers.

NORTHAMPTON. In June, employes of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. inaugurated movement to reduce hours of labor. *July.* Demand of journeymen barbers for half-holiday each week granted by employers. — Bartenders demanded new schedule giving 10-hour day on 5 days and 12 hours on Saturday, with \$15 minimum wage; granted.

North Attleborough. In January, men employed in building trades began agitation to secure 9-hour day. *March.* H. F. Barrows & Co. adopted 8-hour day.

Northbridge. In June, the Whitin Machine Works, the Whitinsville Cotton Mills, the Linwood Mills, and the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. adopted 58-hour schedule adjusted so as to give Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August.

North Brookfield. In January, 8-hour schedule adopted by the E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. *July.* Retail clerks began movement to obtain weekly half-holiday.

Orange. In April, the New England Box Co. began running summer schedule of 59 hours per week with 60 hours' pay, Saturday half-holiday being granted. *May.* Barber shops began closing at 8 P.M. on all evenings except Saturday. *July.* Nine-hour day with same wages as for 10 hours granted to painters.—Chase Turbine Co. granted 55-hour schedule with Saturday half-holiday and 60 hours' pay during July and August, affecting about 50 employés.—Retail stores adopted Friday half-holiday for July and August.

Oxford. In February, A. L. Joslin & Co., shoes, increased hours of labor.

Palmer. In January, movement was general to have retail stores close Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 6.30 P.M. *June.* Merchants began closing stores Wednesday afternoons and all evenings except Friday and Saturday.

Peabody. In June, Vaughn Machine Co. conceded 9-hour day with 12½ per cent increase in wages. *July.* About 400 machinists were granted 9-hour day without reduction in wages.

PITTSFIELD. In January, clothiers and furnishers decided to continue closing their stores evenings except Tuesday and Saturday. *March.* Movement begun by Coal Heavers Union to obtain shorter hours and increase in wages. *April.* Summer schedule adopted by dry goods merchants, stores remaining open till 10 P.M. Tuesdays and Saturdays.—Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Co. adopted summer schedule with Saturday half-holiday. *June.* The Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. granted 9-hour day with Saturday half-holiday and same wages as for 10 hours.

Plymouth. In February, Purltan Woollen Mills ran 9 hours a day 3 days a week.

QUINCY. In May, the Mellen & Bray Tubular Rivet & Stud Co. granted 54-hour schedule without reduction in wages, Saturday half-holiday to be given from May to November; about 500 employés affected. *July.* Eight-hour day with \$3 daily wage granted to plumbers. *August.* Through efforts of the International Building Laborers Union about 50 building laborers were granted 8-hour day instead of 9 with minimum wage of \$2.25.—Plasterers granted 8-hour day with \$2.25 minimum daily wage.

Revere. In August, 8-hour day granted to carpenters.

Rockland. In July, Rice & Hutchins, shoes, granted Saturday half-holiday for July and August; in September, granted demand for regular 9-hour day with same pay as for 10 hours. *September.* Nine-hour day conceded by E. T. Wright & Co.—French, Shriner, & Urner and the J. S. Turner Shoe Co. voluntarily granted 9-hour day.

Russell. In August, Woronoco Paper Co. adopted Holyoke schedule of hours.

SALEM. In February, bricklayers and masons, through the efforts of Bricklayers and Plasterers Union No. 25, were granted 8-hour day at 45 cents an hour to take effect April 1. *May.* Machinists employed by United Shoe Machinery Co. were granted Saturday half-holiday. *July.* About 100 machinists obtained 9-hour day and Saturday half-holiday without change in rate of wages.—Dry goods, clothing, and furnishing stores adopted Friday half-holiday for the summer months.

SOMERVILLE. In July, city government voted to grant city employés Saturday half-holiday during August.

Southbridge. In March, Hamilton Woollen Co. adopted summer schedule giving Saturday half-holiday. *July.* Nine-hour day, with same pay as for 10 hours, granted to painters.

Spencer. In March, cutters in the factory of Isaac Prouty & Co. began working 10 hours a day. *April.* Agitation begun by painters to obtain 9-hour day. *May.* Effort made by employes of Isaac Prouty & Co. to obtain 55-hour schedule instead of 54, giving 10 hours daily, for 5 days with Saturday half-holiday. *September.* E. Jones & Co. adopted 9-hour day.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, agitation begun by Painters and Decorators Union for 8-hour day, to take effect March 1; master painters granted demand. *April.* Through efforts of Carriage Makers Union, 9-hour day was granted by all but 2 carriage and wagon manufacturers. — Nine-hour day, to be in force throughout the year, and minimum weekly wage of \$15 was granted to brewery workers through the efforts of Brewery Workers Union; 10-hour day had been customary during the summer months, with 8 hours from Oct. 1 to April 1. — Demand made by Journeymen Plumbers Union for 8-hour day with wages unchanged, to take effect May 6. — Efforts made by Drug Clerks Union to obtain fewer hours of labor, to have 2 evenings and one afternoon or 2 afternoons and one evening free each week. — Machinists made demand for 9-hour day. — Clerks in grocery stores and markets began agitation to secure half-holiday and early closing during July and August. *May.* Journeymen barbers made demand for weekly half-holiday, to begin in June. *June.* Through the efforts of Brewers and Bottlers Union, bottlers in the Springfield Brewery were granted 9-hour day with same pay as for 10 hours. — The Bemis & Call Hardware & Tool Co. granted 9-hour day without change in wages, schedule being arranged so as to give Saturday half-holiday during the summer. — Retail furniture companies granted shorter working-day. — Dry goods merchants granted 8-hour day except on Saturdays, to be in force from July 1 to the middle of September. *July.* Coal dealers closed offices and yards on Saturday afternoons during July and August. — Haynes & Co., clothiers, established Wednesday half-holiday for July and August. — Grocery stores and markets closed Wednesday afternoons through July and August. — Employes of the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works were granted 9-hour day. — Wason Manufacturing Co. began closing at 4.40 P.M. Saturdays instead of 5.40.

TAUNTON. In February, 8-hour day adopted by the Atlas Tack Corp. *March.* Mason Machine Co. began running 9-hour day 5½ days per week. *April.* Atlas Tack Corp. increased its working schedule to 55 hours per week. *July.* Movement begun to enforce Sunday closing law.

WALTHAM. In March, 10-hour day for 5 days a week adopted by O'Hara Dial Co., works being closed on Saturday. *April.* Saturday half-holiday granted to city laborers for the summer months. — Demand of Typographical Union for 9-hour day was granted. *June.* Carpenters were granted demand for 8-hour day without reduction in wages, except in a few shops where strike was declared. *July.* National Emery Wheel Co. granted 54 hours per week with same pay as for 60 hours, Saturday half-holiday to be given during July and August.

Ware. In March, painters and carpenters adopted 9-hour day, to take effect April 1 for painters and May 1 for carpenters.

Warren. In March, effort was made by painters to obtain 9-hour day.

Watertown. In May, Empire Laundry Machine Co. reduced hours of labor to 54 per week, affecting about 26 employes. *June.* Carpenters demanded 8-hour day with same pay as for 9 hours; demand granted in some shops, in the others strike was declared.

Westborough. In April, Gould & Walker ran half-time. — American Automobile & Cycle Parts Co. began working 12 hours a day.

Westfield. In March, masons and bricklayers were granted 8-hour schedule with \$3.60 daily wage instead of \$3.75, to take effect May 6. *June.* M. E. Moore & Son were requested to grant 9-hour day for machinists. *July.* Employing barbers granted demand of Journeymen Barbers Union for weekly half-holiday.

West Springfield. In July, Holyoke schedule was adopted in all paper mills but one.

Whitman. In July, employés of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. were granted 54 hours a week, pay being the same as previously given for 58 hours. *September.* L. C. Bliss & Co. and the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. voluntarily established 9-hour day for all day operatives.—Dissatisfaction was caused by notices posted by L. C. Bliss & Co. requiring piece workers to continue at work as long as steam was on without regard to 9-hour limit.

Williamstown. In March, 9-hour day was granted to carpenters. *May.* Agitation made by retail clerks to have stores close 3 nights each week.

Winchester. In May, McKay Machine Co. granted 55 hours a week with pay for 58 hours, adjusted so as to give Saturday half-holiday.

WORCESTER. In January, employés of the Hope Cemetery made demand for 8-hour day, as granted to other city employés; not conceded. — Jauitors in schoolhouses made effort to obtain 8-hour day. *February.* Demand for 8-hour day at \$2.50, with pay for overtime, made by Carpenters and Joiners Unions. — As the result of agitation by bank clerks the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Co. began closing daily at 3 P.M. instead of 4. — Painters submitted demand for 8-hour day, to take effect April 1. *March.* Job printers petitioned for 9-hour day. *April.* Painters' demand for 8-hour day was granted by 21 employers. — One local contractor granted 8-hour day to carpenters. — Electrical workers made demand for 8-hour day with same pay as for 9 hours. — Agitation begun by clerks in clothing and furnishing stores to have stores close all evenings except Saturday. — Demand of job printers for 9-hour day with 10-hour wage granted; employers also granted Saturday half-holiday for July and August. *May.* Demand of bricklayers and plasterers for 8-hour day and 45 cents an hour granted. — Eight-hour day granted to soft-stone cutters with 44 cents instead of 40 an hour, to take effect June 1. — All but 4 employing painters had granted demand of journeymen for 8 hours and \$2.25 per day. — Master builders granted carpenters' demand for 8-hour day, to take effect June 1. *June.* H. G. Barr Co. granted 55-hour schedule with Saturday half-holiday, pay to be the same as for 60 hours. — Steamfitters began working 8 hours per day. — Retail Clerks Protective Association began agitation to secure reduction of hours. — About 115 yardmen and freight handlers employed by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. demanded 8-hour day instead of 12 hours. *July.* Nine-hour day granted to horseshoers. — Green & Green granted Saturday half-holiday for July and August, affecting about 100 employés. — New schedule providing Saturday half-holiday adopted at Washburn & Moen Department of the American Steel & Wire Co. — Union Water Meter Co. adopted 55-hour schedule with same pay as for 60 hours.

In General. In April, union linemen in the employ of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. and electric light companies throughout the State made demand for 8-hour day and \$3 minimum wage, to take effect May 1; strikes ensued. *July.* Carriers at post-offices throughout the State began working 8 hours per day; post-masters were given the privilege of calling in carriers on Sundays for a short time to tend delivery windows. — Engineers and firemen employed by the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. presented demand that 10 hours or 100 miles be made maximum day's work, all work in excess of this schedule to be paid for at the rate of 3½ cents per mile or 35 cents per hour. — Employés in car shops of the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. were granted Saturday half-holiday without loss of wages.

ANALYSIS.

The information relating to hours of labor, presented chronologically in the different cities and towns for the first nine months of the year, includes actions of trades unions, employers, and employés. The trend of the movements, on the whole, tended to the lessening of hours of labor of employés. As will be seen from the extended account, in most instances the shorter working-day was established without reduction in wages. Again, in many cases, where the employés' request

for a reduction in the hours of labor without reduction in wages was refused, strike ensued.

The weekly half-holiday during the summer months has been quite generally adopted in almost all branches of trade, while the early closing movement for retail stores has met with much favor.

The number of movements pertaining to hours of labor follows by months with the names of the cities and towns wherein the action took place :

January. Boston, 2; Greenfield, 1; Haverhill, 1; Holyoke, 2; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 1; Malden, 2; Millbury, 1; North Attleborough, 1; North Brookfield, 1; Palmer, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Springfield, 1; Worcester, 2.

February. Adams, 1; Boston, 1; Fall River, 1; Fitchburg, 1; Holyoke, 1; Lowell, 1; Milford, 1; North Adams, 1; Oxford, 1; Plymouth, 1; Salem, 1; Taunton, 1; Worcester, 3.

March. Amherst, 1; Boston, 2; Clinton, 1; Erving, 1; Holyoke, 3; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 2; Millbury, 1; North Adams, 1; North Attleborough, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Southbridge, 1; Spencer, 1; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 1; Ware, 1; Warren, 1; Westfield, 1; Williamstown, 1; Worcester, 1.

April. Abington, 1; Beverly, 1; Boston, 2; Cambridge, 1; Chelmsford, 1; Dalton, 1; Framingham, 1; Greenfield, 1; Holyoke, 1; Lowell, 3; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 1; Milford, 1; Millbury, 1; North Adams, 2; Orange, 1; Pittsfield, 2; Spencer, 1; Springfield, 6; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 2; Westborough, 2; Worcester, 5; In General, 1.

May. Athol, 1; Boston, 14; Brockton, 1; Cambridge, 1; Chelsea, 1; Chicopee, 1; Everett, 1; Fitchburg, 1; Great Barrington, 1; Greenfield, 1; Haverhill, 2; Holyoke, 1; Lowell, 2; Malden, 1; Orange, 1; Quincy, 1; Salem, 1; Spencer, 1; Springfield, 1; Watertown, 1; Williamstown, 1; Winchester, 1; Worcester, 4.

June. Athol, 1; Beverly, 1; Boston, 8; Brockton, 2; Brookline, 2; Chelsea, 1; Chicopee, 1; Fall River, 1; Fitchburg, 1; Haverhill, 1; Holyoke, 3; Malden, 1; Newton, 1; Northampton, 1; Northbridge, 1; Palmer, 1; Peabody, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Springfield, 4; Waltham, 1; Watertown, 1; Westfield, 1; Worcester, 4.

July. Abington, 1; Adams, 1; Amesbury, 1; Athol, 1; Boston, 4; Braintree, 1; Brockton, 4; Cambridge, 1; Chelsea, 1; Chicopee, 1; Dalton, 1; Easthampton, 1; Fall River, 2; Haverhill, 2; Holyoke, 1; Huntington, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lee, 2; Leominster, 1; Middleborough, 2; Montague, 1; Northampton, 2; North Brookfield, 1; Orange, 3; Peabody, 1; Quincy, 1; Rockland, 1; Salem, 2; Somerville, 1; Southbridge, 1; Springfield, 5; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 1; Westfield, 1; West Springfield, 1; Whitman, 1; Worcester, 4; In General, 3.

August. Boston, 1; Brockton, 2; Chicopee, 1; Clinton, 1; Fitchburg, 1; Greenfield, 1; Holyoke, 2; Leominster, 1; Lowell, 1; Middleborough, 1; Quincy, 2; Revere, 1; Russell, 1.

September. Abington, 1; Boston, 3; Braintree, 1; Brockton, 1; Everett, 1; Lawrence, 1; Middleborough, 1; Newton, 1; Rockland, 2; Spencer, 1; Whitman, 2.

The following table gives the number of movements relating to hours of labor for the period covered by cities and towns, alphabetically arranged:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Movements	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Movements
Abington,	3	Montague,	1
Adams,	2	NEWTON,	2
Amesbury,	1	NORTH ADAMS,	4
Amherst,	1	NORTHAMPTON,	3
Athol,	3	North Attleborough,	2
BEVERLY,	2	Northbridge,	1
BOSTON,	37	North Brookfield,	2
Braintree,	2	Orange,	5
BROCKTON,	10	Oxford,	1
Brookline,	2	Palmer,	2
CAMBRIDGE,	3	Peabody,	2
CHELSEA,	3	PITTSFIELD,	5
Chelmsford,	1	Plymouth,	1
CHICOPEE,	4	QUINCY,	4
Clinton,	2	Revere,	1
Dalton,	2	Rockland,	3
Easthampton,	1	Russell,	1
Erving,	1	SALEM,	4
EVERETT,	2	SOMERVILLE,	1
FALL RIVER,	4	Southbridge,	2
FITCHBURG,	4	Spencer,	4
Framingham,	1	SPRINGFIELD,	17
Great Barrington,	1	TAUNTON,	4
Greenfield,	4	WALTHAM,	5
HAVERHILL,	6	Ware,	1
HOLYOKE,	14	Warren,	1
Huntington,	1	Watertown,	2
LAWRENCE,	3	Westborough,	2
Lee,	2	Westfield,	3
Leominster,	2	West Springfield,	1
LOWELL,	10	Whitman,	3
LYNN,	3	Williamstown,	2
MALDEN,	4	Winchester,	1
MARLBOROUGH,	3	WORCESTER,	23
Middleborough,	4	In General,	4
Milford,	2		
Millbury,	3	TOTAL,	273

The number of cities and towns, considered separately, in which action was taken relative to hours of labor is given by months in the following tabular statement:

MONTHS.	Number of Cities in which Action took place	Number of Towns in which Action took place	Total
January,	9	5	14
February,	9	4	13
March,	10	11	21
April,	13	10	23
May,	15	8	23
June,	16	7	23
July,	17	20	37
August,	7	6	13
September,	5	6	11

The cities and towns wherein action took place are classified by counties, as follows: Berkshire, 7; Bristol, 3; Essex, 7; Franklin, 4; Hampden, 7; Hampshire, 5; Middlesex, 12; Norfolk, 3; Plymouth, 6; Suffolk, 3; Worcester, 14.

TRADES UNIONS.

TRADES UNIONS.

[Information pertaining to trades unions which are not restricted to any one city or town may be found under the heading "In General" following the city and town presentation.

Wherever there is mention of trades unions being involved in strikes, extended accounts of differences may be found under the section Strikes and Lockouts.

In this presentation, the following abbreviations have been used: C. L. U., Central Labor Union; A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor; L. P. U., Lasters Protective Union; B. T. C., Building Trades Council; B. & S. W. U., Boot and Shoe Workers Union.]

Adams. In February, Carpenters Union declared 2 local employers unfair which action was not sustained by the C. L. U. of North Adams. — Barbers Union declared a local shop unfair, claiming cutting under union prices and non-adherence to hours of labor. — Members of local unions attempted to have 9 hours constitute a day's work for town employés instead of 10 hours.

March. Central Labor Union representing subordinate unions was formed; in April, voted to request C. L. U. of North Adams to join in a field day at Adams on Labor Day; also voted to become affiliated with A. F. of L. In May, voted to ask local bakers to have union stamp on their bread. In July, grievance committee was appointed to appear before C. L. U. of North Adams in regard to local employment of non-union carpenters and contractors to build houses. Effort will be made to have men of other trades refuse to work on such jobs, but as yet local plumbers and masons are affiliated with the C. L. U. of North Adams.

September. As a result of trouble between the local musicians and the Musicians Union of North Adams and in response to application of local C. L. U. the State Federation of Labor issued instructions to local musicians to form a union here, under auspices of local C. L. U.

Attleborough. In April, carpenters considered advisability of organizing a union which it was suggested should join with the union of North Attleborough carpenters. —

September. Movement was in progress for organization of a union of bricklayers and masons. Object in forming union was to make men eligible for work in other places where only union labor was employed.

BEVERLY. In April, Murray, Cone, & Co., shoe manufacturers, gave up union stamp which was granted them some time before.

BOSTON. In January, Barbers Union 182 held mass meeting of members of the trade in the interest of early-closing movement; it was reported that within a month the number of employers closing shops at 8 o'clock except Wednesday and Saturday evenings had been increased to 350; committees were appointed to conduct a systematic agitation throughout the city. — Allied Printing Trades Council referred to its attorney complaints of alleged use by certain employing printers of a bogus label of the organization. Secretary was directed to correspond with members of Legislature and urge their support of a bill providing for initiative and referendum system of voting, also with the senators from this State asking them to support the 8-hour and prison labor bills now before United States Senate. Committee was appointed to take charge of organizing women employed in the binderies of Boston and vicinity. — Woodworkers Union 24 censured School Board for awarding contract for school furniture to non-resident firm whose bid was only \$6 below that of Boston firm. — State convention of retail grocery and provision clerks,

attended by 60 delegates from 45 cities and towns, formed a league pledged to work for establishment of shorter working-day and higher wages.

February. State organization of postal clerks was organized, and constitution of the National body was adopted.

March. At meeting of general executive board of B. & S. W. U. it was reported that during past year 56 new local unions were organized increasing the membership 300 per cent; \$14,201 was added to sick fund and \$17,188 to strike fund, making total of \$31,389 to benefit fund. Nearly \$20,000 has been spent in advertising union stamp, resulting in issuing the stamp to 95 new firms and corporations. — In the Suffolk Superior Court injunction was issued restraining James Kilroy, *et al.*, members of Local Union No. 3 of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, from ordering a strike of firemen and engineers employed by The Massachusetts Breweries Company or in any way interfering with their employes. This action was taken by the company to prevent a strike threatened because of laying off of certain men. Company claimed that a strike would be violation of a contract made in 1896 between former proprietors of the breweries and Local Unions 14 and 29 of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, this agreement being for 3 years, or an indefinite length of time and terminated only on 3 months' notice; company also claimed strike would work great injury to its business and imperil its property. Defendants contended that their organization did not come into existence until 1896, after this agreement was made, and that they were not parties to it; they also claimed that the company was not a party to the contract having been organized under Virginia laws after agreement was made. — Lumber teamsters and drivers submitted to dealers a demand for 9-hour day with 8 hours on Saturday and also that none but union handlers and drivers should be employed. Within a few days 35 dealers posted notices stating that 10 hours would constitute a day's work on 5 days of week with Saturday half-holiday until further notice. Lumber Teamsters and Handlers Union concluded to accept the half-holiday provided the dealers would sign an agreement to recognize the union, and voted to strike unless this point was conceded. In May, the union decided to accept the Saturday half-holiday and to defer action upon other terms specified by union. — Freight handlers employed upon the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. met for purpose of perfecting organization of Freight Handlers Union.

April. Executive council of Mule Spinners National Union considered efforts to secure passage of a law to prevent the working of women and minors in factories more than 10 hours per day in order to make up for stoppages of machinery, and passed resolutions protesting against this practice. The report of the delegates to the convention of textile workers unions, held recently in Washington,* were adopted with all recommendations, the most important being that the spinners retain their affiliation with the A. F. of L. until the American Federation of Textile Workers should be affiliated as one organization with the A. F. of L. after which they should leave the main body and again join through the new federation; matter was ordered to a referendum vote of the local branches. — Freight teamsters and their helpers held meeting with object of making an effort to secure more wages. — Organized machinists of Boston and vicinity held first of a series of agitation meetings in anticipation of making an official demand for a 9-hour day on and after May 20. The A. F. of L. gave its influence to the movement, sending prominent officers to conduct mass meetings in various centres. Efforts were made to bring non-union men into the union that their affiliation might be effective in inducing employers to grant the desired change in hours. A committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall. It was reported that many firms would adopt the 9-hour day willingly. — Machinist Lodge 264 heard report that nearly all the master machinists of Boston and vicinity were in favor of the shorter day if it were demanded by a large majority of the workmen; report was also made that 98 per cent of the non-union men were in favor of demanding the 9-hour day. — Master and journeymen horseshoers met and appointed committees to arrange for use of union label. — Iron Workers Union organized iron workers of Morse & Whyte. — President of the A. F. of L. and president of the International Machinists Association addressed mass meeting of machinists in Faneuil Hall with purpose of agitating for shorter hours of labor and 9-hour day. — Woodworkers Union 24 voted not to work Saturday afternoons beginning May 4; no wage reduction to be accepted and a demand for re-arrangement of wages to be made. At recent convention at Chicago, of Amalgamated Woodworkers Union, it was voted to assist the movement here. Committees were appointed to order and carry on a strike if such should be deemed necessary.

* See under Trades Unions, Labor Chronology for 1900, page 65.

May. Linemen of Boston and vicinity voted to strike May 3 unless demand made was granted before that time. Original demand was for \$3 for 8-hour day in place of \$2.50 for 10 hours, but compromise demand of \$3 for 9-hour day was made. The Board of Arbitration brought about a number of conferences between the men and representatives of their employers without result. — Tobacco Workers Union No. 73 composed of women employed in a local tobacco factory was organized. — Conference was held between representatives of Lodge 264, International Association of Machinists, and a number of employers; reports were had from various concerns which had adopted the new schedule. — Committees representing the American Federation of Textile Operatives and the International Textile Workers Union held a conference, object of which was to amalgamate the 2 bodies. The former was mainly a Northern body while the other was mostly Southern, and the principal object of an amalgamation was to put Southern operatives on equal plane as regards hours and wages with those in the North. Conference resulted from refusal of A. F. of L. to grant charter to the American Federation of Textile Operatives; having already chartered the International Textile Workers Union, it was deemed that 2 organizations of the same craft should not be chartered. Later, after discussing the situation, a unanimous vote to form one general organization was passed. Representatives of the Mule Spinners Association and of the Loom Fixers Union stated that they would do everything possible to have their organizations join the new association. It was thought that the several unions in the industry had an aggregate membership of 75,000 which it was hoped to increase to 300,000. Following is the resolution adopted which was unanimously agreed to:

"Whereas, the interests of the textile workers of America can best be promoted by general organization, therefore,

Resolved, That we amalgamate under the name of the United Textile Workers of America; that when consolidation is completed the charter now held by the International Union of Textile Workers shall be surrendered to the A. F. of L., and application made for a new charter under the above name; that this organization shall embrace all local unions in the textile trade outside of the Mule Spinners Association, which may be attached as a new union; that in order to complete amalgamation a conference will be held at a place to be mutually agreed upon, not later than Aug. 31, 1901, between the presidents, secretaries and treasurers of the two organizations, with James Duncan, or some other officer of the A. F. of L., to act as chairman; that this conference shall have power to arrange a basis of representation for a convention to be held not later than Nov. 19, 1901, for the purpose of completing the formation of the new organization; that the above committee shall also provide for representation of textile unions who are not now affiliated with either organization; that two days previous to date of convention the above committee shall meet in the city or town where it is decided to hold the convention, when the officers of both unions shall turn over to the representative of the A. F. of L., who at the time shall be acting as chairman, all moneys, bank books, and records of membership, the same to be held by him until the convention elects general officers, when he shall turn the property in his possession over to those authorized to receive it; that during the interim between this and the completion of amalgamation both organizations shall assist each other morally and socially in all labor disputes."

— Lodge 264 of machinists adopted order issued by executive committee of local union to stop work May 18 in all shops where 9-hour day without reduction of wages had not been granted. Many machinists joined the union, and report that a large number of employing machinists had signed the 9-hour agreement was received. — Newsboys Protective Union 9077, A. F. of L., was instituted with 53 members. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, Freight Clerks Union 7317, Team Drivers Union 25, and executive council of the State Branch A. F. of L. endorsed strike of freight handlers of Springfield and appointed committees to confer with managements of N. Y., N. H., & H., the B. & M., and the B. & A. roads to endeavor to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the strike. — Two new local unions of machinists' helpers and others were organized; one was composed of men employed by the Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. and other shops in Cambridge; the other, mostly of employés of Hancock Inspirator Co., Walworth Manufacturing Co., Star Brass Co., and the Ashton Valve Co. — Barbers Union 182 voted to continue agitation for early closing of all barber shops. — Charter of Waiters Union, Local 34, was revoked by vote of International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Waiters and Bartenders Union at convention in St. Louis. Charter was issued from the International union and the A. F. of L. to the Geneva Waiters Association of this city. Union appointed committee to ask proprietors of second-class hotels to employ none but members of this union. The union has classified its members, comprising members employed in first-class hotels and clubs, and waiters in second-class places. An organization of cooks was

started. — Cigar Factory Strippers Union endorsed formation of a women's label league; this league is composed of relatives and friends of union men, and object is to discourage sale of non-union goods. — Composition and papier maché workers of Boston and vicinity organized for purpose of obtaining Saturday half-holiday beginning June 1, and also employment of none but union men. — Bakers Union considered proposition to organize women employed in bakeries. — Union of cable splicers was organized in interest of striking linemen; union to be a part of general Electrical Workers Union. — Icemen's Union voted to make demand through C. L. U. that labor men shall take ice only from drivers wearing button of Icemen's Union. — Elevator constructors endorsed strike of machinists and voted to give moral and financial assistance if requested. — Laundry Workers Union, to be known as Local 240 of the International Union, was organized under auspices of State Branch, A. F. of L. — Team Drivers Union 25 of East Boston, also local Teamsters and Helpers Union, adopted resolutions condemning the subway bill of the Boston Elevated Railway. — Local Union 9511, A. F. of L., discussed 58-hour law regarding employment of women and minors in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, especially with relation to its application to restaurants, lunch counters, and bakeries; discussed alleged threats of employers to reduce wages if law be enforced and voted to submit refusals to comply with the law to the Governor. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., adopted resolutions in favor of forming a trade council composed of handlers, clerks, truckers, and teamsters' unions; purposes of council were to consider all matters connected with handling of freight, to unite all branches of the craft, and to consider all matters in connection with any branches. Adopted resolutions of protest against proposed 40 years' lease of new subway, and advocated submission of question to voters at next city election. — Carpenters' district council decided that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners employed in Boston and vicinity, would work no more than 8 hours per day after July 1; voted to extend all assistance necessary to members who would have to strike to enforce the demand. — Brewery Workers Union No. 29 considered communication from Coopers Union No. 89 for demand for 8-hour day for members employed in Boston breweries and decided to await further action of the coopers. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union passed resolution protesting against building of Washington Street subway by the Boston Elevated Railway and favored city ownership and construction by union labor. — Committees from Bricklayers Unions 3 and 27 discussed failure of certain master masons of Boston and vicinity to pay the men 47 cents an hour, the amount recently decided upon.* It was alleged that these employers were outside the association and conference was for purpose of making some plan of settlement. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers Union 21 again urged that the public refuse to accept coal from any but a union driver, or after 5 P.M.; endorsed strike of machinists and linemen, and denounced 50 years' lease of proposed new subway to Boston Elevated Railway. — Bakers Union 53 endorsed strike of Hebrew bakers for 12-hour day. — Local 11, National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés protested against land tenure and patent laws of this country, and delegates were instructed to bring matters before annual convention in Toledo in July. — Delegates from 17 cities and towns, members of Grocery, Provision, and Fish Clerks Association discussed movement for shorter working hours with reference particularly to closing stores in large cities Wednesday afternoons. — Carpenters Union 33 voted that after July 1 any member of the craft working more than 8 hours per day should be considered unworthy of membership and be expelled; voted to affiliate with State branch, A. F. of L. — Firemen's Protective Union condemned 40 years' lease of proposed new subway to the Boston Elevated Railway, and favored referendum on question, endorsed strikes of machinists and linemen. — Representatives of Hardwood Finishers Union 104 and Woodworkers Union 24 made preparations to celebrate inauguration of Saturday half-holiday; formation of a woodworkers' council was undertaken. — Conference was held between committees from the Ladies Tailors Exchange, employers, and the Independent Ladies Tailors and Dressmakers Union, representing 325 men, for purpose of making an agreement for harmonious work without strikes or lockouts; employers proposed that men agree to work for no employer outside the association which proposition was taken under advisement and certain demands considered, to be submitted to employers. — Union of dynamo motor repair men, to be known as No. 185 and to be affiliated with National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was organized under auspices of strike committee of linemen's union with 72 charter members. — Representatives of Independent Tailors and Dressmakers Union, Skirt and Cloak Makers Union, Bakers Union 45, grocery and provision clerks and other trades organized a local branch of the Jewish Federation of Labor. — Union 9111, A. F.

* See under Wages, May, 1901.

of L., opposed lease of proposed new subway to Boston Elevated Railway, adopted resolution calling upon members of General Court to vote against it, and favored submitting question to voters. — Attention of secretary of Painters Union 11 was brought to matter of employment of harbor police in painting police boat "Guardian"; objection was made by union labor and claim made that unemployed mechanics should have preference. — An organization of drug clerks composed of 38 members was formed; application made for a charter from National Retail Clerks Association. — Housesmiths Union No. 1 voted to fine any member \$100 who should accept work at the G. W. & F. Smith Iron Co. — About 200 railroad machinists joined the union and it was decided to ask the convention of the International Machinists Association for authority to strike at the railroad shop at Norwood; report was received of the abrogation of the agreement between the Metal Trades Association, employers, and the Machinists Association, by the employers, thus leaving all free to settle without restraint. — Electrical Workers Union No. 103 endorsed strike of linemen and pledged moral and financial support. — Lathers Union endorsed strike of machinists and linemen. — Ladies Garment Makers Union voted to make application for membership in the Jewish Federation of Labor. — Committees of Boston Brewery Board of Trade and Coopers Union No. 19 reached agreement whereby the 8-hour day for members of union employed in breweries of Boston will go into effect June 3, a strike thus being averted; about 100 benefited. — Local union of sign writers and painters of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America was organized with 65 members. — Stonemasons Union 9 voted to organize local union in Everett in order that this union might supply union masons for Revere, Chelsea, and Melrose without calling on the Boston masons in the busy season. — Allied metal mechanics perfected organization which will be known as No. 93 of International body.

June. Lathers Protective Union voted to demand a half-holiday without reduction in wages on Saturday, July 6; about 300 involved; wages received, \$3 for 8-hour day. Report was made that more than 90 per cent of the lathers were members of the union; it was decided to hold meetings before time for shorter day will take effect and delegates to B. T. C. were instructed to secure moral support of council's unions. — Pattern Makers Union objected to position taken by C. L. U. which disapproved of members of trades unions joining the militia, and instructed its delegates to request C. L. U. to reverse its position. — Blacksmiths employed in this city formed a union to be affiliated with A. F. of L. — Blacksmiths Helpers organized and applied to A. F. of L. for a charter. — Core Makers Union voted \$50 to striking machinists of the Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. — Firemen's Protective Union 3 appointed committee to draw attention of district police to alleged violation of weekly payment law in one of the Roxbury breweries. — At joint conference of representatives of Journeymen Horseshoers Union 5 and Master Horseshoers Association for adoption of union stamp upon product of journeymen union horseshoers, several propositions of workmen were considered and master horseshoers agreed to report back to their organization recommending adoption of requirements specified by workmen. — Dissensions among members of Paving Department Workers Union developed into formation by those who withdrew from the union of a permanent organization to be chartered by the K. of L., from which body they once withdrew. — Joint committee of 6 from each of the 2 organizations of local waiters conferred for purpose of combining the 2 unions. — Local branch of Lithographers Union voted for 8-hour day and uniform schedule of wages throughout the country; delegates to convention to be held in New York City in July were instructed to urge declaration for 8 hours and uniform wage rate to take place at once; there were 23 local unions with combined membership of 2,500. — Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers Union decided to ask a local firm to grant 9-hour day to 32 chandeller makers in its employ. — Carpet Upholsterers Union 7070 decided to form International Union with unions of its trade in Baltimore, San Francisco, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and other cities. — Newsboys Protective Union 9077, A. F. of L., decided to apply for membership in C. L. U.; one of first demands to be made was that age at which newsboys are permitted to sell papers be raised to 14 years. — Team Drivers Union 191 voted that the 30 members of the organization engaged in carting coal for a certain firm should demand \$11 per week. — Blacksmiths to the number of 100 completed formation of permanent union. — Bartenders Union 77 discussed number of hours of labor required by proprietors and the advisability of reducing same, and adopted resolutions calling for a 63-hour week. Committee of 10 was appointed to act with executive officers of union in endeavoring to bring about desired change without a strike. — Carpenters District Council heard report of the encouraging progress of the 8-hour movement, more than two-thirds of the carpenters employed in Boston proper, East Boston, Waltham, Brookline, Revere, and Winthrop, more than one-half in South Boston, Somerville, and Melrose, and a large majority in Roxbury and Dorchester were

granted 8 hours. The 8-hour day was also secured in Cambridge, Brockton, Avon, Malden, Holyoke, Worcester, Everett, Chelsea, Newton, and Lowell. Resolutions were adopted calling upon all union carpenters to refuse to work more than 8 hours in any one day after July 1. Announcement was made of the organization of 16 new unions since May 1 and a consequent increase in membership of 800; also an increase of 30 per cent in membership since April 1. — Freight Handlers Union 5627, A. F. of L., employes in freight department of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R., went on record as being opposed to Sunday and overtime work; this action was not a refusal to work overtime. Complaint was made of unnecessary work on Sundays and after usual working hours, and remedies suggested were employment of more men or a different arrangement of the work. — Local 33, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America endorsed demand of Carpenters District Council for 8-hour day. — Sheet Metal Workers Union took action that all men not granted the 8-hour day on Sept. 1 should be ordered out; announcement was made of granting of request for 8-hour day by 31 firms. — Machine Stone Workers Union decided to demand 9-hour day July 15 in place of present 10-hour schedule; demand included retention of wages on present scale and abolition of overtime. — Stonemasons Union No. 9 decided to notify the mason builders that increase of wages must be granted next year; present rate of 47 cents per hour in consideration of loss of time due to bad weather is not considered sufficient. A code of rules and a schedule of hours and wages recently adopted by a joint committee of the Master Builders Association and the union were ratified, in spite of rate of pay being unsatisfactory, and notice of demand for more pay next year was therefore given. — Lathers Union advocated Saturday half-holiday and discussed proposed demand on employers for same in July; announcement was made of willingness of 10 contractors to grant request. A certain firm was placed on unfair list because of refusal to comply with union conditions. — Permanent union of blacksmiths' helpers was organized. — Teamsters and Handlers Union discussed plans for securing a reduction in hours of labor.

July. When the movement for 9-hour day for machinists was begun, Lodge 264, International Association of Machinists had but 100 members in good standing but number has been increased to 2,500. — Local 72 of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers International Union by vote of 49 to 9 agreed to demand 45 cents per hour for first-class men and 40 cents per hour for second-class, with a half-holiday on Saturday; report was made that 7 firms had agreed to terms and no strike was deemed probable. — Owing to a disagreement between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the local members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, only about 200, mostly members of first-named body, attended meeting called for all carpenters, purpose of which was the desire of first-named union to turn present strike of carpenters into a demand for an advance of wages as well as for 8-hour day. Resolutions were adopted pledging carpenters to demand not only 8 hours but minimum wage scale of \$2.70 per day. The resolution was not voted upon by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and it was announced that it would be ignored by them, and original 8-hour demand adhered to. — Team Drivers Union, upon report of refusal by a local firm to grant teamsters an advance in wages from \$10 to \$11 per week, voted to order a strike unless requested advance was granted. — Bartenders Union paid death benefits amounting to \$200 and \$119 toward machinists' strike, \$50 of it being to local body and remainder to the National organization through the A. F. of L. — Preliminary organization of a union composed of 40 car inspectors was effected, to be attached to Brotherhood of Railroad Inspectors. — Representatives of the National Carders Union from New Bedford, Fall River, Lowell, and other textile centres voted to dissolve the union, and discussed proposal to unite all textile operatives under charters to be issued by Textile Workers Union of America, the proposed union of the International Union of Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives. Strike in Danville, Va., was endorsed and union men were urged to support the strikers morally and financially. — Boiler Makers Local No. 9 endorsed strike of Local 240 of Lawrence. — Special committee of Bartenders Union 77 received many favorable replies from liquor dealers in response to demand for shorter hours; some employers asked that a committee of the union meet the dealers to explain the proposal more fully. — Building laborers voted to adopt new schedule for hours of labor, working hours, night gangs, overtime, holiday time, wages, pay day, waiting time, and other points, to be in force 12 months. — Meat Handlers Union voted that on and after Aug. 1 members would refuse to work with any man not a member of the Boston Beef Handlers Union; notice was sent to that effect to employers. — Label committee of Cigar Makers Union No. 97 voted \$50 to Machinists Union. — As a result of the carpenters strike 95 per cent of the non-union carpenters became union men.

August. Delegates from principal industrial centres met and considered working conditions of metal mechanics employed in shops in this city and vicinity where 9-hour

day prevailed, and discussed inauguration of a movement for shorter working-day in the metal trades; decision was reached to organize a district council to promote unity of action. — Bartenders Union 77 received report that 17 liquor dealers had declined to grant 63-hour week; it was decided to make report to C. L. U. to prevent men from working in these places. — Firemen's Union 3 endorsed strike of steel workers and pledged moral and financial support. — Complaint was made to Geneva Association of Waiters that 58-hour law for women and minors in mercantile establishments was disregarded in certain restaurants. — Union of coal hoisting engineers of Boston and vicinity was organized with 55 members, about 75 per cent of number employed in city; later, charter was granted, union being called Local 74 and attached to A. F. of L. through International Union of Steam Engineers. — Local 391, Sign Painters Union, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, was organized. — Theatrical Mechanics Union received report that hereafter the Park theatre will employ only union mechanics. — Buffers and Teamsters Unions gave \$25 each, Sanitary Workers 6064 gave \$20, and Building Laborers Union 15 gave \$30 for benefit of the steel strikers. — Meat handlers, members of Meat Handlers Protective Union A. F. of L., and employed by Armour & Co. in loading meat on ocean steamers, voted to strike Sept. 3 unless grievances were remedied; members alleged discrimination by bosses and attempt to break up union and employ non-union men. Strike order affected only about 20 men, but in case other packing firms opposed the union strike committee was given power to order out employés of other firms, 175 in all. — Temporary organization of waitresses employed in local hotels and restaurants and known as Geneva Waitresses Association was effected; object of union was to enforce 58-hour law recently passed by the Legislature.

September. Labor Day was celebrated with 2 parades, the first being that of the Knights of Labor, reviewed by the Governor and the Mayor, and the second composed of unions attached to the B. T. C. and C. L. U.; both parades were well represented by trades and had a large number in line. — Building Laborers Union 15 voted to request of local builders advance in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour May 1, 1902. Complaint was made of employment of alien labor on excavations at State House, and it was alleged that citizens could not obtain employment there at over 15 cents per hour. — About 500 expressmen held meeting and discussed alleged grievances; it was claimed that men working for the New York and Boston Despatch Express Co. and the Earle & Prew Express Co. had lost their places because of membership in union which was being formed. It was alleged that men were worked 11 to 15 hours per day, were being illegally employed on Sunday, and in many instances were being paid by the month instead of the week. Committee was appointed to call attention of officials of the companies to alleged violations of statutes. Later, after a conference between representatives of the men and management of the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company the company declined to reinstate discharged union men or to recognize the Teamsters and Helpers Union. Local Union 207, after hearing this report, decided to stand by locked-out members of union. A committee of 9 was appointed to conduct the strike; 200 men left work. Conference was held between members of State Board of Arbitration, a committee of the strikers, and officials of the 2 companies, and re-instatement of men was demanded, but, this being refused, conference broke up. Later, a meeting of strikers was held and moral and financial help of other labor bodies was pledged to strikers, and representatives of kindred crafts notified strikers that unless a settlement was reached strike would be general. Union 25 of Team Drivers and Assistants held meeting and decided to leave matter of a general strike in hands of officers of the body with authority to call out every member. A meeting of the Transportation Trades Council composed of representatives of all unions affiliated and a representative from the K. of L. longshoremen considered the strike and voted to make another effort to settle the trouble, and in case of failure were given authority to order out every member connected with the transportation business. Committee of 10 was appointed to visit the managements of the railroads running into Boston, the president of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Fruit Exchange and the express companies. In case of failure of these men to induce the express companies to re-instate the men, a strike was voted to take place within 48 hours. Through exertions of State Board of Arbitration, president of Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor, and president of Produce Exchange, and by desire of representatives of Transportation Trades Council and manager of New York and Boston company understanding was reached whereby settlement of strike was ordered Oct. 1. Expressmen established right of every man to join a trades union, and also that membership in a trades union should not be cause for discharge, and agreement was reached re-instating discharged men with exception of 3 upon whose cases State Board was to give a hearing. Team Drivers Union 307 held special meeting and ratified agreement of settlement. — At convention of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers it was voted

to withdraw from the A. F. of L., this action being due to internal disagreement. The chief officers and other delegates immediately left the convention. Convention denounced ship subsidy bill. It was thought that if a number of local unions were to repudiate the withdrawal from the A. F. of L. another convention of unions wishing to continue in the A. F. of L. would be called.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, Central Labor Union considered the 8-hour work day and prison labor bills now pending before the United States Senate and voted to urge the senators from this State to do all in their power to secure passage of these bills; the president of the C. L. U., who was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was requested to have a bill introduced requiring contractors on public works to pay union rate of wages and maintain union working time of various crafts employed. — Resolutions remonstrating against any change in the Australian ballot law were adopted. — Voted to favor a law making it an offence for any employer to require or permit his employes to work more than 6 consecutive days in any one week. — Protest was made against alleged advertising of union-made clothing by a number of clothing dealers who had no such goods for sale. — Resolutions favoring removal of tax on tea and objecting to removal of tax on bank checks were adopted. — Decided to request Legislature to establish a free State employment bureau. — Resolutions were adopted favoring establishment of a municipal ice plant.

February. It was voted to declare boycott off on local clothing dealers; this boycott was brought about some years ago through efforts of Garment Workers Union upon dealers who did not have union-made clothing for sale, since which time many of the dealers have acceded to union conditions; delegates from Garment Workers Union urged that members of allied unions be advised to purchase only union-made clothing. — Resolutions instructing delegates to urge their representatives and senators to work for labor measures were passed, and movement was planned for like resolutions to be adopted in every C. L. U. body in the State; a resolution introduced by Brewery Workers Union was passed calling for the revenue stamp to be retained upon one-quarter and one-eighth barrels of beer; resolutions were adopted protesting against building of a subway under Washington Street unless it be under municipal control and conducted in the interest of the people. — Endorsed amendments to engineers' and firemen's license law proposed by Engineers Union 16, the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, and the Firemen's Unions. — According to desire of barbers unions of Boston, Chelsea, and other cities, it was decided to oppose passage by Legislature of any measure permitting hotel barber shops to open Sundays. — Adopted resolutions asking city authorities to refuse location to Massachusetts Telephone Co. until a public hearing be given on permit applied for by corporation; resolutions were adopted congratulating Typographical Union 13 upon success attained in establishing same pay for men and women. — Endorsed proposed establishment of a board of trustees for the Franklin Fund by the Legislature; endorsed effort of printers to have label of allied printing trades put on all text books in public schools.

March. Resolutions were adopted urging present trustees of Franklin Fund to proceed at once toward establishment of the Franklin Institute; passed resolution favoring statue of Wendell Phillips in vacant niche at State House; favored investigation of Boston schoolhouses by Legislature; adopted resolutions in favor of primary elections. — Petition of C. L. U., the State branch, A. F. of L., and others for amendment to the constitution providing that it should be the duty of the General Court on petition of 75,000 voters to submit at a special or the next State election any proposed amendment to the constitution to the voters of the Commonwealth, with provision that same should go into effect and be a part of the constitution if approved by a majority of the voters, was reported for reference to the next General Court by committee on constitutional amendments. — Resolutions were adopted for proper protection by fire escapes on buildings of the city. — Voted that men affiliated with labor unions of Boston and vicinity should have carpets laid by none but union men. — Endorsed bill before Legislature for abolition of overtime in textile factories, and instructed legislative committee of union to make every effort to have bill passed.

April. At special meeting, executive committee was instructed to appear at hearing and remonstrate against establishment of a speedway at Franklin field. — Endorsed label of custom tailors and received report that one of the principal merchant tailors made only union-labelled clothing; voted to give all possible aid to 9-hour movement of machinists of Boston and vicinity; advocated direct legislation in interest of general public and adopted resolutions urging the B. T. C., State Branch, A. F. of L., and other organizations to make every effort to secure, at next session of Legislature, an act for an amendment to the constitution providing for direct legislation. — Members were

urged to receive coal only from union men, this action being in response to complaint of union coal handlers and teamsters alleging failure of union members to call for union card of teamsters delivering coal.

May. Endorsed strike of Springfield freight handlers. — Adopted resolutions endorsing machinists' strike. — Petitioned for better sanitary conditions in the public schools, and that provisions be made for escape from schoolhouses in case of fire. — Amalgamation of the C. L. U. and B. T. C. considered by joint committee.

June. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed subway on Washington Street being built by the Boston Elevated Railway Co. and being leased by said company, with absolute control, for 40 years; also favored referendum amendment upon the new subway. — Appointed committee to confer with the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co., Cambridge, in regard to the machinists' strike there. — Sentiment expressed that no member of a labor organization should be a member of a military organization, either the National Guard or any one officered by men in the commission of the State government. — President of the C. L. U., who was representative to the General Court, voted against the referendum amendment upon the Washington Street subway bill; the union, as a body, favored referendum and scored president's action; for this reason, president sent in his resignation to union which was not accepted, his office, before large assemblage, being declared vacant. — Label and unionizing committees endorsed applications of several unions, local and out of State, for assistance.

July. Endorsed demand of Bartenders Union No. 77 that 63 hours constitute maximum week's work. — Report adopted of the amalgamation of B. T. C. and C. L. U. — Adopted resolutions denouncing court appeals for injunctions against labor unions when strikes were in progress. — Endorsed strike of Amalgamated Steel Workers Association. — Lodged complaint against members of Firemen's Union and Teamsters Union that they were sympathizing with non-union coopers who had been hired to fill places of striking members of Coopers Union 58. — Endorsed boycott of Bakers Union No. 4. — Voted to invite the Governor to review Labor Day parade; approved his measure in vetoing the subway bill.

August. Labor Day committee voted to accept no part of the city's appropriation of \$1,000 for the celebration of Labor Day. — Adopted resolutions denouncing senators and representatives who voted against the referendum bill. — Appointed committee to raise money for aiding striking steel workers.

September. Received communication from Laundrymen's Union asking for co-operation to secure re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act. — Sum of \$1,037 raised for steel strikers.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. In January, endorsed bill for \$1,500,000, appropriation for erection of new schoolhouses and repairs on those in use. — Charges made that non-citizens were being employed upon new Emergency Hospital; appointed committee to investigate. — Instructed legislative committee of organization to use its efforts to have Legislature pass bill obliging public-work contractors to observe the 8-hour law and pay union rate of wages.

March. Endorsed request of Lumber Teamsters and Handlers Union that on May 1 all local lumber dealers would put into operation new schedule of hours giving the 9-hour day on 5 days in the week and 8-hour day on Saturdays.

April. Called upon all trades to take part in Faneuil Hall meeting and advocate the shorter working-day movement. — Endorsed strike of Hood Rubber Co.'s employés, as well as request of local upholsterers, woodworkers, and lumber teamsters and handlers for a Saturday half-holiday, and request of bridge and structural iron workers for an 8-hour day.

May. Requested union men in organizations affiliated with counsel not to work with non-union plumbers or linemen. — Report received that men would strike at shops of 5 master plumbers who had not acceded to union's demand by abolishing the helpers. — Decision made that whenever non-union linemen were employed members of all unions connected with the council would go out on strike. — Endorsed organization of Machine Stone Cutters, affiliated with A. F. of L. — Voted to secure quarters in new labor temple, erection of same being contemplated by the co-operative society. — Voted to assist striking machinists in enforcement of their demand for uniform 9-hour day. — Protested against building contractors handling granite cut by non-union men.

June. Endorsed union card of lumber teamsters and voted to refuse to accept lumber from teamsters not producing union membership cards.

July. Endorsed demand of lathers for increase in wages and Saturday half-holiday; also demand of Machine Stone Cutters Union for a 9-hour day. — Adopted resolutions that none but citizens should be employed upon work done by the Metropolitan Water

and Sewerage Commission, and that union scale of wages and hours should be observed.

August. Passed resolutions condemning the fact that men in the public buildings department were contracting for lathing in the open market and were obliging their employes to work between 10 and 14 hours per day; it was alleged that the grievance had been brought to the attention of men in question. — Action of fire and police departments in having members do work such as painting and other mechanical work was condemned and attention of Mayor was called to the grievance; Mayor commended the heads of departments for keeping men busy, no matter what the nature of the work might be. — It was alleged by council that painting on the South Boston High School was not being properly done.

September. Endorsed demand of members of Tin and Sheet Metal Workers Union, in the employ of Walker, Pratt & Co., for an 8-hour day and \$2.75 minimum daily wage.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 13. In December, 1900, committee of Boston Typothetæ and Typographical Union No. 13 met to consider new schedule of union, demanding abolition of piece work, minimum wage of \$18 per week, etc. State Board of Arbitration offered its services. The Typothetæ after due consideration acceded to some demands but made a compromise offer of \$16 minimum weekly wage. In January, this was refused by the local union and after receiving further communication from the secretary of the employers' association that present business conditions did not warrant more concessions, the matter was referred to the district organizer of the International Typographical Union. Several conferences were subsequently held and compromise offer of \$16 per week for one year, and \$16.50 minimum rate for the 2 following years, composition on piece work to be paid at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 ems, was finally accepted by union. Upon drawing up of agreement, misunderstanding arose, the employes claiming and the employers refusing to accept statement that women who were members of union were to be placed upon an equal footing with men in the matter. Strike was threatened which would involve over 300 printing establishments, and on Feb. 10, union voted to strike; the Boston Typothetæ accepted the union's interpretation, one day later, and strike was averted.

In January, union adopted resolutions to the effect that the Franklin Fund should be used for purposes intended by the donor.

June. Protest entered against the workings of the Allied Printing Trades Council, it being alleged that the funds were not being properly expended, besides several other grievances.

August. Union subscribed \$200 to aid steel strikers.

BROCKTON. In January, Sole Leather Cutters Union held meeting at which the matter of making heels for the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. was discussed; it was alleged that the order was let to a concern which paid low wages and put out inferior work; later, Mr. Douglas replied to the union that the purchases of heels outside was only temporary, attendant upon setting up his own heel machines. — At meeting of Solefasteners Union, it was reported that unless prices for rough rounding at the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. were adjusted, the matter would be referred to the State Board of Arbitration.

February. Carpenters and Joiners' Union affiliated with C. L. U. — Report received from Wage Earners Hospital that all printing required by the trustees was done under union conditions and that the hospital authorities were in full sympathy with the labor movement. — Local painters, decorators, and paper hangers met and formed temporary organization. — Lasters Union held meeting at which it was urged that the dues be kept high in order to have the trades unions better able to meet the employers in times of labor differences. — New price list of the Sole Leather Workers Union to affect the sole leather workers at R. B. Grover & Co.'s factory was not accepted by the firm and the matter was referred to the State Board of Arbitration for adjustment. — Solefasteners Union agitated in favor of the 8-hour day.

March. Finishers Union was instructed by the State Branch of A. F. of L. to further the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature to establish shorter hours and union wages for contract labor on public works. — Local musicians formed organization, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L.; the object of the union was to regulate and establish uniform scale of prices. — Stitchers Union voted \$20 for charitable purposes. — Central Labor Union urged all local unions to make every effort to have their members refrain from doing night work when they had been working through the day; it was claimed that shoe factory operatives especially, after working all day, had taken positions at night in barber shops or on the street railway, thus depriving men, who could not procure day employment, of positions.

April. Edge Setters and Trimmers Union condemned members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union who worked at other trades and took work from men belonging to other

unions. — Local plumbers formed temporary organizations, the principal object being to secure the 8-hour work day. — At meeting of C. L. U. every assistance was promised Dr. Galvin in his efforts to establish an emergency hospital at Brockton. — Journeymen Barbers Union agitated in favor of the half-holiday movement. — Carpenters Union undertook the work of organizing carpenters of surrounding towns in order that there might be a uniform rate of wages and working-day. — Vampers Union was organized with a membership of 68 including men and women vampers; this was said to have been the first union of vampers organized in this country. — Laborers Union held meeting at which it was alleged that some local coal dealers were compelling their employes to work overtime without extra pay; committee appointed to investigate and adjust difference. — At meeting of Carpenters Union it was reported that temporary organization of carpenters had been formed in North Easton. — Electrical Workers Union endorsed strike in Texas for 9-hour day.

May. Demand of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers Union for an 8-hour day was generally granted throughout the city. — Carpenters Union had demand for 8-hour day generally acceded to. — Treers Union sent aid to striking woodworkers of Chicago. — Laundry Workers Union permanently organized with 60 charter members. — Solefasteners Union discussed the by-law proposed by the C. L. U. to the effect that union members who purchased goods in a place declared unfair would be subject to a fine. — Laborers Union voted to request local coal, grain, and hay dealers for 8-hour day after June 20. — Laborers Union held meeting and voted that striking employes of local coal, grain, and hay dealers would not return to work until the demand for 8-hour day was granted; proposition submitted that dealers would grant 8-hour day after Jan. 1, 1902, but this was immediately rejected.

June. Solefasteners Union reported to the C. L. U. that the fining system had been adopted whereby members purchasing non-union goods, when union goods were obtainable, would be fined \$2 for first offence, \$5 for second offence, and \$10 for the third. — Retail Grocery Clerks Union reported to the C. L. U. that their efforts to have dealers close stores 4 nights a week and at 10 o'clock on Saturday evenings had been agreed to by the smaller dealers; 2 of the largest markets in the city had refused to grant request. — Carpenters reported that all firms except one in the city had been unionized; this firm hired about 12 carpenters. — Laundry Workers Union agitated in favor of shorter working day and voted that 10 hours should constitute a day's work. — Joint Shoe Council granted union stamp to Brockton Co-operative Boot and Shoe Co.

July. Lasters Union voted that 54 hours should constitute a week's work for local union lasters. — Stitchers Union endorsed proposed amendment to constitution of Boot and Shoe Workers Union which will be accepted upon adoption of majority of unions; changes included increasing sick benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week, raising initiation fee from \$1 to \$2, and reducing time allowed for arrears from 13 weeks to 8. — Building Laborers, Plumbers, Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Unions met with Carpenters Union in joint meeting for the purpose of discussing employment of non-union labor and establishment of council for the building trades. — Central Labor Union entered a protest to the city against permanent members of the fire department being employed as painters, carpenters, etc., it being alleged that such action was detrimental to the best interests of such trades. — Local last makers formed temporary organization to be affiliated with A. F. of L.

August. Joint Shoe Council granted union stamp to T. D. Barry & Co., Joyce & Fletcher, and 2 smaller concerns, these factories to become unionized at once.

September. Stitchers Union announced that, with very few exceptions, stitchers under 16 years of age were discharged from local shoe factories; no opposition from the manufacturers was encountered.

BROOKFIELD. In March, shoe factory of C. H. Moulton & Co. became unionized throughout; firm adopted union stamp and employes voted to join union.

BROOKLINE. In June, Carpenters Union held meeting at which agitation took place in favor of 8-hour day and it was voted to submit the 8-hour schedule to local carpenters on July 1.

CAMBRIDGE. In May, local machinists helpers formed temporary organization. *June.* Subsequent upon the trouble between the city and teamsters for increase of prices, teamsters organized and appointed officers.

CHELSEA. In May, local retail clerks met and formed temporary organization with 42 members. *July.* Boot and shoe workers formed permanent organization.

CHICOPEE. Local machinists, to the number of 40, formed temporary organization, to help them in securing the 9-hour day.

EVERETT. In August, carpenters organized as Local Union No. 780 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FALL RIVER. In January, Central Labor Union received report that some of the retail stores had started Thursday evening closing, in response to union's request for shorter hours for retail clerks; members were asked to patronize only stores that complied with request. — Weavers' executive committee held meeting at which complaints were heard relating to some local mills being insufficiently lighted. — Loom Fixers Union voted \$50 for the striking loom fixers of New Bedford. — Annual report of Spinners Union showed the following expenditures: Stoppage allowances, \$5,176; accident claims, \$281; members' death benefits, \$250; and to locked-out yarn spinners, \$30; other trades on strike, \$40. — Receipts of Weavers Union were reported to be \$18,447, of which the sum of \$16,000 was members' contributions; expenditures for the year amounted to \$15,359. — Weavers Union voted \$25 for the striking loom fixers of New Bedford; system of giving more looms to fixers than could be handled properly was denounced. — At meeting of Loom Fixers' executive committee grievance was reported that wages had been reduced in one of the local mills; matter to be investigated. — Slasher Tenders' executive committee voted \$15 to striking loom fixers of New Bedford; proposed legislation to increase compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years was discussed but was not considered necessary at present. — Weavers' executive committee paid \$108 in stoppage allowances; complaints were made that operatives on some grades of goods were underpaid. — Textile Council announced intention of furthering as much as possible the overtime bill introduced in Legislature, so that minors would not be employed from 6 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock the following morning. — Bakers Union held meeting at which it was decided to make the out-of-work fund permanent. — Weavers' executive committee protested against the low price paid for weaving twills in several mills; dissatisfaction was expressed over wages paid for weaving fancies on dobby looms; weavers at Laurel Mill appointed committee to seek privilege of going into cloth room and seeing cloth measured, it being alleged that wages had been reduced on certain grades of goods and that cuts had been lengthened.

February. Loom Fixers Union voted \$50 to New Bedford strikers. — Local bartenders formed temporary organization. — At meeting of Spinners' executive committee it was reported that 12 pairs of mules at Sanford Mill and 5 pairs at Globe Yarn Mill No. 3 had been stopped. — Weavers at Whittenton Mills alleged that partiality had been shown in giving out work and in consequence some weavers had fared badly. — Report made to Weavers Union that system of fining had again been put in operation at Whitman Mills. — Central Labor Union approved exhaustive report on the overtime bill pending in Legislature; also approved resolution in behalf of National Instead of State legislation relating to hours of labor. — Announcement made that a protest had been entered against weavers' application for an A. F. of L. charter. — Carders' executive committee paid out about \$38 in death and accident benefits. — Spinners' executive committee paid stoppage allowances to spinners of Globe Yarn Mill.

March. Weavers Union held meeting at which it was reported that every effort was being made for the passage of the anti-overtime bill. — At meeting of Carders' executive committee the sum of \$25 was paid employés of Sanford Mill for stoppage allowances. — Spinners' executive committee received report that all except 2 pairs of mules had been taken out at Crescent Mill; proposition to pay allowances to members during curtailment period was discussed. — Spinners Union held a special meeting and voted to pay stoppage allowances during curtailment period and to increase dues at later date; union paid \$85 to out-of-work spinners at Globe Yarn Mill. — Back Boys Union paid \$50 to idle members at Globe Yarn Mill. — Mule Spinners voted to pay curtailment benefits and to increase weekly assessments from 25 to 50 cents.

April. Legislative committee of C. L. U. reported rejection of bill prohibiting overtime employment of women and minors; amendment to the union's constitution was proposed imposing upon any local union, whose membership was less than 20, a per capita tax of 50 cents per month. — Weavers Union advised striking weavers of Parker Mills to return to work; the strike could not be recognized as such by union because men left work without laying their grievance before union officials; men returned to work following morning. — Iron Molders Union and Bartenders Union became affiliated with C. L. U. — Spinners' executive committee held meeting and paid \$87 in stoppage allowance to mule spinners at Globe Yarn Mill and Crescent Mill. It was decided to pay one week's stoppage allowance to spinners who had been stopped for 2 weeks previously. — Carders

Union voted to pay one week's stoppage allowance on account of curtailment; higher weekly dues were strongly recommended. — Weavers Union voted to pay members out of employment for 2 weeks or more, owing to curtailment, one week's allowance which would aggregate about \$8,000; if men were idle longer than one month 2 weeks' benefit would be allowed them; members paying dues of 10 cents per week are allowed \$3 per week, while those paying 15 cents weekly are entitled to \$5 per week. — Slasher Tenders Union adopted new rule obliging a member to notify secretary at once when he remains from work so that another man may be sent in his place; old rule allowed 24 hours for notification; executive committee submitted recommendation relative to entrance fees; workmen employed in the city who did not belong to union outside of city should pay initiation fee of \$25; slasher tenders not belonging to any union, \$20; those belonging to another Slasher Tenders Union, \$5; ex-members who were in good standing at time of withdrawal and who engaged in other business, \$1. — Spinners Union received application from employes of Riverside Cotton Mills, Va., asking for aid in their strike for a 10-hour day; mills are operated on the 11-hour schedule. — At meeting of Carders' executive committee it was decided to have permanent collectors instead of weekly collectors.

May. Spinners Union paid over \$1,000 in curtailment benefits. — Loom Fixers Union paid \$550 in stoppage allowances owing to curtailment. — Carders' executive committee reported sum of \$350 paid for stoppage allowances. — Spinners' executive committee announced that dues would not be increased to 50 cents until curtailment was completed in all the mills; sum of \$71 was paid in stoppage allowances to spinners of Globe and Crescent Mills. — Report of Carders Union showed that up to May 8 over \$1,800 had been paid in curtailment benefits. — Weavers Union reported sum of \$15,000 paid in preceding 9 months for stoppage allowances and other expenses. — At monthly meeting of Slasher Tenders Union new rule pertaining to entrance fee which was recommended in April (see above) was adopted; much progress towards amalgamation of textile unions was reported. — Spinners' executive committee announced that stoppage allowances would be paid to members affected by second curtailment after loss of one week's work; curtailment benefits to spinners during April amounted to \$3,161. — Executive committee of National Federation of Textile Operatives of America met to take action on proposed consolidation of all textile unions throughout the country; previously agreed that all unions of textile operatives, except spinners, would disband before convention to be held in November. — Up to last week in May, local textile unions had expended nearly \$17,000 in allowances for curtailment.

June. Brewery Workmen's Union accepted proposition of managers of local breweries to reduce hours of labor to 9 per day with no increase in wages; the union had asked for 9-hour day and 10 per cent increase in wages; the clause in the union section as to overtime work was not settled, agreement made that in all new contracts engineers would be recognized and their wages fixed. — Weavers' executive committee reported \$92 paid in stoppage allowances. — Report from Carders' executive committee showed that nearly \$250 had been paid in stoppage and break-down allowances. — Spinners' executive committee decided not to grant allowances to employes of 2 local mills owing to the fact that the number of mules stopped was not sufficient to bring the applicants within the union's allowance rules. — Central Labor Union held meeting at which the committee appointed to aid the brewery workers in their contest for 9-hour day and increase in wages reported satisfactory result in obtaining 9-hour day; it was reported that nothing in the constitution of the State Branch of the A. F. of L. would prevent the C. L. U. from affiliating with that body; motion to join it was adopted. Resolutions were adopted asking the Governor and Railroad Commissioners to insist that street railway companies provide fenders on the cars, it being alleged that the fenders now in use were of no benefit for protection. — At meeting of Spinners Union continued payments of stoppage allowances were considered; spinners out of employment since the expiration of the curtailment period claimed that this stoppage was a continuation of the previous curtailment; the executive committee had previously decided that it was another curtailment by individual mills. — Carders Union held meeting at which committee recommended the following scale relative to weekly dues, the same to go into effect the first week in August: for 25-cent members, \$5 per week; 20-cent members, \$4; 15-cent members, \$3; 10-cent members, \$2. The change in the weekly dues was made to better meet the demands of members during periods of curtailment; recommendations were adopted. — Spinners' executive committee paid \$300 in stoppage allowances. — Spinners Union held special meeting to discuss proposed curtailment benefits; it was decided to consider that there had been no interruption between the first curtailment (4 weeks) according to manufacturers' original agreement and the subsequent curtailment which the manufacturers arranged individually. It was voted that members out of employment on account of breakage

of machinery would receive the same benefits as those idle owing to curtailment; decision was made that in future men out of work owing to breakage of machinery should be paid according to the rule governing breakdowns. — Back Boys Union held special meeting to consider the matter of granting further curtailment allowances; voted to pay one week's allowance to members who had been out of employment 2 weeks in addition to the 4 weeks' curtailment. Decision made that an extra assessment of 5 cents per week should be levied upon each member after the cessation of curtailment. — Spinners Union reported the sum of \$858 paid during preceding week in stoppage allowances. — Loom Fixers' executive committee held meeting and instructed secretary to pay loom fixers at the Wampanoag Mill breakdown benefits; union loom fixers were urged to report to the secretary when out of work. — Carders Union held special meeting and voted to continue paying curtailment benefits owing to the additional period of curtailment on account of depression in trade. — It was reported at meeting of Weavers' executive committee that, from April 11 to the middle of June, the sum of \$10,238 had been paid in stoppage and breakdown allowances owing to curtailment; Weavers Union reported 90 operatives from Warren, R. I., on its membership roll. It was suggested that the mills stop work Wednesday, July 3, and not re-open until Monday, July 8.

July. Executive committee of Textile Council voted to grant \$25 to striking weavers at Danville, Va. — Carders' executive committee reported the amount paid during the past week in curtailment benefits to be \$354. Suggestion of closing the mills from Wednesday until Monday was strongly endorsed. Weavers Union held special meeting and voted \$50 to the Danville, Va., strikers. — Loom Fixers Union voted \$25 to assist the strikers at Danville, Va., in their effort to obtain 10-hour day. — Executive committee of Spinners Union decided that the plan of increasing the weekly dues to 50 cents per week should go into effect on July 15. — Textile Council held quarterly meeting and referred the organization of ring spinners to Carders and Weavers Unions, recommending that canvassers be appointed who were ring spinners. Council voted to give every assistance in the organization of the ring spinners. — At meeting of Loom Fixers' executive committee it was announced that employment could be found for men who were out of work as there was a scarcity of loom fixers in the city. — Spinners Union unanimously adopted the committee's recommendation that stoppage allowances in future be paid in accordance with the regular stoppage rule. — Carders Union voted \$25 in aid of the Danville strikers. — Mule Spinners Union reported that during the past year over \$12,000 had been paid to idle members, some of these being out of employment for over 3 months; membership of the union was reported to be about 800. — Announcement made that up to the middle of July \$125 had been sent by the textile unions of Fall River to the Danville strikers. — Communication received by Weavers' executive committee from State Branch of A. F. of L. asking affiliation. — Spinners' executive committee voted to recommend that the stoppage rule go into effect July 15, having been suspended from time to time in order that stoppage allowances might be paid to those out of work on account of curtailment; spinners from Bourne Mills asked for curtailment benefits, alleging that they had been frequently stopped in their work during the curtailment period in the other Fall River mills; committee decided to pay Bourne Mills operatives 2 weeks' allowance. — Carders' executive committee held meeting at which committees appointed by the Carders and Spinners Unions reported that an agreement had been reached to use the funds of their federation, and the treasurer was authorized to withdraw the money from the bank and divide it among the organizations in proportion to their respective claims. — Organizing committee of C. L. U. reported that an out-of-town organizer had formed temporary union of journeymen barbers. Communication was received from A. F. of L. asking assistance for the Coopers Union in its controversy with the John P. Squire Packing Co.; this matter was referred to the affiliated local unions. — Street Railway Men's Union held special meeting at midnight in order that the men on the night cars might be given an opportunity to attend; it was reported that membership numbered 116. — Journeymen barbers formed permanent organization, having 25 charter members. — At meeting of Spinners' executive committee announcement was made that complaint had been received from a local mill of bad work and low wages; it was reported that ring spinners at this mill had recently quit work on account of the grievance. — Carders' executive committee held meeting at which resignation of newly appointed permanent collector was accepted and the old system of having weekly collectors was put into force until later arrangements could be perfected. — Local French-Canadian bakers organized with 40 charter members. — Committee from Bakers Union appointed to make rules for granting sick and out-of-work benefits decided that, beginning in September, grants of \$5 per week would be paid to members in good standing who were out of work through sickness or enforced idleness, the period of such payments not to exceed 12 weeks.

August. Central Labor Union adopted resolution asking city government to pass an ordinance to prevent people from standing between the seats of street cars; decision made to ask city government to appropriate \$200 toward Labor Day celebration; committee was appointed to ask the management of the *Daily Globe* to insert a clause in the contract for their new building that only union labor should be employed; committee was appointed to work in conjunction with that from Typographical Union to use every effort to have business men and firms have all printing done in union shops. Resolution adopted that a fine of \$10 would be imposed upon all organizations affiliated with the C. L. U. who did not take part in the general parade on Labor Day. — Spinners' executive committee endorsed action of C. L. U. relative to people standing between seats in street cars; report received of stoppage of several pairs of mules at Stafford Mills caused by scarcity of roving; this condition was said to exist since the machines were changed. — Manufacturers Association unanimously voted reduction in wages in local cotton mills to a basis of 17 cents per cut for weaving, reduction to go into effect Sept. 3. — Executive committee of Slasher Tenders Union held meeting and adopted following resolution relative to proposed wage measure:

"*Resolved*, That we believe the proposed reduction of 15 per cent in wages of textile operatives of this city is both unwise and unjust, and we pledge ourselves to endorse any line of action the Textile Council may adopt to resist the said reduction." — Executive committees of the Carders and Spinners Unions held meeting and discussed proposed wage reduction; opposition to same was unanimous. — Textile unions throughout the city unanimously declared their intention of opposing the proposed cutdown in wages in local print cloth mills. — Textile Council held special meeting to act on the reduction in wages; the following resolution was adopted and sent to each union for its approval:

"*Resolved*, That this Textile Council recommend to each organization affiliated with it and to every operative in this city to resist the attempt of the manufacturers to reduce their wages 15 per cent, believing this proposed reduction to be unjustifiable in the present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry; it behooves every operative in this city to resist the reduction to the fullest extent, believing it to be for their interest and for the interest of those who are to follow in their footsteps."

— Similar resolutions were adopted at meeting of C. L. U. and the operatives were urged to adopt strike measures if the reduction went into effect on Sept. 3. — Weavers' executive committee received communication from an outside weavers association pledging financial aid in case of a strike; complaints were received that a local mill was lengthening cuts, wages of weavers being reduced thereby. — Fall River Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union announced that the demand for stone cutters throughout the country was greater than could be supplied, no such demand being known since 1873. — Bartenders Union reported affairs to be in a prosperous condition with a membership of 135. — Slasher Tenders Union endorsed Textile Council recommendation to resist proposed reduction in wages; it was voted to strike should reduction take place.

September. Celebration of Labor Day was the most remarkable since the institution of the holiday, about 3,000 male union workers taking part in the parade. — At meeting of Spinners' executive committee delegation of spinners from Stafford Mills applied for lock-out pay on account of strike of carders and weavers at that mill; this request was refused, it being contrary to the rules of the union. Complaint received of alleged reduction in wages in one of the local mills. — Carders' executive committee held meeting at which it was reported that the Stafford Mills strike had been settled; it was recommended that benefits be paid to members who were out of work by reason of change of new machinery. — At meeting of Spinners' executive committee it was reported that at the Davol Mills 6 pairs of mules had been temporarily stopped on account of surplus of yarn; Mr. Borden's voluntary increase in wages was commended. — Weavers' executive committee requested the Textile Council to ask for an advance in wages, the same to go into effect Oct. 1. — Loom Fixers Union announced that in accordance with the request of French-speaking members, class in textile designing would be inaugurated under a French-speaking instructor. — Textile Council held meeting and instructed secretary to forward report to the Manufacturers Association that the operatives demand an advance of 5 per cent in wages; 5 days later, Textile Council, having received no reply from the Manufacturers Association, held meeting at which strike movement was discussed. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, in view of the present condition of cotton manufacturing business, and inasmuch as 2 corporations have already advanced wages 5 per cent, we insist on a similar advance for all operatives, and if we do not receive some assurance of it on or before Oct. 2, that we hold a meeting of the Textile Council and recommend the operatives

to refuse to work after Oct. 7 for the present scale of wages."—Spinners' executive committee endorsed action of Textile Council in recommending strike if wages were not increased.

FITCHBURG. In February, at public meeting of C. L. U., it was reported that local membership in this union and affiliated organizations was between 1,500 and 1,600. *March.* Central Labor Union held meeting at which it was voted to affiliate with State Branch of A. F. of L. *August.* Painters Union made demand for 25 cents per day increase, beginning Sept. 1. — Laborers in city employ formed temporary organization and applied to A. F. of L. for charter as City Laborers Union.

GLOUCESTER. In April, Quarry Workers Union presented to local concerns bill of prices and hours to go into effect May 1; firms at once refused and presented their own schedule; one week later, union held meeting and after long discussion voted to stand by original bill; 2 days later, representative of A. F. of L. investigated matter and decided men would be justified in striking if demands were not granted, but union voted to give committee one week more in which to arrange settlement; at end of this time report was made that wages of experienced men would be increased one cent per hour, no increase to inexperienced men, and prices on paving blocks increased 50 cents per 1,000; this was about half the demand of the union; after hearing report, vote was passed not to strike. *July.* Local carpenters held meeting and voted to ask for 8-hour day with no reduction in wages, to go into effect after Jan. 1, 1902. *August.* Carpenters formed temporary organization.

Grafton. In July, employés at factory of J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Co. formed temporary Boot and Shoe Workers Union and granted firm privilege of using union label.

Great Barrington. In May, about 160 contractors' employés formed Mechanics Protective Association and were granted 9-hour day; dissatisfaction arose because employés of some smaller concerns did not join the union and employers were able to underbid union firms; consequently, all men were urged to join union and, after June 15, union men would refuse to work where non-members were employed in any branch.

Greenfield. In January, boss painters formed Master Painters Union for their own protection. *February.* Retail Clerks Protective Association organized for the purpose of obtaining shorter hours and other benevolent and fraternal advantages. — Local organizations became affiliated with C. L. U. *March.* Master barbers formed union. — Central Labor Union held open meetings and members were addressed by representatives of different unions. — Local branch of Iron Molders Union of North America organized for mutual benefit of the craft. — Journeymen barbers organized branch of International union. *April.* Carpenters and plumbers formed local union to be affiliated with C. L. U. — Association of Painters and Decorators Local Union, No. 211, ordered strike in all shops not granting union's demand for \$2.50 for 9-hour day. *June.* Bricklayers and plasterers of Greenfield and Montague formed union, and notified employers that they would demand 9-hour day without reduction in wages, and contractors showed a willingness to grant this.

HAVERHILL. In January, trouble between L. P. U. and B. & S. W. U. over union stamp, which was pending at the close of 1900, in factory of E. F. Lang, was settled, the L. P. U. agreeing to withdraw its stamp where this could be done without injury to the organization and not to issue its stamp in the future, and the B. & S. W. U. agreeing that in all shops using its stamp the lasters must belong to the L. P. U. — Typographical Union re-organized. — Movement begun by coal heavers, of whom there were about 12 in the city, to form union for the purpose of taking contracts for unloading vessels, independent of middlemen, thus dividing among themselves the entire profit on such work. — Order that all city printing should bear union label defeated in Common Council. — Bricklayers Union presented demand for 8-hour day and uniform wage of 45 cents an hour to take effect May 1.

February. Shoe workers refused to accept clause of new constitution, submitted for their approval, by which dues should be changed from 10 to 15 cents; constitution had been adopted at convention held in January. — Central Labor Union endorsed strike declared by Laborers Union at Cox's coal yard; placed one restaurant keeper on unfair list. — Laborers Union expelled 6 members who had refused to strike against C. H. Cox; in March, re-instated members.

April. Charges brought that 2 members of B. & S. W. U. No. 1 had violated union obligation by opposing, in Common Council, day labor system on municipal work, this measure being favored by trades unions; matter referred to Shoe Council for settlement.

May. Turned Workmen's Union preferred charges against 2 members implicating them in movement hostile to labor unions; fined one man and expelled the other. — Linemen employed by local branch of New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. joined Lowell Branch of Electrical Workers Union. — Central Labor Union received new delegates from Lasters Protective Union, affiliation having been suspended 3 years previously when L. P. U. separated from B. & S. W. U.; delegates asked that 2 restaurants be declared unfair for employing persons who had been dropped from B. & S. W. U. — Barbers Union presented demand that shops be closed on all holidays except those falling on Saturday or Monday, remaining open until 11 o'clock evenings preceding holidays; granted by all but 2 employers; union discussed employment in barber shops during evenings and Saturday afternoons of persons engaged at other trades, the test case being that of a member who had obtained employment at another trade but wished to retain membership in Barbers Union and to work in barber shops evenings and Saturday afternoons.

June. Grocery and provision clerks formed union to secure early closing during summer. — Barbers Union granted union card to 2 firms who had previously refused to close shops on holidays, these firms having signed union agreement. — Central Labor Union voted to investigate case of a firm employing lasters who had worked in shops where strike was in force.

July. Waiters Union organized with 50 members to secure uniform wage rate.

August. Lasters Unions, in semi-annual convention, adopted amendment to constitution providing that presentation of due card take the place of password. — Formation of Union Label League agitated, purpose being to induce dealers to keep and patrons to buy union-made goods whenever such could be had. — Four firms employing large number of shoe operatives made application for label of B. & S. W. U.; Shoe Council authorized all members of independent unions under its control to affiliate with B. & S. W. U. whenever its label should be granted to their employers. Feeling that such action meant breaking up of independent local unions, the members held mass meeting early in September and determined to put to referendum vote the question of allowing members employed in factories using B. & S. W. U. stamp to join B. & S. W. U.; the men, including vote of branch unions in Lynn, Salem, and Newburyport, vetoed the proposition; later, the B. & S. W. U., having granted its stamp to firms desiring it, a second mass meeting was held at which vote of former meeting was rescinded and settlement of the question left to Shoe Council at meeting of which body employes were authorized to join B. & S. W. U. The following are the terms of agreement entered into by manufacturers and the B. & S. W. U.:

"1. The Union agrees to furnish its Union Stamp to the Employer free of charge, to make no additional price for the use of the Stamp, to make no discrimination between the Employer and other firms, persons, or corporations who may enter into an agreement with the Union for the use of the Union Stamp, and to make all reasonable effort to advertise the Union Stamp, and to create a demand for the Union Stamped products of the Employer, in common with other employers using the Union Stamp.

2. In consideration of the foregoing valuable privileges, the Employer agrees to hire as shoe workers, only members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, in good standing, and further agrees not to retain any shoe worker in his employment after receiving notice from the Union that such shoe worker is objectionable to the Union, either on account of being in arrears for dues, or disobedience of Union Rules or Laws, or from any other cause.

3. The Employer agrees that he will not cause or allow the Union Stamp to be placed on any goods not made in the factory for which the use of the Union Stamp was granted.

4. It is mutually agreed that the Union will not cause or sanction any strike, and that the Employer will not lock out his employes while this agreement is in force.

All questions of wages or conditions of labor, which cannot be mutually agreed upon, shall be submitted to the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration.

The decision of this Board of Arbitration shall be final and binding upon the Employer, the Union, and the employes.

5. The Union agrees to assist the Employer in procuring competent shoe workers to fill the places of any employes who refuse to abide by Section 4 of this agreement, or who may withdraw or be expelled from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

6. The Employer agrees that the Union collectors in the factory shall not be hindered or obstructed in collecting the dues of members working in the factory.

7. The Employer agrees that the General President, or his deputy upon his written order, may visit the employés in the factory at any time.

8. The Employer agrees that the Union is the lawful owner of the Union Stamp.

9. The Union agrees that no person except the General President, or his deputy upon his written order, shall have the right to demand or receive the Union Stamp from the Employer.

10. Should the Employer violate this agreement, he agrees to surrender the Union Stamp or Stamps in his possession to the General President, or his deputy upon his written order, and that the said General President, or his deputy, may take said Stamp or Stamps, wherever they may be, without being liable for damages, or otherwise.

11. In case the said Employer shall for any cause fail to deliver the said Stamp or Stamps to the General President, or his deputy, as provided in this agreement, the Employer shall be liable to the General President in the sum of two hundred (200) dollars, as liquidated damages, to be recovered by the General President in an action of contract, brought in the name of the General President, for the benefit of the Union, against the Employer.

12. Should either party desire to alter, amend or annul this agreement, it shall give a written notice thereof to the other party three months before expiration of the agreement; and if the parties fail to give such notice, the agreement shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year until such notice is given.

13. In case the Employer shall cease to do business, or shall transfer his business, or any part thereof, to any person or persons, or corporation, this agreement shall be ended, and the Stamp or Stamps shall be returned to the General President forthwith, without demand from the Union, when a new agreement of similar tenor as this may be entered into.

No change in the above printed contract will be recognized unless agreed to and countersigned by the General President of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union."

HOLYOKE. In January, Painters Unions of Holyoke, Springfield, Northampton, and Greenfield organized Connecticut Valley Painters Conference for the purpose of obtaining uniform rates of wages and hours of labor and to establish uniform initiation fee and a registered working card for the 4 unions; voted to demand 8-hour day beginning March 1.

February. Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers endorsed strike of employés of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. and voted to make special effort to have all paper mills shut down at 12 P.M. Saturdays; received 50 new members. — Barbers Union voted to work until 10 P.M. Feb. 21 and stop work at noon Feb. 22. — Employing barbers formed Barbers Protective Association and voted not to close shops at noon on Feb. 22 as requested by Barbers Union. — Painters Union made demand for 8-hour day and increase of 5 cents on hourly wage; refused to accept compromise offer of Master Painters to grant 8-hour day without change in wages.

March. Effort made to form Musicians Union. — Master Builders Association voted not to grant journeymen's demand for increased wages; later, at conference with Master Builders Association, journeymen carpenters accepted minimum of 8 hours and \$2 per day. — Master Masons Association held conference with bricklayers; increase granted in wages, making same 50 cents per hour, 8 hours constituting a day's work. — Employés of the Holyoke Street Railway Co. formed union with about 60 members, to affiliate with C. L. U.; in April, union disbanded owing to lack of interest and to alleged hostility of management of the company to union. — Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers held special meeting to consider alleged grievance of member; it being found that the man had been discharged for extreme carelessness, the employés who left their work out of sympathy were ordered to return, the union refusing to take action in regard to the discharged employé.

April. Movement begun to form union of carriage makers. — Shop Carpenters Union formed and charter applied for.

May. At the annual convention of the International Union of Textile Workers report was made in favor of consolidating with the American Federation of Textile Operatives; union labels of Typographical and Shoe Workers Unions were endorsed; resolution adopted changing the rules so that executive board should be made up with direct reference to the different branches of textile workers; committee appointed to meet committee of American Federation of Textile Operatives and devise plans for amalgamation through A. F. of L.; resolutions adopted thanking A. F. of L. for its effort in behalf of textile workers and its success in obtaining favorable labor legislation in many states. — Stationary Firemen's Union presented demand to paper manufacturers that work of firemen be done in 3 shifts

of 8 hours each at minimum daily wage of \$2; only 2 manufacturers having granted firemen's demand, strike ensued in 25 mills on June 1; Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers ordered strike of paper makers in sympathy with firemen and presented demand that 64 hours constitute week's work for all tour workers, mills to be closed from 4 P.M. Saturday to 7 A.M. Monday, employés receiving less than \$2 per day to be given 20 per cent increase; these demands to take effect July 8; 2 weeks later, demands of Firemen's Union were granted and agreement was adopted by manufacturers and Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers to become operative July 8, 1901; during progress of strike, Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers gained more than 1,200 members.* — Master Builders Association became incorporated; drew up agreement with unions of B. T. C. — Local Branch of Electrical Workers Union dissolved and its 17 members were transferred to Springfield union.

June. Bricklayers Union requested Board of Public Works to employ only bricklayers to lay paving. — Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers made demand that none but union help be employed in paper mills beginning July 8; strike threatened; later, voted not to strike. — Bookbinders Union presented demand for 9-hour day instead of 10; in August, employers granted demand.

July. Retail Clerks Union reached agreement with merchants providing that all retail stores except dry goods stores close at 6.30 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and at 10 P.M. on Thursdays; grocery and provision stores should close at 10:30 and clothing and shoe stores at 11 P.M. Saturdays; also that stores close all day Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas; voted to petition city marshal to enforce Sunday closing law more vigorously. — Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers appointed committee to investigate alleged violations of union agreement in local paper mills.

September. The following unions had been organized since Jan. 1, 1901: Teamsters, polishers, machinists, boiler makers, freight handlers, boot and shoe repairers, boot-blacks, silk weavers, and horseshoers.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, Central Labor Union voted to make special effort to have union members and sympathizers trade only with clerks who could show union card.

February. Endorsed strike of employés of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. and referred strike to grievance committee.

March. Reported plans for unionizing one saloon; voted to continue agitation against sale of certain holiday books made by non-union labor. — Settled difference with master builder; appointed committee to confer with officials of Holyoke Street Railway Co. relative to attitude toward union of employés; received delegates from Boiler Makers, Horseshoers, and Musicians Unions.

April. Discussed alleged violations of 58-hour law in local mills, it being reported that women were employed 65 hours in some cases; endorsed stand taken by Painters Union with regard to 8-hour day; removed one bakery from unfair list. — Voted to petition School Board that union man be appointed janitor of Highland School; committee in charge of strike at White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. reported settlement with satisfactory schedule of hours and wages, none but union men to be employed; received report from Brewery Workers Union of satisfactory adjustment of hours of labor by Springfield Breweries Co.

May. Carriage Workers, Stonemasons, Steamfitters, and Silk Weavers Unions were affiliated, making total of 46 unions with membership of 4,300; reported that 2 master painters were employing non-union help, also that White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. had violated agreement with Pressmen's Union; cases referred to grievance committee.

June. Extended invitations to unions in neighboring cities and towns to join local unions in Labor Day parade; invitations accepted. — Endorsed strike of stationary firemen and paper makers; received delegates from Machinists Union; voted that a local newspaper company must employ union help or be placed on unfair list; Team Drivers Union reported affiliation of 50 new members; Textile Workers reported 200 new members; upon representation of Springfield C. L. U., Cheney Bigelow Wire Works of Springfield was placed on unfair list. — Issued letter to business men warning them that all persons patronizing the Holyoke Street Railway Co. would be declared unfair to organized labor. — Received report from Bartenders Union that fine had been imposed upon members visiting Mountain Park; other unions adopted similar fine. — Report received from Springfield C. L. U. endorsing boycott on Mountain Park.

July. Committee appointed to confer with Holyoke Street Railway Co. reported that company refused conference claiming that there was nothing to arbitrate. — Unsuccess-

* See agreement under Strikes and Lockouts, page 144.

ful attempt made to organize union of employes of street railway company. — Declared firm unfair because of continued patronage of street railway company; in order to enforce boycott more stringently, voted to put into operation a line of coaches to be used by union men forbidden to ride on street cars; this action endorsed by Bricklayers Union; in August, boycott was declared off. — Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers reported total membership of 3,500.

September. Received report from Firemen's Union of alleged violation of agreement by Hampshire Paper Co. — Suspender Workers Union petitioned that C. L. U. take measures to have only union-made goods sold by local merchants. — Central Labor Union affiliated with A. F. of L.

LAWRENCE. In February, Plasterers Union held meeting and voted to ask employing contractors to increase wages of plasterers to 44 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. *March.* Lawrence Typographical Union No. 51 and Pressmen's Union held meeting to discuss complaint that non-union help was being employed at union printing office. *July.* Plans on foot to establish a soap factory to be owned and operated by trade unionists; company to be capitalized at \$10,000; later, factory established at Peabody under the name of the Lawrence Union Co-operative Soap Co. — Journeymen Barbers Union, No. 235, notified employing barbers of their new schedule of hours; it was voted that unless the demands were granted by the third Monday of August, strike would be ordered. In addition to the scale of hours, agreement specified that all employers should employ none but union men in good standing, or those signifying their intention of becoming members of the local union within 2 weeks.

Leominster. In March, employes of the Smith Piano Case Co. formed a protective association with 60 members. *April.* Local carpenters formed temporary organization, the object being to be better able to enforce their demand for 9-hour day at \$2.50 instead of 9 hours at \$2.25.

LOWELL. In January, overseers and second hands of the local cotton mills organized under the name of the Lowell Textile Association; purpose of organization was to receive instruction in matters pertaining to the various kinds of textile work; membership was open to everyone and it was stated that effort would be made to secure speakers of recognized ability to discuss mill work.

February. Stonemasons voted to notify master builders and contractors that new schedule of prices would go into effect April 1, wages of stone cutters to be 39 cents per hour instead of 33½; resolutions adopted condemning superintendent of public buildings as being unfair to union labor. — Large representation of labor unions endorsed the bill before the legislative committee preventing employment of women and children at night in Massachusetts mills. — Carpenters Union voted to increase initiation fee from \$5 to \$10, to become operative April 1; discharge of president of the union from the department of public buildings was condemned. — Label committee of the Trades and Labor Council was re-organized; grievance of the teamsters and city laborers was heard and referred to legislative committee. — Trades and Labor Council held special meeting and reported organization of laundry workers; legislative committee was instructed to interview the Mayor in reference to hiring union labor by the city. — Carpenters Union agreed upon new schedule of hours and wages. — Decision was rendered in weavers' test case, brought by a member of Cotton Weavers Protective Union, against the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., it being a suit for wages; Judge Hadley's decision was that the man was only entitled to the amount of wages specified by the company but, owing to a slight technicality, the court costs were put upon the company.* — Temporary organization of Laundry Workers was perfected, about 100 workers signifying their intention of joining the union. — Trades and Labor Council held meeting at which a resolution of the Iron Molders Union was submitted, calling upon the State to establish a foundry and machine shop wherein all castings used upon public works of the State should be made; that 8 hours should constitute a day's work, and that union conditions should prevail; that a shop which was unfair to union labor should be prevented from getting a public contract. New England Allied Printing Trades Council promised to aid the printers of Lowell financially should they be called upon to sustain their position on the union label in court. — At meeting of Carpenters Union favorable report was made in regard to new schedule of hours and wages submitted to the employers. — Movement on foot to organ-

* For detailed account see under Wages, page 169.

ize employes of the American Woollen Co., it being alleged that a grievance existed which could be better remedied after organization of textile workers. Organizers were promised the co-operation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

UNION LABEL TEST CASE. In February, the union label was involved in a test case instituted by Charles R. Goddard of the Butterfield Printing Co. *et al.*, against the City of Lowell *et al.*; in pursuance of an illegal contract, suit in equity was brought under Chap. 490, Acts of 1898, by 12 local taxable citizens against the city of Lowell, the city treasurer, Board of Health, and the Courier-Citizen Co. to enjoin the payment of money by said city to said company.

On Dec. 15, 1900, Lowell City Council passed an ordinance which provided: "That all printed matter for the City of Lowell shall hereafter bear the imprint of the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Lowell, Mass." This trades council permits the use of the union label to printers who employ only union men, so that if the terms of said ordinance were complied with, the fact would be that no printing for the city of Lowell could be done except by firms employing union men.

On Feb. 7, 1901, the Board of Health advertised for bids for printing circulars, blanks, letterheads, etc., and received bids from various printing establishments. The lowest bid received for the work was \$16.55, submitted by the Butterfield Printing Co., which firm did not use the union label. The lowest bid of a union company was \$24.50, submitted by the Courier-Citizen Co. Under the ordinance, the Board of Health awarded the contract to the latter company.

In instituting the proceedings, the complainants alleged that the ordinance was invalid and that the contract was void. Counsel for plaintiffs argued that while the sum at stake was insignificant, the amount indirectly involved was large; that the ordinance was illegal because it was contrary to the Massachusetts bill of rights and to the provisions of the statutes; that arbitrary discrimination in favor of one class of citizens as against another class was unreasonable and against public policy; that the charter of the City of Lowell forbids the City Council from taking part in making a contract; that the acceptance of the lowest bid was required for the interest of the city.

The case was carried to the full bench of the Supreme Court and decision was rendered on Sept. 5, declaring the union label ordinance of the City of Lowell to be illegal and invalid, and restraining the city from payment of money on said contract, it being held that same was illegally awarded to the Courier-Citizen Co.

March. Report made that union cigar label had been counterfeited and was being used throughout the city. — Movement inaugurated to organize local groccerymen. — Painters and Decorators Union stated their determination to obtain their demand of \$2.25 for 8-hour day, to go into effect April 1, it being agreed upon that if master painters did not comply with demands strike would ensue; later, report received from the master painters refusing to grant the 8-hour day with pay of \$2.25, it being alleged that prevailing state of the building trade would not permit of such a step. — Legislative committee of Trades and Labor Council was instructed to have an ordinance introduced in the City Council calling for employment of union men on city work; local agent of a union brewery was put on unfair list for handling non-union products. — At meeting of Typographical Union initiation fee was increased from \$2 to \$5. — Trades and Labor Council reported a list of employing tailors who refused to sign new union price list; these firms were placed on the unfair list. — Painters and Decorators Union held meeting at which announcement was made that the painters were ready to arbitrate the present difference. — Proposition of Painters Union for opening a union paint shop, handling only union made goods, and employing only members of the Painters Union, was discussed. — Wool Spinners Union received new charter from the International Union of Textile Workers. — Libbey Printing Co. received the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. — Journeymen Barbers Union made strenuous effort to have the early-closing movement adopted; it was reported that many of the master barbers had already signed the agreement to close.

April. Leather Workers Union held meeting and discussed the new schedule of wages. — Plasterers Union voted to strike unless their demands for an 8-hour day and that only union men should be employed were accepted. — Electrical workers and linemen formed temporary organization. — Trades and Labor Council voted to ask for a public demonstration for a shorter work day. — Journeymen tailors adopted resolutions to impose a fine of \$5 on members patronizing non-union stores. — Journeymen bakers formed temporary union. — Electrical Workers Union permanently organized. — Building Trades Council appointed committee which should include a delegate from every craft affiliated with the body to interview master builders and settle all disputes by conference; if this should fail, the matter was to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration. — Trades

and Labor Council adopted resolutions condemning the superintendent of public buildings. — Plasterers Union received copy of the rules and by-laws of the Master Plasterers Association; all the articles in the by-laws except one were accepted; in this article provision was made for a 9-hour day at \$3.25 per day, to be effective for one year; the union disagreed inasmuch as they demanded an 8-hour day at \$3.50 per day; another section of the association's schedule was that whitening and coloring were not to be considered journeymen plasterers' work; upon this point the union voted that master plasterers should employ journeymen plasterers on all their work, and that the union considered whitening and coloring a part of journeymen plasterers' work. — Building Trades Council received report that local plasterers were out on strike; council appointed committee to ask the building committee of the Textile School to have all work on the new building done by union men. — Carpenters Union held meeting at which it was unanimously voted by the 300 present to go on strike owing to refusal of the employing carpenters to hold a conference or to make concession to the carpenters' demands. — Report received by the Trades and Labor Council that the 8-hour law was being violated at the city farm, the employés of the institution working from 11 to 14 hours per day without extra compensation.

May. Wool weavers formed temporary organization. — Lathers Union declared their determination to enforce their demands which were \$2 per thousand for boss lathers and \$1.75 for journeymen. — Master Barbers failed to confer with Journeymen Barbers Union as requested. — Lowell linemen employed on the local division of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. voted to strike in 3 days unless their demands for 9-hour day and minimum rate of \$3 were conceded in the interim.

June. Plasterers Union reported that a few of the local contractors had granted concessions.

July. About 200 retail clerks organized local union with a charter from the Retail Clerks International Association, union to be affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council; the purpose of organization was to have the weekly half-holiday generally adopted, and to enforce the early-closing movement. — Action of city government in appropriating \$1,000 towards the celebration of Labor Day was endorsed by local labor unions.

August. Allied Printing Trades Council held meeting at which the local bookbinders formed organization to be known as Local 104, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; union started under auspicious circumstances, nearly every bookbinder, paper ruler, cutter, and trimmer joining. — Labor unions had movement on foot to take definite action in preventing members of union from joining the militia, and demanding the discharge of members from the militia who had joined prior to their becoming trades union members; several cases were quoted throughout Massachusetts of recent actions taken by different trades unions in notifying members that they would have to leave the service of the militia or else be discharged from the union, which meant enforced idleness; in all cases quoted, the men left the militia. — At meeting of Textile Council it was voted to give moral and financial support to the textile workers of Fall River should a strike ensue in their effort to resist the proposed reduction in wages; resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of a National 8-hour law for mills, factories, and workshops throughout the country. — Journeymen Barbers Union affiliated with Journeymen Barbers International Union, with 74 members on their charter list.

September. Trades and Labor Council forwarded to the labor unions throughout the country copies of the resolution adopted by their council in favor of a National 8-hour law.

LYNN. In January, steps were taken toward forming union of pressmen in the local printing shops; organization completed in March. — Temporary union formed of International Union of Steam Engineers. — Local Firemen held meeting for purpose of organizing union to be affiliated with A. F. of L. — Central Labor Union voted to apply for charter in A. F. of L. — Goodyear Men's Union voted to join with Hand-Turn Workmen's Union. — Cutters in Morse & Logan's factory voted to strike if new union price list was not accepted by firm. — Employés of Lynn & Boston R. R. formed Lynn Division of Mutual Aid Association.

March. Heel makers and dinkers attempted to form temporary branch of Boot and Shoe Workers Union. — Central Labor Union requested trustees to secure permanent headquarters where a labor library may be established, and rooms for committee meetings may be had at all times, with an information bureau. — Bricklayers and Masons Union No. 12 passed resolution to be presented to city government requesting that only union men be employed on city works. — Granite Cutters Union reported new union price list had been accepted by Blethen, Curry, & Co., Shea & Donnelly, and Ames & Co. — Temporary union formed by local paper hangers. — Stonemasons Union voted to submit to contractors new schedule of \$3 for 9-hour day, to go into effect April 15.

April. Stonemasons and stone layers formed Local Union No. 35, Bricklayers and Masons International Union. — Heel makers held meeting to form union, owing to failure of movement to organize union of heel makers and dinkers. — Central Labor Union adopted system of recognition cards, to be renewed every 3 months to members in good standing.

June. Lynn Lodge of International Association of Machinists was instituted.

July. Central Labor Union called meeting of local teamsters for purpose of organizing union to be affiliated with A. F. of L.

August. Union stamp of B. & S. W. was given to Arthur E. Gloyd, shoe manufacturer.

September. Because the City Council proposed to borrow \$400,000 to be used in connection with increasing the water supply system, and as it was alleged that the work was to be done by a contractor who was not to be restricted with regard to employment of labor, hours, or wages, the Lynn Local Building Laborers resolved:

"That we, the members of Lynn Local Building Laborers, while approving the object of the proposed expenditure of public funds, do earnestly and emphatically protest against the method of doing the work proposed by the Public Water Board, and call upon the City Council, whose authority is supreme in the matter, to adopt such order as will require that employment of labor upon said work shall be on account of the city direct, without the intervention of a contractor, and that Lynn citizens and taxpayers be preferred in every instance; and,

That we demand that the 8-hour day shall be established upon said work, and the rate of wages shall be in accordance with the standard rate paid in other city departments to employes of the city;

That we condemn the attitude of the Public Water Board in insisting upon the contract system as preferable to the day labor plan, so-called, as inimical to the best interests of the city and the welfare of its people, and declare that the arguments presented in support of that attitude are puerile and unsound. We assert that, when the avenue of such employment is freed from unfair discrimination and political preferment, enough able-bodied Lynn men will apply and may be secured wherewith to perform the work, with the result of distributing a very large proportion of the money it will cost into the arteries of Lynn trade."

MALDEN. In February, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers sent copy of form of agreement to all concerns in Boston and vicinity, requesting signatures before May 1, 1901; terms were: Eight hours shall be a day's work, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., one hour for dinner; wages for foremen to be \$3.50 per day, linemen \$3 per day, with time and a half for all overtime; no foreman or lineman shall be employed less than six days in any one week; union men to be given the preference in employment; and on out-of-town work company to pay fares both ways, time spent in transportation one way to be charged to the company.

Marblehead. In April, turned workmen in factory of Cole & Wiggin formed union.

Milford. In February, Central Labor Union voted to have 8-hour day law for town employes appear on warrant for March town meeting, wage to be 25 cents per hour.

March. Local branch of Retail Clerks Association inaugurated movement to secure shorter hours. *July.* Local masons, bricklayers, and plasterers formed temporary union.

August. Machinists took steps toward formation of local union. — Central Labor Union appropriated \$50 for molders locked out at iron foundry.

Monson. In August, W. N. Flynt Granite Co., employing 415 men, became affiliated with Granite Cutters National Union; new schedule of wages and hours made slight decrease in amount earned by cutters (owing to shorter working-day) and men who were dissatisfied were to be discharged and union men employed.

Natick. In June, carpenters organized union.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, Hathaway, Soule, & Harrington, Inc., became union shop and employes joined B. & S. W. U. — Report submitted that cost to Weavers Union of strike at Acushnet and Hathaway Mills was nearly \$1,300. — At meeting of local Mule Spinners Union, it was reported that the receipts for 1900 were \$9,727, and expenses \$2,817; decision was made that back boys would be admitted to membership; members were requested not to work overtime. — Weavers Union appropriated \$25 for benefit of striking loom fixers and voted to pay half benefits at end of 10 weeks instead of

20. — Central Labor Union voted to advise the various unions to double per capita tax for purposes of organization.

February. Bartenders formed union. — Cotton Weavers Protective Association passed amendment to constitution, as follows:

"In the event of a vote of the members to strike at a single mill or the mills of one company, the ballots shall be taken to the address of each member to enable him to register his vote, the votes to be collected and counted in the office of the union by the executive board." — Five men were expelled from Loom Fixers Union because they went to work before strike was declared off. — Spinners Union voted to increase per capita tax. — Local labor unions circulated petition to Legislature urging repeal of act authorizing overtime employment of women and minors for time lost during stoppage of machinery; over 5,000 signatures were secured but bill was defeated.

March. Central Labor Union held series of meetings to increase the interest in local trades unions.

April. New Bedford Cotton Mule Spinners Association reported the receipts for the quarter to be \$2,264 and expenses \$2,664; of the latter, \$1,965 was paid for stoppage allowances. — Spinners' executive committee paid over \$100 for 2 accident claims and stoppage allowances to spinners of Crescent and Globe Yarn Mills. — At meeting of Weavers Union cutdowns were reported in Acushnet and Hathaway Mills, and alleged excessive fining in these, as well as the Potomaska Mills, was discussed; complaint was made that employés were idle because weavers from other cities were given the work.

June. Weavers at Pierce Mill complained to executive committee that they were requested to run too many looms.

July. Weavers Protective Association appointed committee to confer with manufacturers relative to complaint of weavers on oversteaming at Acushnet Mill.

August. Central Labor Union appointed committee to investigate report that permanent firemen were doing other work such as painting and bicycle repairing. — Bricklayers and masons formed permanent union subsequent to trouble between stone cutters and masons working on Rogers Memorial Church; a union formerly existed but had been inactive for some years. — New Bedford Mule Spinners Association voted to give financial and moral assistance to operatives in Fall River if predicted reduction in wages caused strike.

September. National Loom Fixers Union held convention at New Bedford. Vote was passed to affiliate with Federation of Textile Operatives; strike of local Loom Fixers Union was endorsed; the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all legislation regulating the hours of labor be removed from the State to the National government;

Resolved, That we call for a National 8-hour law, and that all the labor in manufactories wherever practicable be performed between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening;

Resolved, That we call on all organized labor to vote only for labor candidates for representatives to State and National government, and for such men as can be trusted to do their duty when elected;

Resolved, That we recommend the State and National governments to enact laws to confine, in some State or National asylum, any persons who advocate the destruction of life and property as a remedy for their supposed grievances, instead of having legal recourse to the ballot box;

Resolved, That a stringent law be enacted to prohibit all such persons from entering this country;

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the officers of the United States steel trust in their treatment of organized labor."

NEWBURYPORT. In March, labor organizations formed a central labor union.

September. Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers Union No. 41 organized with the object of securing 8-hour day and same scale of wages as paid in other cities.

NEWTON. In June, local machinists and those of Waltham and Watertown formed union that they might be better able to enforce their demand for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, Plumbers and Painters Unions reported that their grievance against a local concern had been satisfactorily settled and that all shops of their craft were now union.

February. Secretary of United Garment Workers of America reported that union label was used on about 40 per cent of the clothing sold in this city. — Committee was

appointed to investigate report that the tobacco trust was trying to drive union tobacco out of the city.

March. Stationary engineers met and formed temporary organization to be known as the North Adams Association of National Association of Steam Engineers. — Retail druggists organized for the purpose of maintaining a uniform scale of prices on all drug supplies and to stop price cutting. — At State convention of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers Union adoption of new constitution was discussed for stricter organization of the craft throughout the State, and providing that each union shall have an arbitration committee to settle all matters, also that poor work done by members shall be exposed. — Central Labor Union, acting for local trades unions, protested against opening of Hoosac Valley Agricultural Fair on Labor Day. — Painters Union reported that its new wage schedule would go into effect April 1. — Masons' helpers formed union to be affiliated with A. F. of L.

April. Bricklayers Union warned employers that bogus membership cards were being used by incompetent workmen who had been dropped by union. — Central Labor Union declared a local contracting firm unfair; this was due to a grievance presented by the Bricklayers Union, alleging that firm in question neither employed union men nor paid union wages; committee appointed to visit Weber Bros. in regard to union work on addition to shoe factory; report was made that only union labor would be employed upon any building of the Gas Co.'s works. — Bakers Union voted to become affiliated with C. L. U. of Adams. — Local bakery was taken off unfair list. — Musicians Union formed auxiliary for brass band musicians who play in bands but not orchestra. — Building laborers organized branch of Building Laborers International Protective Union of America to be affiliated with parent body and to work under it.

May. Union men protested against city allowing contract for Eagle Street bridge abutments to go to contracting firm who was on "unfair" list; grievance was referred to the Mayor who stated that the firm in question was by far the lowest bidder for the work and could not be discriminated against on account of his method of employing men. — Painters Union sent money and expressed sympathy for Painters Union in Jacksonville, Fla., which suffered loss by fire; voted to help striking members of Backtenders Union. — Building Laborers International Protective Union notified contractors of following new wage scale; \$2 per day of 9 hours, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday and holiday work. — Plumbers Union notified master plumbers that hereafter the practice of borrowing help from other shops while union plumbers were idle would be considered unfair. — Master builders formed protective association to include master carpenters, painters, masons, and plumbers.

June. Building Trades Laborers Protective Association voted to declare strike upon all local contractors not conceding demand of \$2 for 9-hour day.

July. A. W. Hunter declared "open shop" because he claimed that Plumbers Union had made several radical rules since agreement was signed and had not consulted his interests.

August. Weber Bros., shoes, became union shop; agreement signed by firm and B. & S. W. U. provided that there should be no strikes or lockouts, all disagreements to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration; union wages and hours of labor to prevail; only members of B. & S. W. U. to be employed. — Teamsters Union appointed committee to draw up rules and regulations regarding time and wage scale. — Loom fixers organized.

September. Local trades unions joined Pittsfield unions in Labor Day parade. — Central Labor Union declared an employing teamster unfair for hiring non-union teamsters.

NORTHAMPTON. In January, permanent organization formed of painters unions in Greenfield, Northampton, Holyoke, and Springfield; it was planned to have 8-hour day after March 1 on district covered by the 4 unions. *March.* Laborers Union made demand for \$1.75 for 8-hour day for laborers. *May.* Machinists started movement to form local branch of National union. *June.* Action considered by Clerks Union because druggists disregarded agreement to close at certain hours, thereby shortening daily working hours. *July.* Boycott on Mountain Park was endorsed by local unions and fine of \$5 imposed upon any member patronizing either the Holyoke Street Railway or park. *September.* Labor Day was observed by C. L. U. with parade and annual field day exercises.

North Attleborough. In January, temporary union was formed by building trades artisans, agitation to be at once started for reduction of hours of labor from 10 to 9 without reduction in wages.

North Brookfield. In March, Board of Trade requested E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. to postpone action regarding closing of factory until more time had been given employes for consideration of proposition submitted by company.

Norwood. In May, machinists formed union with membership of 120, that they might be in better condition to enforce their demand for 9-hour day.

PITTSFIELD. In January, Carpenters Union fined several members for working on new Stanley shops at 25 cents per hour when union price was 23 cents; violators claimed peculiar nature of the work freed them from rules of the union but officers did not agree. *May.* Local machinists started movement for organization of union, men maintaining that 9 hours should constitute a day's work. *September.* Labor Day parade was very successful, about 2,000 men were in line, including men from North Adams and Adams. — Central Labor Union reported \$1,000 net gain from field day. — Movement started to organize local bakers.

Randolph. In July, Bakery Wagon Drivers Union decided against Sunday work, violators to be suspended.

SALEM. In February, masons announced that they would ask for 45 cents per hour for day of 8 hours. — Movement inaugurated to organize printers union. *March.* John J. Connelly, shoes, and North Shore Shoe Co. became union shops. — Local branch of International Bartenders Union was formed. *June.* Temporary organization formed of branch of International Association of Machinists. *August.* Journeymen carpenters organized branch of National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Southbridge. In July, carpenters formed union, planning for 9-hour schedule. — Painters formed union.

Spencer. In August, local painters formed branch of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Union voted to demand 8-hour day after March 1, and notified employers of this decision. — Petitions were presented to city government by Painters and Carpenters Unions asking that permanent firemen be forbidden to do work of painters and carpenters about the property of the fire department; hearing held before Board of Fire Commissioners.

February. Master painters and decorators formed permanent organization, known as Master Painters and Decorators Association. — Printing Pressmen's Union held special meeting to consider strike against the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co.; engaged business agent to conduct the strike. — Hotel and Restaurant Cooks Union organized with about 40 members. — Committee appointed by Carriage and Wagon Workers Union to confer with employers regarding union demand for 9-hour day. — Bakers Union organized with 34 members; voted to ask for 10-hour day.

March. Journeymen Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Union declared strike against nearly all employing painters, the demand for 8-hour day not having been granted; 3 days later, adopted temporary agreement and ordered members to return to work pending final settlement; effected compromise with employers on minor points of schedule and adopted working agreement for the year. — Teamsters Union voted to bid on street sprinkling work for the city and to ask that only union men be given employment on such work. — Horseshoers Union voted to demand increase in wages from \$15 to \$18 for firemen and \$12 to \$15 for floormen, with 9-hour day, to begin April 29. — Sheet Metal Workers Union presented demand for 8-hour day to take effect May 1, wages to remain the same as for 9 hours. — Bartenders Union notified Liquor Dealers Association that union agreement was being broken by some employers who allowed boys to do the work of apprentices; later, appointed committee to confer with Liquor Dealers Association; employers made application for apprentices' membership in the union for the boys in question. — Team Owners Union petitioned superintendent of streets that only union team owners should be employed in his department; in April, as result of strike, demand was partially conceded, superintendent refusing, however, to discharge non-union team owners already employed by the department. — Laborers Protective Association voted not to strike in sympathy with striking team owners. — Typographical Union adopted schedule of hours and wages to go into effect April 1. — Waste handlers formed permanent union with about 27 members.

April. Waiters Union organized permanently. — Bartenders Union adopted rule requiring saloon keepers not to wait on customers from behind the bar, thus necessitating the employment of an extra man; action deferred by union until after the granting of new licenses. — Team Drivers Union voted to provide membership cards, the colors of which should be changed quarterly. — Armors Association voted to apply to International Association of Metal Mechanics for charter as a means of affiliating with A. F. of L. — At Connecticut Valley Conference of Painters Unions, 8-hour day was reported in force in Springfield, Greenfield, and Holyoke. — Master Plumbers Association voted to concede demand of Plumbers Union for 8-hour day on condition that wages be paid only for hours of actual labor.

May. About 100 clerks in grocery and provision stores organized for the purpose of securing Wednesday half-holiday and the closing of stores on all evenings except Saturday. — In accordance with National movement, Machinists Union voted to demand 8 hour day on May 20 and to strike on that date if demands were not granted. — Grain Handlers and Teamsters Unions endorsed the strike of freight handlers. — Electrical Workers Union presented demand to New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. and United Electric Light Co. for 8-hour day, hours to be from 8 A.M. to 12 M. and from one to 5 P.M., with \$3.50 per day for foremen and \$3 for linemen, to take effect May 11; appointed committee to confer with employers regarding union demand. — Movement was begun to form union of bootblacks and their employers. — Journeymen Barbers Union voted to present demand for weekly half-holiday for each man, to be arranged satisfactorily to the employers and the men; later, referred difficulty with employers over weekly half-holiday to C. L. U. — Employing barbers formed permanent organization and voted not to concede demands of journeymen for weekly half-holiday. — Coal Handlers Union voted \$25 in aid of striking freight handlers.

June. Journeymen barbers voted to strike to enforce demand for half-holiday each week. — Stationary Firemen's Union voted to demand 8-hour shifts for all firemen in mills, factories, and other shops where fires must be kept 24 hours; voted not to strike to enforce demand. — Bootblacks organized new union excluding employers.

July. Agreement made by committee from C. L. U. with coal dealers, granting half-holiday, was ratified by Coal Handlers Union. — Steamfitters Union imposed \$10 fine upon members patronizing Mountain Park while boycott placed by Holyoke C. L. U. remained in force. — Teamsters Union disbanded. — Effort made to organize box-makers union, to be affiliated with C. L. U.

August. Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers Union permanently organized with about 20 members; charter applied for from B. & S. W. U. — Retail Clerks Union No. 256 appointed committee to further the movement to have clothing stores closed at 10 P.M. Saturdays; later, committee discharged, movement being unpopular. — Team Drivers Union voted to request C. L. U. to declare boycott on firm employing non-union men. — Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers Union voted to affiliate with C. L. U., appointed committee to ask all boot and shoe dealers to have repairing done in union shops; later, appointed committee to request all boot and shoe makers to adopt union prices, with alternative of being placed on unfair list.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, the Central Labor Union appointed committee of 5 members to conduct all boycotts; committee voted to employ men to watch unfair firms in order to report trade unionists who patronized such firms; voted to make special effort to suppress sale of non-union tobacco. — During the year 1900, 91 cases were referred to the C. L. U. for settlement, of which 39 were amicably adjusted; 40 boycotts were declared, 24 being successful and 5 pending.

February. Endorsed petition to City Council of team owners employed by the city that day's pay be made \$5 for 8 hours; voted to recommend ordinance making pay of city laborers \$1.75 for day of 9 hours; endorsed proposed bill to require transportation companies to allow employes one day of rest in 7 and instructed secretary to notify local members of the General Court of this action. — Executive board considered grievance of B. T. C. against union man who had employed non-union carpenters. — Report received from Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Union that employers had refused to grant demand of journeymen for 8-hour day; action deferred.

March. Committee appointed to conduct boycotts presented list of union men who had patronized unfair firms. — Appointed committee to assist in settling strike of painters and paper hangers. — The following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the C. L. U. that a boycott placed on a firm remains in force, regardless of business change in firm, until removed by the C. L. U."

Bakers and Drop Forgers and Hammer-Men's Unions and Slasher Tenders Union No. 15 of Chicopee were affiliated.

April. Endorsed resolution presented by Grocery and Provision Clerks Union protesting against granting liquor license to grocery firm. — Waiters, Cooks, and Waste Handlers Unions, and Painters Union of Chicopee were affiliated. — Three firms were removed from the unfair list; one carriage manufacturer and one real estate owner were declared unfair. — Executive committee received report from Team Owners Union that striking team owners would return to work under temporary agreement for 10 days. — Endorsed jobbers' scale submitted by Typographical Union and received report that scale had been adopted by newspapers.

May. Report received of strikes of freight handlers, sheet metal workers, and plumbers. — Carpenters reported increase of 10 cents in daily wage making wages \$2.50. — Horse-shoers Union reported that demand for higher wages had been granted to nearly all firemen and floormen. — Report received from Brewery Workers and Bottlers and Drivers Unions that 9-hour day for all the year with increase in wages for some employes had been obtained. — Committee appointed to investigate complaint of Barbers Union against shop which was kept open April 19, thus defying rule requiring shops to close on legal holidays. — One master sheet metal worker and one employing barber were removed from unfair list. — Voted financial aid to striking freight handlers.

June. Committee appointed to confer with employers who had failed to grant demand of machinists. — Coal Handlers reported demand for \$1 increase in wages, strike to be inaugurated if demand was not granted. — Lathers reported demand made for increase in wages of 2 cents per bundle on laths. — General adoption of 9-hour basis reported by Drop Forgers Union. — One firm removed from unfair list.

July. Endorsed boycott placed by Holyoke C. L. U. on Mountain Park. *August.* Action taken prohibiting members from serving in State militia, and many union men asked for discharge from local companies.

TAUNTON. In May, Stove Molders Union No. 39 held conference with manufacturers to discuss the wage question; no demand was made by molders, the increase in wages being left open for future discussion. *July.* Bartenders Union affiliated with Central Labor Union. — Barbers Union organized with about 25 members; later, voted that barber shops throughout the city should adopt union schedule of hours, closing on all holidays except when such holidays should fall on Saturday or Monday, and all evenings at 8 o'clock except Saturdays. — Central Labor Union voted to apply for charter from A. F. of L.

Webster. In May, carpenters formed temporary organization with about 20 members. *July.* Employes of Andrew J. Bates & Son organized as Boot and Shoe Workers Union, thus unionizing the factory.

Westfield. In January, C. L. U. held meeting at which it was reported that the number of local trade unionists had increased to over 800; during the year 8 new unions were chartered. *February.* Painters organized union. *May.* Bricklayers and Masons Union voted not to strike against firm which had been declared unfair by Mason Tenders Union, notice having been received from International Bricklayers and Masons Union that such strike would not be endorsed; trouble which arose between union and Mason Tenders Union, owing to this decision, was amicably adjusted in August.

Whitman. In August, striking cutters and sole leather workers, to the number of 82, from the Regal Shoe Co. applied for membership in local branch of B. & S. W. U.

Williamstown. In March, local carpenters at meeting called for the purpose signed agreement making 9 hours a day's work and establishing uniform wage rate, men agreeing not to work for less than this rate when employed individually. — Meeting of plumbers held to agitate movement for 9-hour day.

Winchester. In May, attempt made to organize machinists employed by the McKay Shoe Machinery Co.

WORCESTER. In January, Painters Union No. 48 approved decision of Paper Hangers Protective League to petition for charter as branch of Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators of America; committee appointed to confer with paper hangers with regard to trade regulations governing the 2 crafts. One member received grant of \$150 from National organization as benefit because of total disability. — Mass meeting of retail clerks held in the interest of organizing a Retail Clerks Union. — Branch

of National Association of Stationary Engineers organized with 54 members. — By action of the International Union of Brick Masons and Plasterers boycott placed by local union upon local contractor was removed.

February. Paper Hangers Protective League applied for charter as branch of Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators of America. — Steamfitters Union made demand for 8 hours and \$3.25 minimum wage per day. — Measures taken toward formation of Coopers Union. — Carpenters Union presented demand to building contractors for 8-hour day at \$2.50 minimum wage, to be in effect for one year from June 1; no action taken by contractors. — B. T. C. endorsed demand of Carpenters Union for 8-hour day. — Painters and Decorators Union voted to demand 8-hour day. — Steamfitters Helpers Union appointed committee to prepare demand for 8-hour schedule. — Bricklayers Union presented demand for 45 cents minimum hourly wage. — Printers Union made demand for 9-hour day. — To increase membership in anticipation of general movement of local painters to obtain 8-hour day, Painters Unions voted to open charter lists for 30 days and place initiation fee at minimum of \$2 for this time. — Building Trades Council endorsed bill before the Legislature to abolish contract labor on public buildings and appointed committee to attend hearing before legislative committee on labor.

March. Trunk and Bag Workers International Union began agitation to establish local branch. — Building Trades Council received instruction from National Building Trades Council that members of allied unions should be obliged to carry working cards at all times. — Painters Unions Nos. 48 and 245 held joint meeting to interest non-union painters and to discuss demand for shorter working-day and increased wages; later, Union No. 48 appointed committee to investigate the attitude of employers toward union labor; committee from master painters held conference with unions and signed union agreement for 8-hour day, and arranged arbitration committee to settle disputes. During March and April, membership of Painters Unions extended so as to include nearly 90 per cent of local painters. — Meeting of lathers held to agitate formation of Lathers Union; later, temporary organization formed to be affiliated with International Lathers Union. — Core Makers Union appointed committee to interview Mayor with regard to placing molding contracts for city work in local foundries. — At meeting of B. T. C. committee appointed to devise plan for establishing a local labor bureau; Scandinavian Carpenters Union affiliated. — Stonemasons Union re-affiliated with B. T. C.; voted to make special effort to strengthen union in view of demand to be made for 8-hour day.

April. Proposed agreement of Brewery Workers Union and brewers covering schedule of wages and settlement of disputes was approved by C. L. U. and B. T. C. — Attempt made by Painters Union No. 48 to enforce union scale of wages for painters employed in machine shops. — Janitors formed temporary organization with a view to obtaining fewer hours and increased pay. — French retail clerks held meeting to further effort of C. L. U. to form Retail Clerks Union. — Stonemasons Union discussed adoption of 8-hour day. — Delegates from various Building Trades Unions appeared at meeting held before public buildings committee of City Council to advocate adoption of day labor system in work on public buildings. — Building Trades Council placed boycott on 2 saloon keepers for employing non-union men to make repairs, and requested Brewery Workers and Bottlers and Drivers Unions to take similar action. — Electrical Workers Union discussed movement for 8-hour day. — French Carpenters Union admitted 40 members and declared one firm unfair, reporting the action to B. T. C. — Stable workers formed temporary union with 26 members. — Retail Clerks Union organized with 54 members and affiliated with C. L. U.; began movement to have stores close all evenings except Saturday, nights preceding holidays, and Christmas week; in May, appointed committee to devise plan for uniform system of half-holidays for summer months, and similar arrangement for remainder of the year.

May. Lathers Union organized permanently and adopted new schedule giving 8 hours for day's work at \$3 for first-class men and \$2.50 for second-class. — Core Makers Union endorsed action of Bartenders Union in declaring saloon keeper unfair; also endorsed linemen's strike and voted to give active assistance in both cases. — Central Labor Union declared local retail firm unfair. — Steamfitters Helpers Union voted to adopt 8-hour day on June 1, in accordance with demand made for 8 hours and \$2 per day. — Machinists Union having taken no part in National movement of machinists to obtain 9-hour day, agitation was begun by dissatisfied members to form machinists association independent of all National organizations. Union had been organized 2 years and its membership had fallen from 200 to about 50. — Steamfitters Union voted to adopt 8-hour day on June 1, no agreement having been made with employers, also to waive demand for increased wage until later date.

June. Horseshoers Union voted to inaugurate 9-hour day on July 1.

July. Steamfitters Union ordered strike, employers having refused to grant demand that union men be given full pay for all work done since June 1, when 8-hour day was adopted, men having received pay during this time for only 8 hours instead of 9 as expected. — Shop carpenters to the number of 186 formed temporary organization. — Stationary Firemen's Association received charter. — Granite Cutters Union removed boycott of 9 years' standing from local granite dealer, owing to the attitude of new management of the firm. — Employés of Norton Emery Wheel Co. organized to obtain fewer hours and increased wages, and to establish death and sick benefits for members. — Striking steamfitters and steamfitters' helpers received donations of \$25 from Metal Polishers Union, \$25 from Bottlers and Drivers Union, \$100 from Brewery Workers Union, and \$200 from Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés. — Pressmen's Union voted to petition National association for new charter. — Machinists Union admitted about 50 new members. — Movement started to form unions of blacksmiths and roofers.

August. Cigar Makers Union endorsed strike of cigar makers of Montreal; voted to make per capita assessment for the benefit of striking steamfitters and helpers and to place 2 firms on unfair list, any member patronizing these firms to be fined \$5. — About 130 rag pickers formed Rag Pickers Union for purpose of aiding needy members through weekly assessment of 5 cents. — French Carpenters and Grocery and Provision Clerks Unions each voted \$50 to striking steamfitters and helpers. — Central Labor Union dissolved union of employés of Norton Emery Wheel Co. for refusing to abide by its decision. — Action of Steamfitters Union in declaring 8 employers unfair was endorsed by B. T. C. and C. L. U. — Agitation begun by C. L. U. to organize livery stable employés; in September, declared 2 markets unfair; received report of permanent organization of Printing Pressmen and Stationary Engineers; received application for charters from metal mechanics and coal handlers.

In General. In June, A. F. of L. assessed members of trades unions 5 cents each for the machinists' strike fund, thus raising about \$85,000 in the United States. *August.* Conference of delegates from American Federation of Textile Operatives and International Union of Textile Workers, representing 150,000 cotton operatives of the North and South, respectively, was held in New York and amalgamation of the 2 organizations effected by affiliation with A. F. of L.

ANALYSIS.

The extended presentation of trades unions for the nine months ending September 30, 1901, covers so many subjects, and the nature of the actions taken by the organizations was so varied, that it is difficult to make a condensed classification that is comprehensive.

The following is a classification of the movements taken by the various labor unions with the number of actions properly belonging to each: Trade-union movements, 379; wages and hours of labor, 140; formation of new unions, 140; affiliations, 31; strike movements, 30; State and local government, 17; individuals and firms, 15; National government, 4.

The classification termed "trade-union movements" represents the largest number of actions, comprising over 50 per cent of the whole number. Among the many movements included under the term may be mentioned the following: Annual reports; fining of members; dissolution of unions;

donations to striking unions; stoppage allowances; placing of boycotts; establishments voted "fair" and "unfair"; grievances over introduction of new machinery or change of work; increase in membership; test cases; agitation over union label; and curtailment benefits.

In enumerating the movements, each action has been classified under but one head; in some cases the decision was entirely arbitrary as the subjects might appropriately be included under more than one head.

The different sections of the State are well represented, as will be seen from the following statement. The classification is by counties, showing the number of cities and towns wherein trade-union movements took place during the period covered: Berkshire, 4; Bristol, 6; Essex, 8; Franklin, 1; Hampden, 5; Hampshire, 1; Middlesex, 8; Norfolk, 3; Plymouth, 2; Suffolk, 2; Worcester, 9.

WORKINGMEN'S SOCIAL AND
INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

WORKINGMEN'S SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

[This section includes brief abstracts of the action of employers for the benefit of their employes or to improve the condition of employment; and also of bequests or gifts from whatever source if intended primarily to improve industrial conditions.]

BOSTON. In January, employes of F. A. Walker & Co. received a bonus of two per cent on all sales made by them between Nov. 20 and Dec. 25, 1900. — By decision of the Railroad Commissioners, the Boston Elevated Railway Co. was ordered to place vestibule cars on certain of its surface divisions before Dec. 1, 1901, and if the experiment proved successful to equip all its surface lines thus, before Jan. 1, 1905. This decision was rendered in answer to a petition presented by the Boston Elevated, Lynn and Boston, and West Roxbury and Roslindale Railway Companies asking that they be exempt from the law providing for the use of vestibule cars. — At the annual meeting of the Ingleside Corporation, report was made concerning the Ingleside Home for girls, showing the receipt of \$2,309 during the year; the largest number of girls cared for at the home in any one month was 27. — Boston Nursery for Blind Babies opened; owing to lack of available funds, only four children could be provided for at first, the number to be increased to 20, the limit for which accommodations allowed; the children were to be cared for until they reached five years of age when they would be transferred to the Kindergarten for the Blind. — Filene Co-operative Association, including the firm of Filene & Co., and all the employes, held its annual dance. — Boston & Maine Relief Association held its sixteenth annual meeting; the reports showed a membership of 1,715 persons, 202 having become members during the year; \$22,997 were received from assessments and other sources; the sum of \$17,000 was paid out in 17 cases as death benefits, and \$6,200 on 435 disability claims; the association pays a weekly sick benefit of \$6 during a period of 18 weeks, and a death benefit of \$1,000. It was determined to make an effort to increase the membership by bringing into affiliation various small benefit associations of B. & M. R.R. employes. — Mutual Benefit Association of the employes of Joseph Breck & Sons Corp. was organized with 80 members, the purpose being to provide benefits in case of sickness or death.

February. Salvation Army opened new quarters at the South End, increasing the capacity of its workshops so as to give employment to nearly twice the usual number of persons. — Consumers' League held its annual meeting and considered plans for the improvement of conditions in factories and workshops. — One of the large dry goods stores of the city has appointed Mrs. Minerva B. Tobey as Social Secretary. This is a new feature in industrial affairs and is already looked upon with much favor. Many of the large department stores in New York have adopted the innovation and find the Social Secretary a valuable adjunct to their business. The duties of the Social Secretary are to become acquainted with the lives and environment of the employes, the women especially, and to do all that is in her power to improve them physically, socially, and intellectually; complaints are heard and investigated, she being, essentially, the arbiter of disagreements arising among the employes, and settling all differences; practical talks are given each month, on successive mornings, that all the saleswomen may attend. The business interests of both employer and employes are given due consideration.

March. Hearing was held before the Legislative Committee on Railroads on a bill requiring all railroads running out of Boston to furnish season tickets for workingmen at reduced rates. — The building of the Conservatory of Music in Franklin Square was purchased by the Rev. Dr. George L. Perrin, with the assistance of local philanthropists, the

object of the purchase being to establish a hotel for young women who are entirely or largely dependent upon their own resources; the matter, beyond the purchase of the property, is to be on a purely business basis. — Report was received that the Thomas G. Plant Co. had plans ready for the erection of a gymnasium near its factory, for the benefit of its 3,300 employés. — Domestic Reform League of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union started an investigation upon two questions, as to whether the household employé can be made to desire training for herself, and whether it is possible to hire a part of the housework done by persons living outside the home; lists of questions touching each subject were sent out, the answers to which were to be made the basis of a report. — Under the direction of the trustees of the Boston Public Library a free course of lectures of interest to workmen was given.

April. A society for the protection of Italian immigrants was instituted. The society proposed to send leaflets to the towns sending most of the immigrants, explaining the difficulties and dangers to be met, to have agents at railway stations and docks to meet persons who had no friends here. Whenever possible, persons having no definite destination would be persuaded to avoid settling in cities and as a means of accomplishing this, the society planned to maintain a labor bureau through which farmers, contractors, and other persons desiring Italian labor might be brought into communication with the immigrants in the society's charge. In addition, night and winter schools were to be established to give instruction in English and elements of civil government of the United States. The society would depend upon charity for its support. — As a means of improving the physical condition and moral tone of its employés, the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. have a building for the use of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association; the plans for utilizing the building embraced a dining-room, where good meals should be served at a minimum cost; a library, reception room, bowling alley, and a dormitory providing 22 beds, where a night's lodging might be had upon payment of 20 cents. All railroad men were to be eligible to the privileges, the charges, where attached, being reduced 20 per cent for members of the association. It was intended to make this one of the most perfectly equipped buildings of its kind in the United States. — Employés of Vorenberg & Hecht formed a benefit association with over 100 members, for the purpose of furnishing aid in case illness or accident should prevent an employé from working. A gift of \$50 from the firm formed the nucleus of the fund to be augmented by weekly assessments from the members. — American Steam Gauge and Valve Manufacturing Co. gave a complimentary dance to its employés, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the company; most of the large stockholders as well as the directors and officials were present. — Workers' Co-operative Association held a mass meeting to explain the objects of the association, and to increase its membership; plans for the proposed Labor Temple were discussed. (See Labor Chronology for 1900, page 100.) — In the new store opened by Filene & Co., a large part of the upper floor was devoted to a recreation room for employés, a lunch room and a library with a piano being among the conveniences provided. — The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, at its annual meeting, received encouraging reports from various committees; the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$7,208, the receipts for the year having amounted to \$109,606; donations were made to the Union to the amount of \$2,131. The hygiene committee reported success in its efforts to investigate and abate the smoke nuisance, in Boston; the protective committee collected bills for 173 persons, the total amount being \$1,008; the employment committee had registered 8,599 employers and 3,249 laborers; filled 2,256 places, found employment for 2,274 girls, and supplied day labor in 771 cases; fees received from April, 1900, to April, 1901, amounted to \$2,915 and expenses to \$2,859, leaving a balance of \$56; the business agency department registered 1,033 laborers and 969 employers; filled 696 places, day labor being supplied in 272 instances; the department reported a deficit of \$154, having received \$968 and expended \$1,092; 277 visits were made by the befriending committee to the homes of women applying for aid and 230 visits, in their behalf, to hospitals and societies; clothing was furnished to 37 families; the union schools for housekeeping reported an attendance of 36 pupils in the first term and 35 in the second.

May. Land was purchased in the West End by Edwin Ginn for the purpose of building a group of first-class tenement houses which could be rented low enough to accommodate the poorer people and still yield a small profit on the investment. This was reported by the tenement house committee of the Twentieth Century Club as the only project being undertaken for the relief of conditions in the congested districts; the few first and second class tenement houses built from 1897 to 1901 had rented for at least \$16 a month, so that the poorer people had been left out of account. — A course of free lectures by a practical mill man was given under the direction of A. Shuman & Co., a

section of their store being fitted up with a loom for demonstration; the lectures were devised to show the uses and character of wool, shoddy, wool extracts, etc., the methods of dyeing and finishing and, especially, to make clear how inferior grades of cloth may be recognized. Two lectures were given each week for the instruction, particularly, of advanced pupils in the public schools; to create an interest in the matter, free scholarships at the Institute of Technology, or some similar institution, were offered for the best essays on the subjects discussed. — The Lend-a-Hand Society held its annual meeting and heard encouraging reports concerning its various activities. A plea was made for the employment of old men, it being claimed that nearly all large establishments were in the habit of filling their places with growing boys who were unfit for work. — At the first of a series of concerts given to raise funds for a gymnasium for the Working Boys' Home, on Bennet Street, about \$200, half the amount necessary for the purpose, was received. — An effort was made to excite interest in the establishment of a park and playground near the Phillips Brooks School, in Dorchester, to be known as the Phillips Brooks Park; the plea was made that most of the parks in the section were accessible to but very few of the children in whose behalf they were authorized.

June. Prominent persons had plans under consideration for the amicable adjustment of differences between employers and employes, the plan appearing most feasible being the establishment of courts which should be authorized by law to hear all parties to industrial disputes, to decide, for a reasonable time in the future, what should be a fair minimum wage and a fair maximum work day, and to enforce such decision by appropriate penalties, the court not being authorized, however, to order employes to work, or capitalists to carry on business. — About 250 employes of the Armstrong Transfer Co. were given an outing by the company, as has been the custom annually for several years. The party started from Boston and made the trip by special train and boat to Providence, Newport, and Rocky Point; trips in previous years had been made to Saratoga.

July. In the vacation schools in Boston, for the season, beside the ordinary work, considerable attention was given to some practical branch, rattan and straw weaving being of special interest to the older children. The average daily attendance was 200. — Through the local Federation of Jewish Charities boarding places were found for 42 infants, thus enabling the mothers to become self-supporting by resuming work which the care of the children had forced them to give up; in many cases the parents were able to pay a part or the whole of the board for the child. Following the example of the Boston Federation, the Hebrew charities of Cincinnati and New York began work along similar lines.

August. The Hersey Manufacturing Co. entertained its employes with an excursion down the harbor.

September. The employes of W. C. Loftus & Co. and the contractors and workmen employed on their new store were given a complimentary dinner by the firm.

BROCKTON. In January, three of the largest shoe manufacturers announced their intention of continuing to provide lunches for their employes; in the factories of the George E. Keith Co., the P. B. Keith Shoe Co. and R. B. Grover & Co., lunch rooms are attached; these are not run for profit but simply for the convenience and benefit of the employes. At all of these factories, hundreds of employes are fed during the noon hour. — Report of the Huntington School savings fund shows the year 1900 to have been most successful. The number of accounts opened was 154 while the number of accounts closed was 109; there were 17,014 deposits made, the amount being \$1,646, interest thereupon being \$94. This bank was opened in connection with the Huntington School in 1891, it being the first school in the State to conduct a savings bank for school children. The children are allowed to make deposits once a week, and to receive interest upon same. — Superintendent of the tack factory of D. B. Gurney entertained the many employes of the company at his home.

February. The M. A. Packard Co., of Brockton, has fitted up a well appointed lunch room for the benefit of its employes; besides providing the lunch room, the company has built a kitchen with a gas range and every facility for quick cooking. — The People's Wood Yard Co. reported a successful year. This work was begun in February, 1900. The object of the company is to provide work in the wood yard for the unemployed; it also helps destitute widows and the worthy poor. The men who are given employment in the yard average from 65 cents to a dollar per day. The wood is sold at prevailing rates.

June. The George E. Keith Co. tendered a musical service to its employes at the new No. 4 factory, in process of construction. The best of feeling exists between the firm and employes, and the entertainment was given by the company as one of thanksgiving. The company employs about 1,500 persons, and each was supplied with two tickets.

July. Report received that the Board of Health would investigate the sanitary conditions of local factories, it being alleged that the sanitation in some of the establishments was very poor.

August. Brockton Industrial Co-operative Association held quarterly meeting; the auditor's report showed that the number of sales at the association store amounted to \$3,984; after allowing for interest, depreciation, etc., a balance remained of \$460, which was disposed of as follows: Dividend of seven per cent on members' purchases, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on non-members' purchases. — Plans inaugurated for the building of a home for working men and women.

Brookfield. In March, attendant upon the notice given by E. & A. H. Batcheller Shoe Co. of a 10 per cent reduction in wages of employes, was an offer of a profit-sharing plan. The proposition was that all profits for the year over a six per cent dividend for the stockholders should be divided into two equal parts, half to be divided among the employes, the stockholders to receive the other half. The directors of the company held a mass meeting of the employes for the purpose of announcing the reduction, the business conditions were fully explained, and the reason for a cutdown made manifest.

Brookline. In February, a most successful entertainment was given by the employes of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. in aid of the mutual benefit association which is connected with the concern. — Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. established a co-operative savings bank for the benefit of its employes, to be under their supervision. The funds are to be invested with the company at the discretion of the employes, the company being willing to give security for such loans, and to pay from four to six per cent interest.

CAMBRIDGE. In January, an organization was formed of colored people to improve the industrial, moral, and physical condition of their race; some of the leading colored people of the city were interested in the organization. A co-operative hand laundry was fitted up, an employment bureau opened, plans were inaugurated for the establishment of bakeries, barber shops, and restaurants, and a printing plant whereby industrial opportunities would be open to colored men and women. On April 1, it was reported that this profit-sharing association was given up, not receiving the co-operation of the colored people in general; the hand laundry was abolished, and all other schemes were held in abeyance.

July. About 100 employes of the George F. Blake Manufacturing Co., of East Cambridge, were given a day's outing at Nantasket, all expenses being borne by the firm.

CHELSEA. In September, new clubhouse for poor boys was opened with a membership of 75. The club will be supported by private subscription; over \$1,000 has been subscribed towards the running expenses for the first year. Club will be made as attractive as possible for the boys and will be fitted up with books, games, and amusements.

Dracont. Since the purchase of the Collins Mills by the American Woollen Co. great changes have taken place in the village of Collinsville. The new company enlarged the plant, erected new, commodious quarters, and increased the business to such an extent as to bring employes from other sections. The population of the village has largely increased thereby. Colonial cottages have been built for the use of the workmen and their families, and many of the old houses have been remodeled at the expense of the company.

FALL RIVER. In February, R. A. McWhirr Co. tendered its employes a banquet and entertainment. This is an annual custom of the firm, and is much appreciated and enjoyed by the employes. — Trustees of the Textile School received offer from Miss Sarah Brayton of lot of land containing over 20,000 square feet, valued at \$15,000, provided the new building to be erected thereon be called the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River. Offer was accepted on conditions named, the location being one of the most desirable in the city. The site already purchased by the trustees will be sold. Bradford Durfee founded the textile industry in Fall River. By Chap. 175, Acts of 1901, the trustees of the textile school were authorized to change its name to the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River. The same Legislature appropriated the sum of \$35,000 towards the erection and equipment of school, provided a like additional amount be raised in 1901. In August, contract was given for the new building, estimated cost to be \$61,700.

July. Employes of Bourne mills received twenty-fourth semi-annual profit-sharing dividend of three per cent on wages earned during preceding six months. Since the inauguration of the system of profit sharing in the mills, the capacity has been doubled.

August. Employes of Edmund Whitehead were tendered an outing by the firm.

Greenfield. In February, new operating room for emergency cases was furnished by the Farren Memorial Hospital, to be used for railroad and mill accidents. *March.* Boston & Maine Railroad began preparations for the establishment of a Y. M. C. A. building, to be fitted up with reading, smoking, and amusement rooms. The road recently built a "bunk" house where bunks are furnished for 10 cents each, and meals may be obtained for 25 cents.

HAVERHILL. In May, the employés of T. S. Ruddock & Son were presented with \$5 each for their efforts during the fire which occurred at the factory. *August.* Vacation schools closed with the report that 730 children had been in attendance during the session. Classes were formed for kindergarten work, sewing, leather work, paper work, cane seating, and Sloyd work. *September.* Employés at factory of Chas. K. Fox formed mutual aid society, Mr. Fox offering \$1,000 as a guarantee fund.

HOLYOKE. In March, National Blank Book Co. remodeled dining-room for employés and added two reading rooms, one for women and one for men. Dinners or luncheons are furnished in the dining room at about cost. The firm employs 325 persons. *September.* The Y. M. C. A. held public receptions, one of which was tendered to local mechanics and machinists. It was announced that plans for the new technical course had been completed, and that the fall term would begin Oct. 1.

LOWELL. In February, Putnam & Son tendered their employés a banquet as has been their custom annually. — The management of the Tremont & Suffolk Mills started a series of talks at the Lowell Textile School for overseers and second hands with their friends. The subjects covered valuable information on cotton manufacturing in all its stages as well as water power, humidity, etc., in cotton mills. — Lowell Hospital Association reported that \$8,000 had been received during the year 1900 from the different corporations interested, and 653 employés of these manufacturing establishments were admitted for treatment during that time. The Lowell Hospital Association dates as far back as 1839, when the necessity of having a hospital, where operatives of the many textile establishments of the city could be treated, was realized.

March. The new Mill No. 3 of Shaw Stocking Co. was dedicated with concert and ball tendered the employés and their friends by the company; over 1,000 persons enjoyed the hospitalities of the firm and commendation of the good feeling existing between the company and its employés was expressed.

April. The employés of the Kitson Machine Shop received an aggregate monthly dividend of 28 per cent, representing an output of 44 machines of certain kinds; for all in excess of 30 machines a dividend of two per cent per machine was given.

May. William W. Crosby, principal of the Lowell Textile School, delivered an instructive course of lectures during the winter at many of the high schools in the State. The subjects covered cotton manufacturing in all its branches, the purpose of the lectures being to interest the pupils in the textile industry. In addition to instruction in cotton manufacturing, considerable attention is given at the textile school to the manufacture of wool, worsted, and silk; the school has grown to such an extent that the Legislature of 1901 appropriated the sum of \$35,000 for the erection of new buildings in addition to the appropriation of \$18,000 granted by the Commonwealth for the general expenses of the school. The average attendance at the day sessions for the 1900 term was 75, while the average number of pupils attending evenings was 350. Evening courses are free to local mill operatives, while the day school tuition is \$100 for Lowell students and \$150 for non-residents.

LYNN. In February, employés of Joseph Caunt & Co. formed a sick benefit society; an initiation fee will be charged and 10 cents weekly dues; \$6 a week for 12 weeks will be paid to sick members who are in good standing.

July. A new corporation was formed for the purpose of establishing "The Wage Workers Co-operative Emergency Hospital." Membership certificates were placed at \$1 each which would cover expense of ordinary cases. The plan was assured financial support. — Thomas W. Gardiner tendered his employés a day's outing.

August. A workingmen's home was established by the Volunteers of America; cheap, clean lodgings, with wholesome food and pleasant surroundings are to be provided at lowest prices.

September. A charitable institution, built by private enterprise, is reported to be in course of construction. The building is to afford shelter and food to the poor of the city and to enable them to secure employment. Plans were inaugurated to have a free library

and two industrial schools connected with the institution whereby the unemployed may be able to earn something while waiting for positions. The promoter of the scheme was Mr. Alexander, now a resident of Bath, Me.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, the New Bedford Textile School installed various new machines and other apparatus donated by firms in Boston, Bridgewater, New Bedford, and Cohoes, New York. Later, the trustees of the school purchased land adjoining the site of their building with the purpose of increasing their accommodations so as to add departments of chemistry, dyeing, and knitting. The Legislature was asked to appropriate \$18,000 for the school, provided the local city government should appropriate \$7,000. This the Legislature did in April with the proviso that the yearly tuition fee for day pupils who are non-residents of Massachusetts should be not less than \$150. In April, plans for the new structure were submitted. The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association decided to devote the income of a fund, left by the late Moses Pierce, to the purchase of bronze medals, to be awarded, for very high attainment, to members of the graduating classes in certain textile schools; the trustees were notified that the New Bedford Textile School had been selected to receive the first medal thus awarded.

May. An opinion was given by the District Attorney making it unlawful for any child between 14 and 16 years of age to work in a mill unless he shall hold a certificate from the superintendent of schools in the city or town in which he works. The law allows children between the ages mentioned to work, provided they have attended school for a specified time. In some instances, when certificates were refused by the superintendent of schools in one city, they were obtained fraudulently elsewhere, and, some such cases having been discovered, the above-mentioned opinion of the District Attorney was obtained by the State Inspector of Factories.—The average attendance at evening sessions of the New Bedford Textile School was 300. The instruction in the school is devoted entirely to cotton manufacturing, designing, and mill engineering; instruction in some branches is given at the Swain Free School, as the textile school is not as yet completely equipped. The Legislature of 1901 appropriated the sum of \$18,000 for the general expenses of the school.

PITTSFIELD. In January, an industrial department was introduced at the Boys' Club; Sloyd work was taken up at the beginning with very satisfactory results, and plans were made by the instructor to add to the department other features of interest to older boys; instruction was also given in shoemaking. A penny savings bank was opened and during the month deposits amounting to \$20 were received from 35 boys.—Central Labor Union opened reading rooms for workmen; magazines, daily papers, and over 300 books were placed at their disposal.

Plymouth. In September, Edward Harris, of Boston, gave \$5,000 to the employés of the Plymouth Cordage Co., of which he is a large stockholder, for the erection of a building with a hall in which entertainments may be held and a restaurant where lunches may be served, tea and coffee to be furnished at a low price for employés who carry lunches from home.

QUINCY. In August, the officers of the Fore River Engine Co., in the name of the Seven Oaks Real Estate Trust, purchased the estate known as the Seven Oaks, in Braintree, the purpose being to divide the land into house lots of 10,000 square feet each, to be offered to the employés of the company at approximately one-third the price they would otherwise pay. The stock of the trust was divided into 250 shares of \$100 each, to be sold to the employés who receive profits proportional to the stock held by them, the privilege also being given of exchanging the shares for land. Plans were made to preserve the natural beauty of the site, as far as possible, so as to encourage the building of attractive houses.

SPRINGFIELD. In March, the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co. equipped the third floor of its main building as a reading and recreation room for the employés, to be open during the noon hour and on Sundays and holidays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; interesting and instructive books and the best mechanical and daily papers were provided. *April.* The employés of Meigs & Co. were given a complimentary dinner by the firm, in accordance with the annual custom; plan of adopting a suggestion box was reported, this being a box into which all employés may put written suggestions to the managers who will open the box once each month and consider all suggestions made.—Cutler & Porter gave a banquet to their employés, 18 persons being present, to celebrate the

twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of the firm. *May.* Report was received of the continued success and popularity of the reading and recreation rooms provided by the Springfield Railway Co. for its employés. — The Wayfarers' Lodge, maintained by the city, under the overseers of the poor, was closed for the summer, and report was received that it would not be re-opened, owing to the fact that it had become a heavy expense to the city. The superintendent of the Elm Street Mission offered to assume the work done at the Lodge, in caring for tramps, by opening a wood yard in connection with the mission, provided the city would close its yard. *September.* The Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co. began the work of fitting up, for their employés, a kitchen and bath rooms, in addition to the reading and recreation rooms already established. The plans for the kitchen included the services of an experienced cook.

WORCESTER. In January, a Women's Union Label League was organized for the purpose of furthering the sale of products bearing the union label, as a means of ensuring fair wages and other conditions for workingmen. — Plans were reported by the school board for opening departments of manual training and cooking in two districts.

February. The benefit fund of the American Steel & Wire Co.,* the reserve for which was started in January, 1900, was put into operation; the fund is intended to aid employés who are injured in the service of the company.

March. The Whittall Mills Mutual Aid Society held its thirteenth annual banquet. The society includes, as members, 163 employés in the carpet mills. Members are given benefits in case of sickness, the money being raised by assessing the other members 10 cents, each week, during the man's illness; it was reported that the average cost to each member for this benefit, during the year, had been less than five cents a week. — The Consumers' League held an exhibition of clothing bearing the label of the league, the purpose being to explain the aim of the league, and to interest the public in buying goods made under wholesome conditions. Articles were shown from 11 factories, four local firms being represented.

April. An exhibition was held of the work done, during the past winter, by the employés of the American Steel & Wire Co., in the evening drawing school maintained for their benefit by the company. This school was started 10 years previously, by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. and through it the efficiency of the employés has been greatly increased. The exhibition represented the work of 35 men, old and young, in free hand, mechanical, and architectural drawing. A new feature was announced for the following year in the offer, by the superintendent of the South works, of two prizes of \$10 and \$5, respectively, for the best and next to the best drawings made.

July. Four foremen in the employ of the local division of the American Steel & Wire Co. were retired by the company after a long period of service. — The plans for the new buildings for the Morgan Construction Co., upon which work was begun during the month, included a reading room and coffee room for the use of the employés. — A movement was begun to establish a library for trade union men which should include the trade journals and works on economics. A considerable number of books had been already donated.

September. Report was received of the continued success and popularity of the railroad club. This club was established by the B. & M. R.R. and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. jointly, a room being furnished for their employés.

In General. In January, the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. issued an order forbidding employés to make assignments of their wages and obliging them to withdraw existing assignments; the practice will be allowed only in cases of especial need which are to be investigated by the company. This action arose from the need of relieving the officials of the great amount of care necessary to prevent fraudulent assignments. *March.* The employés of the National Biscuit Co., numbering nearly 7,000, were notified that they would be given a favorable opportunity to invest in the preferred stock of the company, the intention being to establish co-operation with the employés.

* See Labor Chronology for 1900, page 109.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

1901.

LABOR LEGISLATION—1901.

ACTS.

[CHAP. 80.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO SUNDAY WORK BY BOOTBLACKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for bootblacks to carry on their business on Sunday up to the hour of eleven in the forenoon.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 21, 1901.*]

[CHAP. 106.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS ON THE PREMISES OF THE STATE PRISON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Convicts in the state prison may be employed, in the custody of an officer, on any part of the premises of the prison; and an escape from such premises shall be deemed an escape from the prison.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 5, 1901.*]

[CHAP. 113.]

AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE POSTING OF TIME-TABLES IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section ten of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, as amended by section one of chapter three hundred and seventy-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred, is hereby further amended by adding at the end of said section the words:—and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hour when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the chief of the district police and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section; and for the purpose of this act the expression "mercantile establishments" shall have the following meanings:—Any premises used for the purposes of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and any premises used for the purposes of a restaurant or for publicly providing and serving meals,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 10.* No minor under eighteen years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than fifty-eight hours in any one week: *provided*, that the restrictions imposed by this section shall not apply during the month of December in each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hour when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the chief of the district police and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and the employment

of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section; and for the purpose of this act the expression "mercantile establishments" shall have the following meanings:—Any premises used for the purposes of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and any premises used for the purposes of a restaurant or for publicly providing and serving meals.

SECTION 2. Any employer, superintendent, overseer or other agent of a mercantile establishment violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 6, 1901.*]

[CHAP. 164.]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN ACIDS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in the manufacture of acids when such employment is dangerous or injurious to the health of such minor.

SECTION 2. The state board of health shall upon the application of any citizen of the Commonwealth determine, after such investigation as said board may deem necessary, whether or not the manufacture of a particular acid is dangerous or injurious to the health of minors under eighteen years of age; and the decision of said board shall be conclusive evidence whether or not the manufacture of a particular acid is dangerous or injurious to the health of such minors.

SECTION 3. Any person who employs a minor under eighteen years of age in the manufacture of an acid after the state board of health has decided that such manufacture is dangerous or injurious to the health of such minor shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence. [*Approved March 20, 1901.*]

[CHAP. 166.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF WORKMEN ON IRON OR STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever in the erection of an iron or steel framed building the spaces between the girders or floor beams of any floor are not filled or covered by the permanent construction of said floors before another story is added to the building, then a close plank flooring shall be placed and maintained over such spaces, from the time when the beams or girders are placed in position until said permanent construction is applied: *provided, however,* that openings may be left through said floors for the passage of workmen or material, which openings shall be protected by a stout hand railing not less than four feet high.

SECTION 2. In the construction of any iron or steel framed building having a clear story of twenty-five feet elevation or more a staging with a close plank flooring shall be placed under the whole extent of the beams, girders or trusses of such story upon which iron or steel workers are working, and not more than ten feet below the underside of such beams, girders and trusses.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of public buildings attached to the inspection department of the Massachusetts district police to enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 4. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars for each offence. [*Approved March 20, 1901.*]

[CHAP. 370.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO SPECIFICATIONS TO BE FURNISHED TO PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COTTON, WOOLEN AND WORSTED FACTORIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and forty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—The maximum length of a cut or piece shall not exceed five per cent of the in-

tended length of the same,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* The occupier or manager of every textile factory shall post in every room where any employees work by the job, in legible writing or printing, and in sufficient numbers to be easily accessible to such employees, specifications of the character of each kind of work to be done by them, and the rate of compensation. Such specifications in the case of weaving rooms shall state the intended or maximum length or weight of a cut or piece, the count per inch of reed, and the number of picks per inch, and the price per cut or piece, or per pound; or, if payment is made per pick or per yard, the price per pick or per yard; and each warp shall bear a designating ticket or mark of identification. In roving or spinning rooms the number of roving or yarn and the price per hank for each size of machine shall be stated; and each machine shall bear a ticket stating the number of the roving or yarn made upon it. The maximum length of a cut or piece shall not exceed five per cent of the intended length of the same.

SECTION 2. Section three of said chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—and they shall be authorized to go into any room, mill or factory to ascertain the facts relating to any work done therein or coming from any other room, mill or factory, and to take the measurements thereof; and any one interfering with them shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in section two hereof,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 3.* The members of the inspection department of the district police force shall enforce the provisions of this act; and they shall be authorized to go into any room, mill or factory to ascertain the facts relating to any work done therein or coming from any other room, mill or factory, and to take the measurements thereof; and any one interfering with them shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in section two hereof. [Approved May 8, 1901.]

RESOLVES.

[CHAP. 42.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the Trustees of the New Bedford Textile School, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the textile school established and conducted at New Bedford by the said corporation: *provided, however,* that no part of the sum herein authorized shall be paid until satisfactory evidence has been furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to the said trustees by the city of New Bedford, or received by them from other sources; and *provided, further,* that the yearly tuition fee at said institution for day pupils who are non-residents of the Commonwealth shall be not less than one hundred and fifty dollars. The city of New Bedford is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved April 2, 1901.]

[CHAP. 70.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF A BUILDING OR BUILDINGS FOR THE USE OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Trustees of the Lowell Textile School in erecting a building or buildings for the use of said school: *provided,* that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell, or received by them from other sources, for the same purpose. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved May 1, 1901.]

[CHAP. 71.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the Trustees of the Lowell Textile School, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell, or received by them from other sources. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved May 1, 1901.]

[CHAP. 88.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF FALL RIVER.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to The Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the trustees or directors of the school for completing the erection and equipment of a building or buildings for the use of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars has been paid to said school by the city of Fall River or has been received by it from other sources for the same purpose, during the year nineteen hundred and one; and, *also provided*, that such part of said additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars as may be approved by the auditor may be paid by the conveyance to the school, at a valuation also to be approved by the auditor, of land in fee, free from incumbrances. The city of Fall River is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and to pay to said school such sum of money, not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved June 5, 1901.]

ANALYSIS.

The Massachusetts Legislature of 1901 approved 532 acts, 116 resolves, and four resolutions, out of a total of nearly 1,800 bills, petitions, reports, etc., introduced during the session.

The labor legislation for 1901, as presented on pages 233-236, includes 10 measures relative to: Hours of labor on Sunday for bootblacks; employment of convicts; employment of minors; better protection for workmen upon buildings; specifications in factories and mercantile establishments; and textile schools.

The following tabular statement gives a classification of the subjects covered by the Legislature, with the number of bills introduced and enacted under each subject. The system of classification is similar to that used in our Labor Legislation for 1900, being substantially the same as used in the Bulletin of Legislation in the United States, issued by the University of the State of New York.

CLASSIFICATION.	Bills Introduced	Bills Enacted
Administration of justice,	125	51
Agriculture,	16	7
Capital, corporations, banking, etc.,	150	51
Charities,	31	8
Domestic trade,	38	7
Education,	63	26
Estates of decedents and wards,	12	7
Federal affairs,	5	2
Finance (appropriations, public expenditures, loans, indebtedness, taxation, revenue, etc.),	287	179
Fisheries and game,	49	15
Industrial expositions,	3	1
Insurance,	35	9
Labor, employment and protection of; wages, hours, etc.,	55	7
Military affairs,	23	9
Penal and reformatory institutions,	29	7
Political regulations,	83	18
Property and contract rights,	35	3
Public health,	84	20
Public morals,	51	5
Public safety,	19	6
Railroads,	42	10
State and local government,	340	154
Street railways;	117	43
Transportation and communication (see also "railroads"),	37	4
TOTALS,	1,729	648

PART III.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING:

1872, 1881, 1897, AND 1902.

PART III.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

The change in the price level since 1897 has made it advisable to present the statistics, contained in this Part, relating to the retail prices of such commodities as are of ordinary household consumption in the families of workingmen. The figures cover retail prices in the different towns and cities in the Commonwealth in which considerable numbers of persons are employed in manufacturing industries, and they were obtained by the special agents of the Bureau from establishments largely patronized by working people. The prices, therefore, represent average quotations for rent, board, and the various articles of household consumption. Similar statistics have been collected by the Bureau from time to time, beginning with 1860, the last preceding summary having been published in our report for 1897. We are, therefore, able to present comparative figures, collected in the same manner at different periods, and to note the variation either upward or downward at the present time, that is to say, April, 1902.

The first table covers average retail prices with quotations for 1872, 1881, 1897, and 1902, for certain standard articles classified as groceries, provisions, fuel, dry goods, and boots, and also for rents and board. The table also shows the increase or decrease in 1902 as compared with 1897, the latest preceding figure.

Comparisons of Average Retail Prices: 1872, 1881, 1897, and 1902.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quan- tities	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES				Increase (+), or Decrease (—), in 1902 as Com- pared with 1897
		1872	1881	1897	1902	
GROCERIES.						
Flour, wheat, superfine .	barrel	\$10.75	\$9.91½	\$6.62½	\$5.20	—\$1.42½
Flour, wheat, family .	barrel	12.75	8.57	5.80	4.69	—1.11
Flour, rye	pound	0.03¼	0.04½	0.03¼	0.03¼	+0.00¼

Comparisons of Average Retail Prices: 1872, 1881, 1897, and 1902

— Continued.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quan- tities	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES				Increase (+), or Decrease (—), in 1902 as Com- pared with 1897
		1872	1881	1897	1902	
GROCERIES—Con.						
Corn meal,	pound	\$0.01¾	\$0.03¼	\$0.03	\$0.03	=
Codfish, dry,	pound	0.08¼	0.07½	0.07¾ ₁₀	0.10	+\$.027 ₁₀
Rice,	pound	0.11¼	0.09¾	0.07¾	0.08	+0.00¼
Beans,	quart	0.09½	0.13¼	0.07	0.10	+0.03
Tea, oolong,	pound	0.69	0.58	0.46½	0.54	+0.07½
Coffee, Rio, green, . . .	pound	0.34¼	0.18½	0.31½	0.22	—0.09½
Coffee, roasted,	pound	0.42½	0.28¾	0.28	0.27	—0.01
Sugar, good brown, . . .	pound	0.10¼	0.09¼	0.047½	0.05	+0.00½
Sugar, coffee,	pound	0.10½	0.10	0.04¾	0.05¼	+0.007 ₁₂
Sugar, granulated, . . .	pound	0.12	0.11	0.05¾	0.05¼	—0.00½
Molasses, New Orleans, .	gallon	0.70	0.66½	0.50	0.49¾	—0.00¼
Molasses, Porto Rico, . .	gallon	0.76¼	0.62½	0.49½	0.47	—0.02½
Syrup,	gallon	0.75	0.76¾	0.52¾	0.49¾	—0.03½ ₂₈
Soap, common,	pound	0.08	0.06¾	0.04¼	0.05¼	+0.01
Starch,	pound	0.12¼	0.09¼	0.07½	0.08	+0.00½
PROVISIONS.						
Beef, roasting,	pound	0.19	0.17	0.14¾	0.17½	+0.02½
Beef, soup,	pound	0.07½	0.05½	0.05¾	0.07	+0.01¾
Beef, rump steak,	pound	0.29½	0.20¼	0.25¾	0.28	+0.02½
Beef, corned,	pound	0.10½	0.10¼	0.09¾	0.10	+0.00¾
Veal, fore-quarter, . . .	pound	0.10½	0.11¾	0.08	0.10¼	+0.02¼
Veal, hind-quarter, . . .	pound	0.17	0.15¾	0.127½	0.15¼	+0.0217½ ₈₈
Veal, cutlets,	pound	0.28¼	0.20	0.21¾	0.24½	+0.02¾
Mutton, fore-quarter, . .	pound	0.10¼	0.11½	0.07¼	0.10½	+0.035¼ ₁₄
Mutton, leg,	pound	0.19	0.16¼	0.11¾	0.16¼	+0.04½
Mutton, chops,	pound	0.15¼	0.18½	0.20	0.21¼	+0.01¼
Pork, fresh,	pound	0.12½	0.13	0.10	0.14	+0.04
Pork, salted,	pound	0.11	0.13¼	0.09¾	0.12¼	+0.031½ ₈₈
Hams, smoked,	pound	0.13½	0.15¼	0.13½	0.13¾	+0.005½ ₁₂
Shoulders, corned, . . .	pound	0.10¼	0.12	0.09	0.10	+0.01
Sausages,	pound	0.12½	0.13½	0.107½	0.12½	+0.011¾ ₁₈
Lard,	pound	0.14¾	0.14¾	0.08	0.13¼	+0.05¼
Butter,	pound	0.39¼	0.34¾	0.24½	0.30¼	+0.051¼ ₁₂
Cheese,	pound	0.17½	0.17½	0.14	0.16	+0.02
Potatoes,	bushel	1.02	1.25¾	1.01½	1.14½	+0.13
Milk,	quart	0.08	0.06	0.05¾	0.06¼	+0.007½ ₁₂
Eggs,	dozen	0.30	0.32½	0.23½	0.21½	—0.02
FUEL.						
Coal,	ton	9.25	7.83¾	6.00	6.65¾	+0.65¾
Wood, hard,	cord	10.12½	8.96¾	8.41½	8.25	—0.16¼
Wood, pine,	cord	7.00	7.09	6.97	6.79¼	—0.17¼
DRY GOODS.						
Shirting, 4-4 brown, . . .	yard	0.13	0.08¾	0.08½	0.06¾	—0.01¾
Shirting, 4-4 bleached, . .	yard	0.16	0.11	0.08½	0.08¾	+0.00¼
Sheeting, 9-8 brown, . . .	yard	0.14	0.10¾	0.08½	0.13	+0.04½

Comparisons of Average Retail Prices: 1872, 1881, 1897, and 1902
— Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quan- tities	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES				Increase (+), or Decrease (—), in 1902 as Com- pared with 1897
		1872	1881	1897	1902	
DRY GOODS — CON.						
Sheeting, 9-8 bleached	yard	\$0.19½	\$0.13¾	\$0.09¾	\$0.16	+ \$0.06¼
Cotton flannel,	yard	0.27½	0.16	0.10	0.10¾	+ 0.00¾
Ticking,	yard	0.24	0.16¾	0.11	0.13½	+ 0.02½
Prints,	yard	0.11¾	0.07¾	0.05½	0.06	+ 0.00¾
BOOTS.						
Men's heavy,	pair	3.94	3.18¾	2.05½	1.99½	— 0.06
RENTS.						
Four-room tenements,	month	14.75	7.99	8.63½	12.14	+ 3.50¾
Six-room tenements,	month	16.00	12.25	11.61	19.30	+ 7.69
BOARD.						
Men,	week	5.62	4.75	4.62	3.91	— 0.71
Women,	week	3.75	3.00	3.66	3.34	— 0.32

The next presentation shows the purchase power of money for each of the years previously compared, by means of a statement of the quantities of commodities which could be purchased for one dollar in each year.

Purchase Power of Money: 1872-1902.

ARTICLES.	WHAT ONE DOLLAR WOULD BUY IN—			
	1872	1881	1897	1902
GROCERIES.				
Flour, wheat, superfine . . .	18.18 lbs.	19.76 lbs.	30.30 lbs.	38.46 lbs.
Flour, wheat, family	15.38 lbs.	22.87 lbs.	34.48 lbs.	43.48 lbs.
Flour, rye	30.30 lbs.	22.22 lbs.	32.26 lbs.	30.30 lbs.
Corn meal,	55.55 lbs.	32.00 lbs.	34.48 lbs.	34.48 lbs.
Codfish, dry	12.20 lbs.	13.33 lbs.	13.89 lbs.	10.00 lbs.
Rice,	8.93 lbs.	10.25 lbs.	12.82 lbs.	12.66 lbs.
Beans,	10.52 qts.	7.54 qts.	14.29 qts.	10.00 qts.
Tea, oolong	1.45 lbs.	1.72 lbs.	2.16 lbs.	1.85 lbs.
Coffee, Rio, green	2.92 lbs.	5.40 lbs.	3.21 lbs.	4.52 lbs.
Coffee, roasted	2.35 lbs.	3.47 lbs.	3.57 lbs.	3.72 lbs.
Sugar, good brown	9.80 lbs.	10.95 lbs.	21.28 lbs.	20.41 lbs.
Sugar, coffee	9.52 lbs.	10.00 lbs.	21.74 lbs.	19.23 lbs.
Sugar, granulated	8.33 lbs.	9.09 lbs.	17.86 lbs.	18.87 lbs.
Molasses, New Orleans . . .	1.43 gals.	1.50 gals.	2.00 gals.	2.01 gals.
Molasses, Porto Rico	1.31 gals.	1.60 gals.	2.02 gals.	2.14 gals.
Syrup,	1.33 gals.	1.30 gals.	1.89 gals.	2.01 gals.
Soap, common	12.50 lbs.	14.81 lbs.	23.81 lbs.	19.23 lbs.
Starch,	8.19 lbs.	10.81 lbs.	14.08 lbs.	12.66 lbs.

Purchase Power of Money: 1872-1902 — Continued.

ARTICLES.	WHAT ONE DOLLAR WOULD BUY IN—			
	1872	1881	1897	1902
PROVISIONS.				
Beef, roasting . . .	5.26 lbs.	5.88 lbs.	6.85 lbs.	5.71 lbs.
Beef, soup . . .	13.33 lbs.	18.18 lbs.	17.86 lbs.	14.71 lbs.
Beef, rump steak . . .	3.39 lbs.	4.93 lbs.	3.89 lbs.	3.58 lbs.
Beef, corned . . .	9.52 lbs.	9.75 lbs.	10.64 lbs.	9.90 lbs.
Veal, fore-quarter . . .	9.52 lbs.	8.50 lbs.	12.66 lbs.	9.71 lbs.
Veal, hind-quarter . . .	5.85 lbs.	6.34 lbs.	7.87 lbs.	6.54 lbs.
Veal, cutlets . . .	3.54 lbs.	5.00 lbs.	4.61 lbs.	4.08 lbs.
Mutton, fore-quarter . . .	9.80 lbs.	8.82 lbs.	14.08 lbs.	9.52 lbs.
Mutton, leg . . .	5.26 lbs.	5.97 lbs.	8.55 lbs.	6.17 lbs.
Mutton, chops . . .	6.51 lbs.	5.48 lbs.	5.05 lbs.	4.72 lbs.
Pork, fresh . . .	8.00 lbs.	7.69 lbs.	10.00 lbs.	7.19 lbs.
Pork, salted . . .	9.09 lbs.	7.54 lbs.	10.87 lbs.	8.13 lbs.
Hams, smoked . . .	7.41 lbs.	6.55 lbs.	7.52 lbs.	7.30 lbs.
Shoulders, corned . . .	9.80 lbs.	8.33 lbs.	11.24 lbs.	10.00 lbs.
Sausages, . . .	8.00 lbs.	7.47 lbs.	9.26 lbs.	8.00 lbs.
Lard, . . .	6.77 lbs.	6.77 lbs.	12.66 lbs.	7.58 lbs.
Butter, . . .	2.55 lbs.	2.88 lbs.	4.13 lbs.	3.30 lbs.
Cheese, . . .	5.71 lbs.	5.71 lbs.	7.19 lbs.	6.29 lbs.
Potatoes, . . .	0.97 bu.	0.79 bu.	0.99 bu.	0.87 bu.
Milk, . . .	12.50 qts.	16.66 qts.	17.86 qts.	15.87 qts.
Eggs, . . .	3.33 doz.	3.07 doz.	4.27 doz.	4.65 doz.
FUEL.				
Coal, . . .	217.39 lbs.	255.18 lbs.	333.33 lbs.	300.48 lbs.
Wood, hard . . .	0.79 ft.	0.89 ft.	0.95 ft.	0.97 ft.
Wood, pine . . .	1.14 ft.	1.12 ft.	1.15 ft.	1.18 ft.

Purchase Power of Money — Increases and Decreases.

ARTICLES.	WHAT ONE DOLLAR WOULD BUY IN—		
	1872	1897	1902
GROCERIES.			
Flour, wheat, superfine . . .	18.18 lbs.	30.30 lbs.	38.46 lbs.
Flour, wheat, family . . .	15.38 lbs.	34.48 lbs.	43.48 lbs.
Flour, rye . . .	30.30 lbs.	32.26 lbs.	30.30 lbs.
Corn meal, . . .	55.55 lbs.	34.48 lbs.	34.48 lbs.
Codfish, dry . . .	12.20 lbs.	13.89 lbs.	10.00 lbs.
Rice, . . .	8.93 lbs.	12.82 lbs.	12.66 lbs.
Beans, . . .	10.52 qts.	14.29 qts.	10.00 qts.
Tea, oolong . . .	1.45 lbs.	2.16 lbs.	1.85 lbs.
Coffee, Rio, green . . .	2.92 lbs.	3.21 lbs.	4.52 lbs.
Coffee, roasted . . .	2.35 lbs.	3.57 lbs.	3.72 lbs.
Sugar, good brown . . .	9.80 lbs.	21.28 lbs.	20.41 lbs.
Sugar, coffee . . .	9.52 lbs.	21.74 lbs.	19.23 lbs.

Purchase Power of Money: 1872-1902 — Concluded.

ARTICLES.	WHAT ONE DOLLAR WOULD BUY IN—			
	1872	1881	1897	1902
DRY GOODS.				
Shirting, 4-4 brown . .	7.69 yds.	11.42 yds.	11.76 yds.	14.93 yds.
Shirting, 4-4 bleached . .	6.25 yds.	9.09 yds.	11.76 yds.	11.49 yds.
Sheeting, 9-8 brown . .	7.14 yds.	9.30 yds.	11.76 yds.	7.63 yds.
Sheeting, 9-8 bleached . .	5.13 yds.	7.27 yds.	10.31 yds.	6.21 yds.
Cotton flannel, . . .	3.63 yds.	6.25 yds.	10.00 yds.	9.35 yds.
Ticking,	4.17 yds.	5.97 yds.	9.09 yds.	7.41 yds.
Prints,	8.55 yds.	12.90 yds.	18.87 yds.	17.24 yds.
BOOTS.				
Men's heavy,	\$3.94 per pr.	\$3.18½ per pr.	\$2.05½ per pr.	\$1.99½ per pr.
RENTS.				
Four-room tenements, . .	2.03 days	3.75 days	3.53 days	2.51 days
Six-room tenements, . .	1.87 days	2.45 days	2.62 days	1.58 days
BOARD.				
Men,	1.24 days	1.47 days	1.52 days	1.79 days
Women,	1.87 days	2.33 days	1.92 days	2.10 days

The following table brings forward the quantities purchasable for one dollar in 1872, 1897, and 1902, with comparisons showing the increase or decrease in 1902 as compared with the two preceding years mentioned :

Purchase Power of Money — Increases and Decreases.

ARTICLES.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1902 AS COMPARED WITH 1872		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1902 AS COMPARED WITH 1897	
	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages
GROCERIES.				
Flour, wheat, superfine . .	+20.28 lbs.	+111.55	+8.16 lbs.	+26.93
Flour, wheat, family . .	+28.10 lbs.	+182.70	+9.00 lbs.	+26.10
Flour, rye	=	-	-1.96 lbs.	-6.08
Corn meal,	-21.07 lbs.	-37.93	=	-
Codfish, dry	-2.20 lbs.	-18.03	-3.89 lbs.	-28.01
Rice,	+3.73 lbs.	+41.77	-0.16 lbs.	-1.25
Beans,	-0.52 qts.	-4.94	-4.29 qts.	-30.02
Tea, oolong	+0.40 lbs.	+27.59	-0.31 lbs.	-14.35
Coffee, Rio, green . . .	+1.60 lbs.	+54.79	+1.31 lbs.	+40.81
Coffee, roasted	+1.37 lbs.	+58.30	+0.15 lbs.	+4.20
Sugar, good brown . . .	+10.61 lbs.	+108.27	-0.87 lbs.	-4.09
Sugar, coffee	+9.71 lbs.	+102.00	-2.51 lbs.	-11.55

Purchase Power of Money — Increases and Decreases — Continued.

ARTICLES.	WHAT ONE DOLLAR WOULD BUY IN—		
	1872	1897	1902
● GROCERIES — CON.			
Sugar, granulated	8.33 lbs.	17.86 lbs.	18.87 lbs.
Molasses, New Orleans . . .	1.43 gals.	2.00 gals.	2.01 gals.
Molasses, Porto Rico . . .	1.31 gals.	2.02 gals.	2.14 gals.
Syrup,	1.33 gals.	1.89 gals.	2.01 gals.
Soap, common	12.50 lbs.	23.81 lbs.	19.23 lbs.
Starch,	8.19 lbs.	14.08 lbs.	12.66 lbs.
PROVISIONS.			
Beef, roasting	5.26 lbs.	6.85 lbs.	5.71 lbs.
Beef, soup	13.33 lbs.	17.86 lbs.	14.71 lbs.
Beef, rump steak	3.39 lbs.	3.89 lbs.	3.58 lbs.
Beef, corned	9.52 lbs.	10.64 lbs.	9.90 lbs.
Veal, fore-quarter	9.52 lbs.	12.66 lbs.	9.71 lbs.
Veal, hind-quarter	5.85 lbs.	7.87 lbs.	6.54 lbs.
Veal, cutlets	3.54 lbs.	4.61 lbs.	4.08 lbs.
Mutton, fore-quarter	9.80 lbs.	11.08 lbs.	9.52 lbs.
Mutton, leg	5.26 lbs.	8.55 lbs.	6.17 lbs.
Mutton, chops	6.51 lbs.	5.05 lbs.	4.72 lbs.
Pork, fresh	8.00 lbs.	10.00 lbs.	7.19 lbs.
Pork, salted	9.09 lbs.	10.87 lbs.	8.13 lbs.
Hams, smoked	7.41 lbs.	7.52 lbs.	7.30 lbs.
Shoulders, corned	9.80 lbs.	11.24 lbs.	10.00 lbs.
Sausages,	8.00 lbs.	9.26 lbs.	8.00 lbs.
Lard,	6.77 lbs.	12.66 lbs.	7.58 lbs.
Butter,	2.55 lbs.	4.13 lbs.	3.30 lbs.
Cheese,	5.71 lbs.	7.19 lbs.	6.29 lbs.
Potatoes,	0.97 bu.	0.99 bu.	0.87 bu.
Milk,	12.50 qts.	17.86 qts.	15.87 qts.
Eggs,	3.33 doz.	4.27 doz.	4.65 doz.
FUEL.			
Coal,	217.39 lbs.	333.33 lbs.	300.48 lbs.
Wood, hard	0.79 ft.	0.95 ft.	0.97 ft.
Wood, pine	1.14 ft.	1.15 ft.	1.18 ft.
DRY GOODS.			
Shirting, 4-4 brown	7.69 yds.	11.76 yds.	14.93 yds.
Shirting, 4-4 bleached . . .	6.25 yds.	11.76 yds.	11.49 yds.
Sheeting, 9-8 brown	7.14 yds.	11.76 yds.	7.63 yds.
Sheeting, 9-8 bleached . . .	5.13 yds.	10.31 yds.	6.21 yds.
Cotton flannel,	3.63 yds.	10.00 yds.	9.35 yds.
Ticking,	4.17 yds.	9.09 yds.	7.41 yds.
Prints,	8.55 yds.	18.87 yds.	17.24 yds.

Purchase Power of Money—Increases and Decreases—Continued.

ARTICLES.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1902 AS COMPARED WITH 1872		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1902 AS COMPARED WITH 1897	
	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages
GROCERIES—Con.				
Sugar, granulated . . .	+10.54 lbs.	+126.53	+1.01 lbs.	+5.66
Molasses, New Orleans . .	+0.58 gals.	+40.56	+0.01 gals.	+0.50
Molasses, Porto Rico . .	+0.83 gals.	+63.36	+0.12 gals.	+5.94
Syrup,	+0.68 gals.	+51.13	+0.12 gals.	+6.35
Soap, common	+6.73 lbs.	+53.84	-4.58 lbs.	-19.24
Starch,	+4.47 lbs.	+54.58	-1.42 lbs.	-10.09
PROVISIONS.				
Beef, roasting	+0.45 lbs.	+8.56	-1.14 lbs.	-16.64
Beef, soup	+1.38 lbs.	+10.35	-3.15 lbs.	-17.64
Beef, rump steak	+0.19 lbs.	+5.60	-0.31 lbs.	-7.97
Beef, corned	+0.38 lbs.	+3.99	-0.74 lbs.	-6.95
Veal, fore-quarter . . .	+0.19 lbs.	+2.00	-2.95 lbs.	-23.30
Veal, hind-quarter . . .	+0.69 lbs.	+11.79	-1.33 lbs.	-16.90
Veal, cutlets	+0.54 lbs.	+15.25	-0.53 lbs.	-11.50
Mutton, fore-quarter . .	-0.28 lbs.	-2.86	-4.56 lbs.	-32.39
Mutton, leg	+0.91 lbs.	+17.30	-2.38 lbs.	-27.84
Mutton, chops	-1.79 lbs.	-27.50	-0.33 lbs.	-6.53
Pork, fresh	-0.81 lbs.	-10.13	-2.81 lbs.	-28.10
Pork, salted	-0.96 lbs.	-10.56	-2.74 lbs.	-25.21
Hams, smoked	-0.11 lbs.	-1.48	-0.22 lbs.	-2.93
Shoulders, corned . . .	+0.20 lbs.	+2.04	-1.24 lbs.	-11.03
Sausages,	=	-	-1.26 lbs.	-13.61
Lard,	+0.81 lbs.	+11.96	-5.08 lbs.	-40.13
Butter,	+0.75 lbs.	+29.41	-0.83 lbs.	-20.10
Cheese,	+0.58 lbs.	+10.16	-0.90 lbs.	-12.52
Potatoes,	-0.10 bu.	-10.31	-0.12 bu.	-12.12
Milk,	+3.37 qts.	+26.96	-1.99 qts.	-11.14
Eggs,	+1.32 doz.	+39.64	+0.38 doz.	+8.90
FUEL.				
Coal,	+83.09 lbs.	+38.22	-32.85 lbs.	-9.86
Wood, hard	+0.18 ft.	+22.78	+0.02 ft.	+2.11
Wood, pine	+0.04 ft.	+3.51	+0.03 ft.	+2.61
DRY GOODS.				
Shirting, 4-4 brown . .	+7.24 yds.	+94.15	+3.17 yds.	+26.96
Shirting, 4-4 bleached . .	+5.24 yds.	+83.84	-0.27 yds.	-2.30
Sheeting, 9-8 brown . .	+0.49 yds.	+6.86	-4.13 yds.	-35.12
Sheeting, 9-8 bleached . .	+1.08 yds.	+21.05	-4.10 yds.	-39.77
Cotton flannel,	+5.72 yds.	+157.58	-0.65 yds.	-6.50
Ticking,	+3.24 yds.	+77.70	-1.68 yds.	-18.48
Prints,	+8.69 yds.	+101.64	-1.63 yds.	-8.64

Purchase Power of Money — Increases and Decreases — Concluded.

ARTICLES.	WHAT ONE DOLLAR WOULD BUY IN—		
	1872	1897	1902
BOOTS.			
Men's heavy,	\$3.94 per pr.	\$2.05½ per pr.	\$1.99½ per pr.
RENTS.			
Four-room tenements,	2.03 days	3.53 days	2.51 days
Six-room tenements,	1.87 days	2.62 days	1.58 days
BOARD.			
Men,	1.24 days	1.52 days	1.79 days
Women,	1.87 days	1.92 days	2.10 days

Briefly analyzing the information contained in the preceding tables, we note, referring to the presentation on page 241, that the following articles, classified under the head of groceries, show an increase in price in 1902 as compared with 1897: Flour (rye), codfish (dry), rice, beans, tea (oolong), sugar (good brown), sugar (coffee), soap (common), starch. On the other hand, the following show lower prices in the later year: Flour (wheat, superfine and family), coffee (Rio green, and roasted), sugar (granulated), molasses (New Orleans and Porto Rico), syrup. All of the articles classified under the head of provisions, including under that name meats of various kinds, lard, butter, cheese, potatoes, milk, and eggs, show higher prices in the later year as compared with the earlier, except eggs. Coal is higher and wood somewhat lower. Under the head of dry goods, all the articles show higher quotations except brown shirting (4-4). The quotation obtained in 1902 for men's heavy boots, selected as a standard of comparison, was slightly lower than that appearing in 1897. Rents are higher, but the quotations for board for both men and women are somewhat lower.

We may note in explanation of the figures that in securing the prices all possible care was taken to secure quotations on articles of uniform quality and kind so that the comparison might be made upon a uniform basis. For that reason also it was thought best to retain unchanged the list of articles used in the schedule of 1872, since a continuous comparison could

Purchase Power of Money — Increases and Decreases — Concluded.

ARTICLES.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1902 AS COMPARED WITH 1872		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1902 AS COMPARED WITH 1897	
	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages
BOOTS.				
Men's heavy,	—1.94½ per pr.	—49.37	—0.06 per pr.	—2.92
RENTS.				
Four-room tenements, . .	+0.48 days	+23.65	—1.02 days	—28.90
Six-room tenements, . .	—0.29 days	—15.51	—1.04 days	—39.69
BOARD.				
Men,	+0.55 days	+44.35	+0.27 days	+17.76
Women,	+0.23 days	+12.30	+0.18 days	+9.38

thus be made, although it contains some things that might possibly have been excluded if present conditions only had been considered, while others might have been added with advantage.

The change in prices can be more clearly seen by referring to the table on page 243 showing the quantity of each article purchasable for one dollar, the percentages being presented in the table on page 244. Some of the percentages of increase in the quantity purchasable for a dollar are noticeably large in 1902 as compared either with 1897 or 1872. For example, the quantity of superfine flour shows an increase of 26.93 per cent as compared with 1897, and 111.55 per cent as compared with 1872. The decreased quantities purchasable for one dollar are equally noticeable in other instances, especially in provisions. It should be explained that beef, especially, was exceedingly high at the time our 1902 figures were collected, and this was accompanied by an increase in price in other lines of provisions, following an increased demand. As compared with 1897, the quantity of roasting beef purchasable for one dollar shows a decrease of 16.64 per cent; rump steak, 7.97 per cent; veal (fore-quarter), 23.30 per cent; mutton (fore-quarter), 32.39 per cent; pork (fresh), 28.10 per cent; pork (salted), 25.21 per cent; lard, 40.13 per cent; butter, 20.10 per cent. These are some of the more significant instances of a considerable decline in the quantity purchasable for the amount stated, selected at random from the list.

The percentages of increase or decrease in price in 1902 as compared with 1897 and 1872 are given in form admitting ready comparison in the following analysis table :

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities	Percentages of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1902 as Compared with 1872	Percentages of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1902 as Compared with 1897
GROCERIES.			
Flour, wheat, superfine	barrel . .	-51.63	-21.51
Flour, wheat, family	barrel . .	-63.22	-19.14
Flour, rye	pound . .	-	+26.27
Corn meal,	pound . .	+71.43	-
Codfish, dry	pound . .	+21.21	+36.99
Rice,	pound . .	-28.89	+1.78
Beans,	quart . .	+5.26	+42.86
Tea, oolong	pound . .	-21.74	+16.38
Coffee, Rio, green	pound . .	-35.77	-29.49
Coffee, roasted	pound . .	-36.47	-3.57
Sugar, good brown	pound . .	-51.22	+4.61
Sugar, coffee	pound . .	-50.00	+12.45
Sugar, granulated	pound . .	-56.25	-8.70
Molasses, New Orleans	gallon . .	-28.93	-0.50
Molasses, Porto Rico	gallon . .	-38.36	-5.05
Syrup,	gallon . .	-33.67	-5.87
Soap, common	pound . .	-34.38	+23.53
Starch,	pound . .	-34.69	+11.11
PROVISIONS.			
Beef, roasting	pound . .	-7.89	+19.30
Beef, soup	pound . .	-6.67	+25.00
Beef, rump steak	pound . .	-5.08	+9.08
Beef, corned	pound . .	-4.76	+6.05
Veal, fore-quarter	pound . .	-2.38	+28.13
Veal, hind-quarter	pound . .	-10.29	+19.34
Veal, cutlets	pound . .	-13.27	+12.64
Mutton, fore-quarter	pound . .	+2.44	+46.92
Mutton, leg	pound . .	-14.47	+38.30
Mutton, chops	pound . .	+39.34	+6.25
Pork, fresh	pound . .	+12.00	+40.00
Pork, salted	pound . .	+11.36	+35.47
Hams, smoked	pound . .	+1.85	+3.08
Shoulders, corned	pound . .	-2.44	+11.11
Sausages,	pound . .	-	+15.97
Lard,	pound . .	-10.17	+65.63
Butter,	pound . .	-22.93	+24.29
Cheese,	pound . .	-8.57	+14.29

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities	Percentages of Increase (+), or Decrease (—), in 1902 as Compared with 1872	Percentages of Increase (+), or Decrease (—), in 1902 as Compared with 1897
PROVISIONS — CON.			
Potatoes,	bushel . . .	+12.09	+12.83
Milk,	quart . . .	—21.88	+10.25
Eggs,	dozen . . .	—28.33	—8.51
FUEL.			
Coal,	ton . . .	—28.04	+10.93
Wood, hard	cord . . .	—18.52	—1.92
Wood, pine	cord . . .	—2.96	—2.55
DRY GOODS.			
Shirting, 4-4 brown	yard . . .	—48.08	—20.59
Shirting, 4-4 bleached	yard . . .	—45.31	+2.94
Sheeting, 9-8 brown	yard . . .	—7.14	+52.94
Sheeting, 9-8 bleached	yard . . .	—17.95	+64.10
Cotton flannel,	yard . . .	—60.91	+7.50
Ticking,	yard . . .	—43.75	+22.73
Prints,	yard . . .	—48.94	+12.38
BOOTS.			
Men's heavy,	pair . . .	—49.37	—2.92
RENTS.			
Four-room tenements,	month . . .	—17.69	+40.56
Six-room tenements,	month . . .	+20.63	+66.24
BOARD.			
Men,	week . . .	—30.43	—15.37
Women,	week . . .	—10.93	—8.74

In arriving at the average price for the different articles, the Bureau in previous compilations took into account merely the range of the different quotations obtained. In collecting the present series, however, an attempt was made to secure an approximate indication of the relative quantities of the different commodities sold within a fixed time at each price quoted, and besides computing an average based upon the range of different quotations we have also computed one based upon the specified quantities reported as sold at the different prices. Our meaning will be made clear by a specific example. Taking the first article upon the list, flour (wheat, superfine), the number of different quotations obtained was 204, that is, there were obtained 204 different instances of price returns for this commodity,

ranging from \$4.25 per barrel to \$6.00; the average based upon these quotations alone being \$5.20. These instances covered a specified number of barrels sold at \$6.00, \$5.60, \$5.50, \$5.44, and so on through the range of prices. If, instead of relying merely upon the *number* of different price returns in figuring the average, the quantity specified as sold at each given price quotation is taken into account and given its specific mathematical weight, the average price per barrel becomes \$5.13. In order to make our comparison with previous presentations, *i.e.*, 1872, 1881, and 1897, upon an invariable basis, we have used in the preceding tables the averages obtained by the first method. To show what may be called the average cost to the consumer, as distinguished from the average market price, based upon the specified quantities purchased at different prices, and to note the variation, if any, from the figure previously determined, we present the following table which brings forward for groceries and provisions the average price in 1902 from the preceding tables and shows also the average based upon specified quantities returned as sold at different rates. It will appear that the difference between the averages is not very great in the majority of instances, and this fact may be considered confirmatory of the accuracy, as a standard of measurement of price variation, of the average obtained from a consideration of rates alone.

ARTICLES.	Basis	Number of Quotations Considered	Average Price Based upon Quotations	Quantity Considered	Average Cost to Consumers Based upon Specified Quantities at Different Prices
GROCERIES.					
Flour, wheat, superfine	barrel	204	\$5.20	2,570	\$5.13
Flour, wheat, family	barrel	159	4.60	1,661	4.64
Flour, rye	pound	88	0.03¼	7,329	0.03¼
Corn meal,	pound	119	0.03	17,922	0.03
Codfish, dry	pound	214	0.10	16,098	0.09½
Rice,	pound	185	0.08	19,852	0.07¾
Beans,	quart	276	0.10	25,949	0.09
Tea, oolong	pound	336	0.54	26,075	0.50½
Coffee, Rio, green	pound	11	0.22	206	0.20¼
Coffee, roasted	pound	307	0.27	23,254	0.27¾
Sugar, good brown	pound	94	0.05	25,908	0.05
Sugar, coffee	pound	40	0.05¼	22,345	0.05
Sugar, granulated	pound	106	0.05¼	137,188	0.05¼
Molasses, New Orleans	gallon	99	0.43¾	3,248	0.47½
Molasses, Porto Rico	gallon	155	0.47	8,501	0.46

ARTICLES.	Basis	Number of Quotations Considered	Average Price Based upon Quotations	Quantity Considered	Average Cost to Consumers Based upon Specified Quantities at Different Prices
GROCERIES—Con.					
Syrup,	gallon	84	\$0.49¾	2,022	\$0.47¾
Soap, common	pound	112	0.05¼	30,848	0.05
Starch,	pound	208	0.08	18,467	0.07½
PROVISIONS.					
Beef, roasting	pound	395	0.17½	86,408	0.16
Beef, soup	pound	142	0.07	23,653	0.06¼
Beef, rump steak . . .	pound	109	0.28	24,040	0.26¼
Beef, corned	pound	210	0.10	47,276	0.09½
Veal, fore-quarter . .	pound	85	0.10¼	11,995	0.10
Veal, hind-quarter . .	pound	86	0.15¼	15,355	0.14
Veal, cutlets	pound	78	0.24½	7,145	0.23¼
Mutton, fore-quarter .	pound	75	0.10½	20,992	0.09¾
Mutton, leg	pound	64	0.16¼	12,662	0.16
Mutton, chops	pound	95	0.21¼	11,637	0.20¾
Pork, fresh	pound	86	0.14	41,995	0.13¼
Pork, salted	pound	89	0.12¼	21,004	0.12¼
Hams, smoked	pound	80	0.13¾	19,000	0.13½
Shoulders, corned . . .	pound	69	0.10	12,174	0.10
Sausages,	pound	83	0.12½	14,012	0.12
Lard,	pound	159	0.13¾	26,102	0.12¾
Butter,	pound	203	0.30¼	43,514	0.30
Cheese,	pound	94	0.16	6,441	0.15½
Potatoes,	bushel	126	1.14½	4,999	1.14¼
Milk,	quart	64	0.06¼	12,455	0.06¼
Eggs,	dozen	171	0.21½	27,093	0.21½

Although an increase in price may be shown in 1902 as compared with 1897, it appears in many cases that the price is, nevertheless, lower than in 1872. This statement is especially applicable to provisions. It will be noted from the table on page 250 that, although every article included under that head, except eggs, shows a considerable increase in price as compared with 1897, all, except mutton (fore-quarter and chops), pork (fresh and salted), hams (smoked), and potatoes, show a decline in price in 1902 as compared with 1872. It will be remembered that in 1872 currency values were considerably inflated as compared with gold, and it should be explained that to avoid misleading conclusions due to that fact, the figures for 1872 contained in the tables have been brought to the gold basis.

In our similar presentation of prices in 1897 we included the following statement :

In order to compute a general percentage of increase or decrease for the different groups in which the foregoing articles appear, for instance, for groceries and provisions, which shall fairly reflect the change of prices as related to the cost of living, it is, of course, necessary to give the percentages of increase or decrease in the prices of the different articles, different degrees of force or weight, in proportion to the relative amounts of the articles consumed in the family. Otherwise, a large percentage of decrease in the prices of articles of which only limited amounts are consumed, for example, starch, might unduly lower the average for the group.

There is perhaps no better method of determining the effect which the price quotation for any single article contained in the list should have upon the mathematical average for the group than that which consists in applying the ratio which the expenditure for the article in question bears to the whole expenditure for the articles contained in the group, as determined by a large number of family expense budgets collected for the purpose. In determining these inter-group ratios the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate, in a report on retail wages and prices submitted in 1892, used the results of 232 special budgets collected for the purpose by the Commissioner of Labor. Applying these ratios as far as possible to the articles for which our tables present quotations, we have computed the percentage changes in prices for groceries and provisions as a whole. In doing so the articles beans, syrup, soap (common), and starch have been excluded, it being impossible to apply the method described to them. The results indicate a decrease in the price of groceries * of 7.03 per cent in 1902 as compared with 1897, and an increase of 19.54 per cent in the price of provisions.* A similar comparison with 1872 shows a decline of 44.07 per cent in the grocery list, and of 8.88 per cent in the provision list.

WORKINGMEN'S EXPENSE BUDGETS.

In order to arrive at more definite conclusions as to the effect upon the cost of living of the change in prices indicated in the foregoing tables, as well as to show more fully the standard of living obtained at present in typical workingmen's families in Massachusetts, we shall make use of a series of budgets of family income and expenses recently collected by our agents. These cover 152 families, selected at random in different parts

* Including under the class designations the articles shown thereunder in the tables of prices, except those mentioned specifically as excluded.

of the State, all of workingmen in various industries. No attempt was made to select especially favored families, or to visit only favorable localities. On the contrary, the families, although limited in number, are believed to represent fairly general or typical conditions.

It will be understood, of course, that comparatively few workingmen keep complete books of account, and that in order to give information that would be of value, where such books were not kept, there must be some method employed which would bring out the different details of expenditure with approximate accuracy. In arriving at such details, starting with definite knowledge as to income and aggregate expenditure, the items of expense which were invariable, including rent and such articles of daily consumption as are usually purchased in fixed quantities and at a uniform price, for example milk, were scheduled. Then expenditures for fuel, lighting, church expenses, if any, and other minor items were considered. These could generally be brought to a definite basis. Thus, by a process of gradual exclusion, the amount expended for food could be arrived at, and the whole budget subjected to final criticism and correction, by the aid of bills, memoranda, or any existing record. Whenever, in the final revision, eccentricities appeared, such, for example, as a deficiency of income to meet expenses, or an abnormally large expenditure for any particular item as compared with others, the reason for the peculiarity was sought, and if not explained satisfactorily, the budget was excluded. As a whole, then, admitting such deficiencies as must always exist in the collection of information of the kind, the budgets may be accepted as reflecting typical conditions.

Similar budgets were collected by the Bureau in 1874 and again in 1883. The United States Department of Labor has, from time to time, obtained statements upon substantially similar lines, and budgets have been presented by other State departments of labor, and by foreign statistical offices, affording a body of comparative data which is of great value in the study of the actual conditions of the workingman's family life.*

* See Annual Reports of this Bureau 1875 and 1884, and the following: Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1891; Reports of Labor Bureaus of Illinois, 1884; Kansas, 1887; Connecticut, 1888; Missouri, 1890; also "Retail Prices and Wages," Report from Committee on Finance of U. S. Senate, 1892; part I, page xl *et seq.*

Essentially, the labor problem consists of the effort to advance the standard of living. That is the real meaning of the controversies over wages, hours of labor, and in behalf of better conditions generally, which are fully recorded in another part of this volume.* Many of the disputes between employers and employed, which occur from time to time, are either trivial or ill-advised. Some of the discussions seem, of themselves, of little importance. But while this is true the activity displayed is, as a whole, significant of the intense interest which is felt among wage workers in whatever promises, or seems to promise, to better their conditions of life. It is the gradual movement toward a higher plane of living that is reflected in these operations of the organized forces of labor. It is easy to criticise some of the manifestations of this activity, but the movement itself is worthy of the highest respect. It cannot be too often repeated that whatever advances or maintains the standard of living, whether it be higher wages, shorter hours, wider opportunities of improvement, better housing, better food, or anything else which lifts the manual laborer to a higher social plane, benefits not merely the workingman but every other member of the social family.

At every stage of progress a knowledge of existing conditions is essential, in order that inequalities may be overcome and further progress made possible. Workingmen especially may aid the movement by furnishing information which they alone can supply. For example, nothing which gives more definite knowledge as to the relation of earnings to expenses in the workingman's family is unimportant, and although questions upon this subject may seem to be merely personal, the answers have an important bearing upon the effort for social betterment. Thanks are therefore due to those who, in the present instance, have aided us by furnishing expense budgets.

The families are designated in the tables by number consecutively from one to 152. The first table contains personal information relating to the condition of the families, their membership, classified as adults and children, the number of rooms occupied, general condition of the same, and some data as to the standard of comfort prevailing; whether or not there are savings which may be drawn upon in case of need;

* Labor Chronology, pp. 1-238.

whether or not the earnings may be supplemented by the produce of a vegetable garden; and such minor items of information as may be of assistance in the interpretation of the figures which are presented in subsequent tables.

OFFICE NUMBER.	COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY			CHARACTER OF TENEMENT			REMARKS.
	Num- ber of Adults	Minor Children		Num- ber of Rooms	Bath Room	General Con- dition	
		Un- der 14	14 to 21				
1, . .	2	2	-	5	Yes	Good	House well furnished; money in sav- ings bank.
2, . .	2	2	-	6	-	Good	House well furnished; yard space.
3, . .	4	2	-	7	Yes	Good	House well furnished; yard and flower garden.
4, . .	3	3	5	8	-	Good	Small yard; surroundings poor.
5, . .	3	-	-	7	-	Good	Moderately well furnished.
6, . .	2	-	-	7	-	Good	Well furnished; yard and garden; sav- ings.
7, . .	3	-	-	7	Yes	Good	Own house; well furnished; yard; garden; savings.
8, . .	3	1	-	7	Yes	Good	Well furnished; flower garden.
9, . .	2	-	-	4	-	Good	Well furnished; savings.
10, . .	2	7	-	5	-	Fair	Well furnished; small savings dimin- ished by deficiency of present income.
11, . .	4	2	-	5	-	Good	Well furnished.
12, . .	2	3	-	5	-	Good	Well furnished; garden; poultry yard.
13, . .	5	-	1	6	-	Good	Furniture old but well kept; no yard; mother deceased and daughter keeps the house.
14, . .	2	2	-	7	-	Good	Well furnished; vegetable and flower garden; rent applied in payment for house.
15, . .	2	-	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; vegetable garden; small savings.
16, . .	2	-	1	7	-	Good	Plainly furnished, vegetable and flower garden; own house; savings.
17, . .	2	-	2	6	-	Good	Well furnished.
18, . .	3	-	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; own house under mortgage; wife invalid; poultry yard; garden.
19, . .	4	-	-	7	-	Good	Well furnished; savings.
20, . .	4	-	1	8	Yes	Good	Well furnished; furnace; savings.
21, . .	3	2	2	10	-	Good	Own house; well furnished; vegetable garden; savings.
22, . .	2	5	-	7	Yes	Good	Own house; well furnished; yard; vege- table garden.
23, . .	3	4	1	7	Yes	Good	Own house and let part; well furnished.
24, . .	2	4	-	6	Yes	Good	Well furnished.
25, . .	5	-	-	10	-	Good	Own house under mortgage; well fur- nished; yard; garden; savings.
26, . .	2	4	1	6	-	Good	Own house under mortgage part of which they let; well furnished.
27, . .	4	-	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished.
28, . .	2	5	2	7	-	Good	Own house; well furnished; poultry yard.
29, . .	2	-	-	7	-	Good	Furniture old but neatly kept.
30, . .	6	5	1	6	-	Fair	Moderately well furnished; flower gar- den.

OFFICE NUMBER.	COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY			CHARACTER OF TENEMENT			REMARKS.
	Num- ber of Adults	Minor Children		Num- ber of Rooms	Bath Room	General Con- dition	
		Un- der 14	14 to 21				
31, . .	3	-	-	8	Yes	Good	Well furnished.
32, . .	5	-	2	7	-	Good	Well furnished.
33, . .	2	4	-	6	-	Fair	Moderately well furnished; vegetable garden.
34, . .	3	-	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; large yard; garden; orchard.
35, . .	2	3	-	5	-	Good	Moderately well furnished.
36, . .	2	4	-	4	Yes	Good	Moderately well furnished; own house and let the upper tenement; garden.
37, . .	5	3	3	7	Yes	Good	Well furnished; savings.
38, . .	4	-	-	5	Yes	Good	Well furnished; savings.
39, . .	2	-	-	3	-	Good	Poorly furnished but clean; wife crippled; husband is not careful of his money.
40, . .	2	1	-	4	Yes	Good	Well furnished; vegetable garden; sickness consumed savings.
41, . .	2	2	-	6	-	Good	Moderately well furnished.
42, . .	2	3	3	6	-	Good	Well furnished; vegetable garden.
43, . .	2	1	2	7	-	Good	Well furnished.
44, . .	2	3	-	5	-	Good	Own house under mortgage and let part of it; moderately furnished.
45, . .	3	-	1	6	Yes	Good	Own house under mortgage; well furnished; furnace; vegetable garden.
46, . .	2	5	-	5	Yes	Good	Own house under mortgage and let two tenements; well furnished; vegetable garden.
47, . .	2	-	-	6	Yes	Good	Well furnished.
48, . .	2	4	-	5	-	Fair	Poorly furnished; rooms need repairs.
49, . .	5	-	3	10	Yes	Good	Own house; well furnished; furnace; income from other property.
50, . .	3	2	1	7	-	Good	Moderately furnished; vegetable garden; savings.
51, . .	3	3	-	7	-	Good	Well furnished; flower garden.
52, . .	2	4	-	3	-	Poor	Surroundings unhealthy; rooms in need of repairs; poorly furnished; work and wages insufficient to live in different surroundings.
53, . .	2	3	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; yard and vegetable garden.
54, . .	3	2	1	6	-	Fair	Furniture cheap, but in good condition.
55, . .	2	-	1	6	-	Good	Well furnished; vegetable garden and large lot of land; drinking water obtained from well; savings.
56, . .	4	1	1	9	-	Good	Own house and rent lower tenement; large yard; flower garden; well furnished; savings.
57, . .	5	2	1	6	-	Good	Well furnished; large yard; savings.
58, . .	3	4	1	6	-	Good	Moderately furnished.
59, . .	2	-	-	4	-	Good	Moderately furnished; savings.
60, . .	3	5	-	5	-	Good	Surroundings fair; cheaply furnished but neat.
61, . .	6	2	2	7	-	Good	Neatly furnished; savings.
62, . .	2	-	1	4	-	Good	Moderately furnished; savings.
63, . .	3	-	2	8	-	Excellent	Well furnished; small yard; savings.

OFFICE NUMBER.	COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY			CHARACTER OF TENEMENT			REMARKS.
	Num- ber of Adults	Minor Children		Num- ber of Rooms	Bath Room	General Con- dition	
		Un- der 14	14 to 21				
64, . .	2	-	-	4	-	Good	Well furnished; small yard and shed; savings.
65, . .	2	-	1	5	-	Good	Moderately furnished; small yard and shed; savings.
66, . .	3	3	-	7	-	Good	Own house under mortgage; vegetable garden; plainly furnished.
67, . .	3	5	-	6	-	Fair	Poorly furnished; children show little care.
68, . .	3	2	-	8	-	Good	Well furnished; small yard and shed.
69, . .	2	2	-	5	-	Good	Surroundings poor; well furnished; savings.
70, . .	2	1	-	5	Yes	Good	Well furnished; vegetable garden; sav- ings.
71, . .	4	1	-	5	-	Good	Well furnished; lot of land attached; savings diminished by sickness.
72, . .	3	3	1	5	-	Good	Well furnished; savings.
73, . .	2	3	-	8	-	Fair	Poorly furnished but clean.
74, . .	2	4	1	5	-	Good	Cheaply furnished.
75, . .	4	-	2	6	-	Poor	Poorly furnished and not neat.
76, . .	3	-	2	5	-	Good	Moderately furnished; invalid son; sav- ings.
77, . .	5	-	2	7	-	Poor	Poorly furnished; furniture broken; rooms not clean.
78, . .	2	2	1	7	-	Fair	Surroundings good; cheaply furnished but well cared for.
79, . .	2	2	-	7	-	Good	Well furnished; small yard and shed; gas; savings.
80, . .	2	5	1	5	-	Fair	Cheaply furnished; rooms not clean owing to illness of wife.
81, . .	2	3	1	5	-	Good	Well furnished; savings.
82, . .	2	4	-	5	-	Good	Well furnished; savings.
83, . .	3	5	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; savings diminished by deficiency of present income.
84, . .	3	-	1	5	-	Good	Well furnished; savings.
85, . .	2	3	-	5	-	Good	Cheaply furnished but well cared for; small savings.
86, . .	4	-	2	8	-	Good	Well furnished; small yard and shed; gas; savings.
87, . .	2	2	1	6	-	Good	Moderately furnished; clothing given to the family.
88, . .	2	-	-	4	-	Good	Moderately furnished; small flower gar- den.
89, . .	2	4	-	5	-	Good	Cheaply furnished but neat and clean.
90, . .	2	4	-	5	-	Good	Plainly furnished but well cared for.
91, . .	2	3	1	6	-	Good	Well furnished; small savings dimin- ished by sickness and funeral ex- penses.
92, . .	2	4	-	4	-	Good	Cheaply furnished; hard time to meet expenses.
93, . .	2	4	-	4	-	Good	Cheaply furnished and not neat; poverty and intemperance.
94, . .	3	3	2	6	-	Good	Cheaply furnished but neat and clean.
95, . .	2	-	-	6	-	Poor	Well furnished; small savings.
96, . .	2	4	3	6	-	Fair	Cheaply furnished; savings.
97, . .	2	2	1	5	-	Good	Well furnished; large yard; savings.
98, . .	8	-	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; small savings.

OFFICE NUMBER.	COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY				CHARACTER OF TENEMENT			REMARKS.
	Num- ber of Adults	Minor Children		Num- ber of Rooms	Bath Room	General Con- dition		
		Un- der 14	14 to 21					
99,	4	1	2	6	-	Good	Well furnished.	
100,	2	3	2	6	-	Poor	Cheaply furnished.	
101,	4	2	2	5	-	Good	Poorly furnished; rooms need repairs.	
102,	1	2	2	6	-	Fair	Moderately furnished; flower garden; mother deceased and money used to meet expenses.	
103,	4	-	3	7	-	Good	Moderately furnished; flower garden; savings.	
104,	2	5	3	5	-	Good	Furniture old but well cared for; head in poor health.	
105,	2	2	-	5	Yes	Good	Surroundings good; well furnished.	
106,	3	-	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; wife an invalid; sickness consumed savings.	
107,	3	-	-	6	-	Good	Furniture old but well kept; flower garden; savings.	
108,	2	2	-	5	-	Good	Well furnished; wife has some money saved.	
109,	2	7	1	6	-	Good	Well furnished; yard and flower garden.	
110,	2	2	-	5	-	Good	Well furnished.	
111,	3	1	3	8	-	Good	Well furnished; yard and vegetable garden.	
112,	2	-	2	4	-	Good	Moderately furnished; poultry yard; fruit trees.	
113,	3	3	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; savings.	
114,	3	2	-	5	-	Good	Moderately furnished but shows care; savings consumed by sickness.	
115,	3	2	-	6	Yes	Fair	Well furnished; savings.	
116,	2	-	-	6	Yes	Fair	Well furnished; yard; flower garden; savings.	
117,	2	1	-	6	-	Good	Moderately furnished; flower and vegetable garden; poultry yard; savings.	
118,	2	4	-	6	-	Good	Cheaply furnished but neat; large yard; no sickness.	
119,	3	1	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished.	
120,	4	-	3	6	-	Good	Own house under mortgage; moderately furnished; savings.	
121,	2	1	-	6	-	Good	Plainly furnished; head not steadily employed.	
122,	2	1	1	4	-	Poor	Surroundings poor; rooms not clean; poorly furnished.	
123,	3	-	2	5	-	Good	Well furnished; small savings.	
124,	2	3	-	7	-	Good	Well furnished; savings.	
125,	2	3	-	8	Yes	Good	Own house under mortgage; well furnished; furnace.	
126,	2	2	-	7	-	Fair	Well furnished; wife's illness due to dampness.	
127,	3	1	-	4	-	Fair	Cheaply furnished but neat; savings used to meet expenses.	
128,	2	2	-	4	-	Good	Cheaply furnished.	
129,	4	3	2	10	-	Good	Well furnished; savings and some property.	
130,	2	2	-	5	-	Good	Plainly furnished; vegetable garden; well water.	
131,	2	1	-	5	Yes	Good	Surroundings good; neatly furnished.	
132,	2	1	-	4	-	Good	Own house under mortgage and rent part; surroundings good; vegetable and flower garden; well furnished.	

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY		CHARACTER OF TENEMENT			REMARKS.		
OFFICE NUMBER.	Number of Adults	Minor Children		Number of Rooms		Bath Room	General Con- dition
		Un- der 14	14 to 21				
133,	3	-	-	6	-	Good	Moderately furnished.
134,	2	3	-	4	-	Poor	Poorly furnished and not cared for; poverty and intemperance; children not properly clothed.
135,	2	-	-	5	-	Good	Surroundings good; well furnished; savings.
136,	2	3	1	5	-	Poor	Well furnished; savings.
137,	2	3	-	4	Yes	Good	Cheaply furnished but well cared for.
138,	3	1	-	5	Yes	Good	Well furnished; small savings.
139,	2	-	2	7	-	Good	Moderately furnished; vegetable gar- den; small savings.
140,	2	1	-	6	-	Good	Plainly furnished but neat; vegetable and flower garden; poultry.
141,	2	4	-	7	Yes	Good	Well furnished; poultry yard; savings.
142,	4	-	2	5	-	Fair	Plainly furnished and neat.
143,	5	-	-	6	-	Good	Moderately furnished.
144,	3	3	2	6	-	Good	Well furnished; land and fruit trees.
145,	3	-	-	5	-	Good	Well furnished.
146,	4	-	3	7	-	Good	Neatly furnished; land and fruit trees; head in poor health; savings.
147,	2	2	-	4	-	Good	Cheaply furnished but neat; surround- ings good; hard time to meet ex- penses.
148,	3	-	-	6	-	Good	Well furnished; flower garden; small savings.
149,	2	4	-	4	-	Bad	Plainly furnished; rooms need repairs; head intemperate.
150,	5	1	-	5	-	Fair	Furniture old; vegetable and flower garden; rooms need repairs.
151,	2	1	1	6	-	Good	Cheaply furnished.
152,	7	-	-	6	-	Good	Cheaply furnished; savings.

It will be at once apparent that the general standard of comfort prevailing in these families is not low. As compared with groups of families analyzed in connection with certain investigations of social conditions which have been made abroad,* the standard appears high. Information collected by our agents as to the dietary of the families repeats our past experience in such work in that it shows a much greater variety in articles of food, and a more generous regimen, especially with reference to the consumption of meat, than would be found in any corresponding group of workingmen's families, except in the United States, and even in this country

* See, for example, the exceedingly valuable study of York, England, entitled, "Poverty: A Study of Town Life," by B. S. Rowntree. Macmillan & Co.; London.

comparisons would probably not be to the disadvantage of the conditions existing in Massachusetts. While this is, of course, gratifying, it should not be accepted as signifying that no higher standard is possible. This comparatively high standard of living has its bearing upon the generous scale of family expenditure as compared with family income, which will hereafter appear, and affects the relative proportions of expenditure for food as compared with other items of expense, for example, rent.

Mr. Rowntree, in his study of conditions of life in the city of York, England, divides the entire population into seven classes, as follows:

A. Total family income under 18 shillings (\$4.50) for a moderate family.

B. Total family income 18 shillings and under 21 shillings (\$4.50 to \$5.25) for a moderate family.

C. Total family income 21 shillings and under 30 shillings (\$5.25 to \$7.50) for a moderate family.

D. Total family income over 30 shillings (\$7.50) for a moderate family.

E. Domestic servants.

F. Servant-keeping class.

G. Persons in public institutions.

As nearly as possible, allowing for the difference in environment between Massachusetts and England, the families referred to in our present investigation parallel the families placed by Mr. Rowntree in class D, the most important modification being that the total family income rises much higher here than in York. Referring to the families in this class who make up, according to Mr. Rowntree, nearly 53 per cent of the total wage earning population of York and about 32 per cent of the entire population of the city, he says:

These families may be divided into two sections, viz. — (1) families in which the fathers are skilled workers, or foremen who have risen through superior ability, or men who on account of their high character have been placed in well-paid positions of trust. (2) Families in which the fathers are unskilled workers earning less than 30 shillings, but where the total family income is raised above that figure on account of the sums contributed by children who are working . . . where the father is a skilled workman, his sons will generally be apprenticed to the same or to some other skilled trade. Frequently they become clerks, but are seldom brought up as mere

laborers. . . . Except in families where the income is high . . . or in which the wife is either deceased or a confirmed invalid, the daughters usually earn their own living in one way or another. The houses occupied by class D . . . contain, as a rule, three bed rooms, a kitchen, scullery, and sitting room. In the latter are often found a piano, and occasionally a library of 30 books or more. Some of the houses have bay windows and a small front garden. They are for the most part sanitary. . . . There is, practically speaking, no poverty in class D, except such as is caused by drink, gambling, or other wasteful expenditure, the latter due in some cases to ignorance of domestic economy. . . . It is important to remember that, taken as a whole, class D is that section of our population upon which the social and industrial development of England largely depends, and is the one which will always exercise the most important influence in bringing about the social elevation of those in the poorer classes.

The Massachusetts families under present consideration are largely those in which the fathers are skilled workmen, employed in our principal manufacturing industries, although a certain proportion of so-called laborers, *i.e.*, unskilled manual workers, are included.

The minimum weekly income fixed by Mr. Rowntree in his class D (\$7.50) would be exceptionally low for any family of the strictly wage-earning class in Massachusetts. Of those considered in the present instance the lowest income reported was \$362 for the year, or, upon the average, \$6.96 per week. The average however, if all the families are considered, runs much higher; and in the majority of the cases the annual income was above \$600, or \$11.54 per week.

The children above school age become industrially employed and contribute from their earnings to the family support, the sons are not only found in mechanical employment but frequently enter mercantile life, or, under the stimulus given by our public school system, even enter the scientific or other professions. The daughters also become self-supporting, either in factory or mercantile employment, or become teachers, nurses, or are found in some of the higher occupations open to women. As in the case of the families to whom Mr. Rowntree refers, the children of such families as we are considering will seldom be brought up as mere laborers or, if girls, will seldom be found in domestic service. That is, they will be able to enter employment requiring more or less skill or promising larger remuneration and wider opportunity than general labor or domestic service. The character of the housing appears

from the table and conforms in a general way to the description given by Mr. Rowntree. The average number of rooms occupied by our families, computed from the information contained in the table, is 5.89. Although not mentioned in the table we may say that 13 of the families possessed pianos, eight cabinet organs, and five some other kind of musical instruments. It will be seen that, in a number of cases, the tenements contained bath rooms, and the families generally were supplied with sewing machines (in 129 instances) and clothes wringers (in 118 instances), and justify the statement made by Mr. Rowntree respecting the families in his class D as to the absence of actual unpreventable poverty.

The second table relates to the composition of the families represented by the expense budgets, showing the number of persons in each, by sex, the number industrially employed and contributing to the family support, and other details bearing upon the family income.

OFFICE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY			Number of Members in Gainful Pursuits Contribut- ing directly to Family Support	Number of Members engaged in House- keeping without Re- muneration	Number of Members paying for Lodg- ing or Board	Number of Members not Gainfully Employed Depend- ent upon the Working Members	Number of Paid Servants
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes					
1, . . .	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	-
2, . . .	3	1	4	1	1	-	2	-
3, . . .	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	-
4, . . .	7	4	11	5	1	1	4	-
5, . . .	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
6, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
7, . . .	2	1	3	1	1	-	1	-
8, . . .	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	-
9, . . .	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
10, . . .	4	5	9	1	1	-	7	-
11, . . .	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	-
12, . . .	2	3	5	2	-	-	3	-
13, . . .	5	1	6	1	1	3	1	-
14, . . .	2	2	4	2	-	-	2	-
15, . . .	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
16, . . .	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
17, . . .	1	3	4	2	1	-	1	-
18, . . .	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	-
19, . . .	3	1	4	1	1	2	-	-
20, . . .	3	2	5	1	1	1	2	-
21, . . .	4	3	7	1	1	-	5	-

OFFICE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY			Number of Members in Gainful Pursuits Contribut- ing directly to Family Support	Number of Members engaged in House- keeping without Re- muneration	Number of Members paying for Lodg- ing or Board	Number of Members not Gainfully Employed Depend- ent upon the Work- ing Members	Number of Paid Servants
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes					
22, . .	2	5	7	1	1	-	5	-
23, . .	4	4	8	1	1	1	4	1
24, . .	4	2	6	1	1	-	4	-
25, . .	2	3	5	1	1	3	-	-
26, . .	3	4	7	2	1	-	4	-
27, . .	1	3	4	2	1	1	-	-
28, . .	5	4	9	2	1	-	6	-
29, . .	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
30, . .	6	6	12	1	1	4	6	-
31, . .	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
32, . .	1	6	7	4	1	1	1	-
33, . .	2	4	6	1	1	-	4	-
34, . .	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
35, . .	4	1	5	1	1	-	3	-
36, . .	3	3	6	1	1	-	4	-
37, . .	5	6	11	3	-	8	-	-
38, . .	2	2	4	1	1	2	-	-
39, . .	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
40, . .	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
41, . .	1	3	4	1	1	-	2	-
42, . .	4	4	8	2	1	-	5	-
43, . .	1	4	5	2	1	-	2	-
44, . .	2	3	5	1	1	-	3	-
45, . .	2	2	4	2	1	-	1	-
46, . .	1	3	7	1	1	-	5	-
47, . .	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
48, . .	1	5	6	2	-	-	4	-
49, . .	3	5	8	2	1	2	3	-
50, . .	3	3	6	2	-	-	3	1
51, . .	1	5	6	1	1	1	3	-
52, . .	2	4	6	1	1	-	4	-
53, . .	1	4	5	1	1	-	3	-
54, . .	2	4	6	3	-	1	2	-
55, . .	2	1	3	2	-	-	1	-
56, . .	4	2	6	1	1	2	2	-
57, . .	3	5	8	2	1	3	2	-
58, . .	4	4	8	3	-	1	4	-
59, . .	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
60, . .	4	4	8	1	1	1	5	-
61, . .	4	6	10	5	1	2	2	-
62, . .	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-
63, . .	3	2	5	3	1	1	-	-

OFFICE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY			Number of Members in Gainful Pursuits Contribut- ing directly to Family Support	Number of Members engaged in House- keeping without Re- muneration	Number of Members paying for Lodg- ing or Board	Number of Members not Gainfully Employed Depend- ent upon the Work- ing Members	Number of Paid Servants
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes					
64, . .	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
65, . .	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
66, . .	4	2	6	1	1	1	3	-
67, . .	2	6	8	2	1	-	5	-
68, . .	4	1	5	1	1	1	2	-
69, . .	3	1	4	2	-	-	2	-
70, . .	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
71, . .	2	3	5	1	1	3	-	-
72, . .	4	3	7	2	1	1	3	-
73, . .	4	1	5	1	1	-	3	-
74, . .	1	6	7	2	1	-	4	-
75, . .	3	3	6	3	1	1	1	-
76, . .	3	2	5	3	-	-	1	1
77, . .	5	2	7	4	1	2	-	-
78, . .	3	2	5	3	-	-	2	-
79, . .	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	-
80, . .	4	4	8	2	1	-	5	-
81, . .	3	3	6	2	1	-	3	-
82, . .	3	3	6	1	1	-	4	-
83, . .	1	7	8	1	1	1	5	-
84, . .	1	3	4	4	-	-	-	-
85, . .	4	1	5	2	-	-	3	-
86, . .	3	3	6	3	-	2	1	-
87, . .	1	4	5	2	-	-	3	-
88, . .	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
89, . .	2	4	6	1	1	-	4	-
90, . .	4	2	6	1	1	-	4	-
91, . .	2	4	6	3	-	-	3	-
92, . .	2	4	6	2	-	-	4	-
93, . .	3	3	6	2	-	-	4	-
94, . .	4	4	8	4	1	-	3	-
95, . .	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
96, . .	4	5	9	4	1	-	4	-
97, . .	3	2	5	3	-	-	2	-
98, . .	7	1	8	1	1	6	-	-
99, . .	5	2	7	2	1	2	2	-
100, . .	5	2	7	3	1	-	3	-
101, . .	4	4	8	2	-	1	5	-
102, . .	2	3	5	3	-	-	2	-
103, . .	3	4	7	3	1	2	1	-
104, . .	4	6	10	3	1	-	6	-
105, . .	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	-

OFFICE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY			Number of Members in Gainful Pursuits Contribut- ing directly to Family Support	Number of Members engaged in House- keeping without Re- muneration	Number of Members paying for Lodg- ing or Board	Number of Members not Gainfully Employed Depend- ent upon the Work- ing Members	Number of Paid Servants
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes					
106, . .	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	1
107, . .	1	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
108, . .	1	3	4	1	1	-	2	-
109, . .	4	6	10	2	1	-	7	-
110, . .	3	1	4	1	1	-	2	-
111, . .	2	5	7	3	1	-	3	-
112, . .	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-
113, . .	5	1	6	1	1	1	3	-
114, . .	2	3	5	1	1	-	3	-
115, . .	3	2	5	1	1	1	2	-
116, . .	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
117, . .	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
118, . .	3	3	6	1	1	-	4	-
119, . .	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	-
120, . .	5	2	7	5	1	-	1	-
121, . .	2	1	3	1	1	-	1	-
122, . .	2	2	4	2	1	-	1	-
123, . .	3	2	5	3	1	1	-	-
124, . .	2	3	5	1	1	-	3	-
125, . .	2	3	5	1	1	-	3	-
126, . .	3	1	4	1	1	-	2	-
127, . .	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	-
128, . .	2	2	4	2	-	-	2	-
129, . .	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	-
130, . .	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	-
131, . .	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
132, . .	1	2	3	2	-	-	1	-
133, . .	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	-
134, . .	3	2	5	2	-	-	3	-
135, . .	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
136, . .	2	4	6	3	-	-	3	-
137, . .	2	3	5	1	1	-	3	-
138, . .	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	-
139, . .	2	2	4	2	1	-	1	-
140, . .	2	1	3	1	1	-	1	-
141, . .	4	2	6	1	1	-	4	-
142, . .	3	3	6	3	1	2	-	-
143, . .	3	2	5	1	1	3	-	-
144, . .	4	4	8	4	1	-	3	-
145, . .	1	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
146, . .	2	5	7	5	1	-	1	-
147, . .	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	-

OFFICE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY			Number of Members in Gainful Pursuits Contribut- ing directly to Family Support	Number of Members engaged in House- keeping without Re- muneration	Number of Members paying for Lodg- ing or Board	Number of Members not Gainfully Employed Depend- ent upon the Work- ing Members	Number of Paid Servants
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes					
148, . .	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	-
149, . .	3	3	6	2	-	-	4	-
150, . .	2	4	6	2	-	4	-	-
151, . .	1	3	4	3	-	-	1	-
152, . .	4	3	7	1	1	5	-	-
TOTALS,	390	413	803	270	119	93	317	4

Referring to the line of aggregates in the preceding table it will be seen that the 152 families contained 803 members, the average number per family being 5.28. The males numbered 390 and the females 413. Out of the entire number of members, 270 are engaged in industrial pursuits and out of their earnings contribute to the family support. This number does not include the boarders or lodgers merely, who number 93, and who pay for their board or lodging and thus increase the family income. The families contain 119 persons who are engaged in housekeeping duties only, having no other pursuit which brings income, and who, of course, receive no remuneration in money for their work, although such work is an important factor in the household economy. Out of the whole number of family members there are four whose function is household service within the family, for which they are paid a fixed remuneration; and, finally, there are 317 persons, mainly children, who are not engaged in gainful pursuits and whose support is entirely dependent upon the working members of the family.

We next present a table which shows, for the head of each family, the time employed during the year at his usual occupation, at some other occupation, and in the aggregate; also the number of days lost from sickness, slack work, other causes, and in the aggregate.

OFFICE NUMBER.	TIME EMPLOYED AT—			DAYS LOST DURING YEAR FROM—			
	Usual Occupation	Other Occupation	Totals	Sickness	Slack Work	Other Causes	Totals
1,	270	—	270	—	36	—	36
2,	294	—	294	—	12	—	12
3,	246	—	246	—	60	—	60
4,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
5,	222	—	222	—	84	—	84
6,	256	—	256	—	50	—	50
7,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
8,	270	—	270	—	36	—	36
9,	234	—	234	—	72	—	72
10,	294	—	294	—	12	—	12
11,	246	—	246	—	60	—	60
12,	246	—	246	—	60	—	60
13,	256	—	256	—	50	—	50
14,	286	—	286	—	20	—	20
15,	252	—	252	—	54	—	54
16,	210	—	210	—	96	—	96
17,	294	—	294	12	—	—	12
18,	181	12	193	7	106	—	113
19,	246	—	246	—	60	—	60
20,	276	—	276	—	30	—	30
21,	192	—	192	12	102	—	114
22,	137	98	235	—	71	—	71
23,	270	—	270	—	18	18	36
24,	192	—	192	6	108	—	114
25,	228	—	228	78	—	—	78
26,	258	—	258	48	—	—	48
27,	251	—	251	30	25	—	55
28,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
29,	246	—	246	60	—	—	60
30,	306	—	306	12	18	—	30
31,	307	—	307	—	—	—	—
32,	153	—	153	—	153	—	153
33,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
34,	300	—	300	—	6	—	6
35,	240	—	240	6	66	—	72
36,	240	—	240	—	66	—	66
37,	160	70	230	—	75	—	75
38,	156	—	156	—	136	20	156
39,	176	—	176	30	100	—	130
40,	250	—	250	—	56	—	56
41,	231	—	231	6	69	—	75
42,	212	—	212	—	94	—	94
43,	276	—	276	—	30	—	30
44,	258	—	258	—	12	36	48

OFFICE NUMBER.	TIME EMPLOYED AT—			DAYS LOST DURING YEAR FROM—			
	Usual Occupation	Other Occupation	Totals	Sickness	Slack Work	Other Causes	Totals
45,	264	—	264	—	—	42	42
46,	264	—	264	—	—	42	42
47,	192	—	192	12	102	—	114
48,	210	—	210	—	96	—	96
49,	206	—	206	—	100	—	100
50,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
51,	303	—	303	—	3	—	3
52,	100	110	210	—	96	—	96
53,	282	—	282	—	12	12	24
54,	288	—	288	—	—	18	18
55,	234	—	234	14	58	—	72
56,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
57,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
58,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
59,	282	—	282	—	24	—	24
60,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
61,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
62,	256	—	256	50	—	—	50
63,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
64,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
65,	292	—	292	—	—	14	14
66,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
67,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
68,	304	—	304	2	—	—	2
69,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
70,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
71,	300	—	300	—	—	6	6
72,	300	—	300	—	—	6	6
73,	270	—	270	30	6	—	36
74,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
75,	100	—	100	—	—	206	206
76,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
77,	264	—	264	—	—	42	42
78,	288	—	288	—	—	18	18
79,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
80,	288	—	288	18	—	—	18
81,	288	—	288	6	12	—	18
82,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
83,	282	—	282	18	6	—	24
84,	300	—	300	6	—	—	6
85,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
86,	294	—	294	—	—	12	12
87,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
88,	300	—	300	—	6	—	6

OFFICE NUMBER.	TIME EMPLOYED AT—			DAYS LOST DURING YEAR FROM—			
	Usual Occupation	Other Occupation	Totals	Sickness	Slack Work	Other Causes	Totals
89,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
90,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
91,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
92,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
93,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
94,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
95,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
96,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
97,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
98,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
99,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
100,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
101,	128	—	128	25	153	—	178
102,	282	—	282	—	—	24	24
103,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
104,	234	—	234	48	24	—	72
105,	292	—	292	14	—	—	14
106,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
107,	234	—	234	72	—	—	72
108,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
109,	284	—	284	18	—	4	22
110,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
111,	178	—	178	128	—	—	128
112,	234	—	234	72	—	—	72
113,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
114,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
115,	304	—	304	2	—	—	2
116,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
117,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
118,	302	—	302	4	—	—	4
119,	228	—	228	30	48	—	78
120,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
121,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
122,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
123,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
124,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
125,	302	—	302	4	—	—	4
126,	300	—	300	6	—	—	6
127,	300	—	300	6	—	—	6
128,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
129,	313	—	313	—	—	—	—
130,	234	42	276	—	30	—	30
131,	292	—	292	—	14	—	14
132,	294	—	294	—	12	—	12

OFFICE NUMBER.	TIME EMPLOYED AT —			DAYS LOST DURING YEAR FROM —			
	Usual Occupation	Other Occupation	Totals	Sickness	Slack Work	Other Causes	Totals
133,	270	—	270	—	36	—	36
134,	304	—	304	2	—	—	2
135,	300	—	300	—	—	6	6
136,	288	—	288	12	6	—	18
137,	294	—	294	—	12	—	12
138,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
139,	313	—	313	—	—	—	—
140,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
141,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
142,	100	—	100	—	—	206	206
143,	30	—	30	—	276	—	276
144,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—
145,	285	—	285	—	—	21	21
146,	90	—	90	216	—	—	216
147,	276	—	276	—	—	30	30
148,	228	—	228	78	—	—	78
149,	206	—	206	—	100	—	100
150,	234	—	234	—	72	—	72
151,	313	—	313	—	—	—	—
152,	306	—	306	—	—	—	—

The detailed statements contained in this table are worthy of careful attention. In numerous cases it will appear that slack work occasioned much lost time. This table bears a relation to subsequent presentations relating to income and throws some light, as will hereafter appear, upon certain deficiencies of income that will be brought out. It is sufficient for our present purpose to note, as a matter of averages, that taking the whole number of families into account, the average number of days of employment obtained by the head in his usual occupation was 268.77; the average number of days employed in some other occupation, 2.18; and the total average number of days employed 270.95. Upon the average 7.89 days were lost on account of sickness, 22.41 on account of slack work, and 5.15 on account of other causes.

The earnings of the head and their relation to the family expenditures are shown in the next table.

OFFICE NUMBER.						Weekly Wage (time work)	Estimated Weekly Wage (piece work)	Total Yearly Earn- ings of Head	Earnings of Head (+), (-), or (=) Expenditures
1,	.	.	.	.	.	-	\$14.00	\$650.00	+
2,	.	.	.	.	.	-	10.20	510.00	-
3,	.	.	.	.	.	\$15.00	-	615.00	-
4,	.	.	.	.	.	-	9.00	460.00	-
5,	.	.	.	.	.	-	14.00	520.00	+
6,	.	.	.	.	.	-	20.00	875.00	+
7,	.	.	.	.	.	19.23	-	1,000.00	+
8,	.	.	.	.	.	-	13.85	623.25	+
9,	.	.	.	.	.	-	14.50	565.00	-
10,	.	.	.	.	.	-	13.00	635.00	-
11,	.	.	.	.	.	-	10.58	486.68	-
12,	.	.	.	.	.	-	8.50	360.00	-
13,	.	.	.	.	.	-	9.00	369.00	-
14,	.	.	.	.	.	-	8.00	440.00	-
15,	.	.	.	.	.	-	13.50	567.00	-
16,	.	.	.	.	.	-	11.25	395.00	-
17,	.	.	.	.	.	15.00	-	750.00	-
18,	.	.	.	.	.	-	16.50	520.00	-
19,	.	.	.	.	.	15.00	-	615.00	-
20,	.	.	.	.	.	21.60	-	1,047.00	-
21,	.	.	.	.	.	22.50	-	720.00	-
22,	.	.	.	.	.	22.50	-	908.71	-
23,	.	.	.	.	.	24.51	-	1,103.16	+
24,	.	.	.	.	.	22.50	-	720.00	-
25,	.	.	.	.	.	12.86	-	488.00	-
26,	.	.	.	.	.	18.85	-	845.00	-
27,	.	.	.	.	.	15.00	-	627.50	-
28,	.	.	.	.	.	16.50	-	841.50	-
29,	.	.	.	.	.	12.00	-	492.00	-
30,	.	.	.	.	.	13.50	-	756.00	-
31,	.	.	.	.	.	13.50	-	688.50	-
32,	.	.	.	.	.	9.00	-	229.50	-
33,	.	.	.	.	.	15.00	-	765.00	-
34,	.	.	.	.	.	15.00	-	750.00	=
35,	.	.	.	.	.	15.00	-	600.00	-
36,	.	.	.	.	.	13.50	-	550.00	-
37,	.	.	.	.	.	13.50	-	510.00	-
38,	.	.	.	.	.	12.00	-	312.00	-
39,	.	.	.	.	.	12.00	-	350.00	-
40,	.	.	.	.	.	13.50	-	570.00	-
41,	.	.	.	.	.	22.50	-	857.50	-
42,	.	.	.	.	.	22.50	-	795.00	-
43,	.	.	.	.	.	18.00	-	828.00	-
44,	.	.	.	.	.	21.60	-	928.80	-

OFFICE NUMBER.	Weekly Wage (time work)	Estimated Weekly Wage (piece work)	Total Yearly Earn- ings of Head	Earnings of Head (+), (-), or (=) Expenditures
45,	\$21.60	-	\$950.00	-
46,	21.60	-	950.00	-
47,	22.50	-	720.00	=
48,	13.50	-	470.00	-
49,	13.50	-	463.50	-
50,	14.00	-	728.00	-
51,	21.00	-	1,060.50	=
52,	14.86	-	520.00	-
53,	15.00	-	705.00	+
54,	10.50	-	504.00	-
55,	-	\$12.00	470.00	-
56,	15.00	-	780.00	-
57,	11.00	-	561.00	-
58,	9.50	-	480.00	-
59,	9.50	-	445.00	-
60,	9.60	-	489.60	-
61,	9.90	-	505.00	-
62,	9.90	-	420.00	-
63,	9.60	-	489.60	-
64,	9.90	-	500.00	+
65,	9.35	-	456.32	-
66,	9.05	-	465.00	-
67,	6.90	-	350.00	-
68,	11.00	-	557.33	-
69,	12.47	-	635.00	-
70,	11.40	-	580.00	-
71,	12.37	-	620.00	-
72,	12.37	-	618.50	-
73,	10.29	-	466.00	-
74,	10.15	-	517.65	-
75,	12.50	-	210.00	-
76,	15.00	-	765.00	-
77,	10.90	-	475.00	-
78,	12.50	-	600.00	-
79,	13.25	-	675.75	+
80,	12.50	-	600.00	-
81,	12.50	-	600.00	-
82,	12.50	-	635.00	-
83,	11.50	-	540.00	-
84,	6.25	-	312.50	-
85,	14.00	-	714.00	-
86,	10.55	-	515.00	-
87,	-	9.25	475.00	-
88,	-	8.25	410.00	+

OFFICE NUMBER.	Weekly Wage (time work)	Estimated Weekly Wage (piece work)	Total Yearly Earn- ings of Head	Earnings of Head (+), (-), or (=) Expenditures
89,	-	\$9.75	\$500.00	—
90,	-	10.50	535.00	—
91,	-	9.25	475.00	—
92,	-	8.75	450.00	—
93,	-	10.00	500.00	—
94,	-	8.70	443.00	—
95,	-	9.50	480.00	—
96,	-	8.00	408.00	—
97,	-	11.00	560.00	—
98,	-	9.80	500.00	—
99,	-	10.25	520.00	—
100,	\$8.00	-	408.00	—
101,	9.00	-	192.00	—
102,	-	14.00	650.00	—
103,	10.50	-	535.50	—
104,	5.80	-	226.20	—
105,	18.00	-	879.00	+
106,	-	22.00	1,125.00	+
107,	13.50	-	530.00	—
108,	14.00	-	714.00	—
109,	16.50	-	781.00	—
110,	16.50	-	841.50	=
111,	17.50	-	521.00	—
112,	-	18.00	702.00	—
113,	16.50	-	841.50	—
114,	16.50	-	841.50	—
115,	16.50	-	836.00	—
116,	16.50	-	841.50	+
117,	16.50	-	840.00	+
118,	16.50	-	830.00	+
119,	-	12.00	590.00	—
120,	12.00	-	612.00	—
121,	-	13.50	690.00	+
122,	15.00	-	765.00	—
123,	11.50	-	586.50	—
124,	18.00	-	918.00	+
125,	16.50	-	848.00	+
126,	15.00	-	750.00	—
127,	8.12	-	406.00	—
128,	8.50	-	433.50	—
129,	36.00	-	1,878.00	+
130,	15.15	-	630.00	—
131,	10.50	-	520.00	—
132,	12.00	-	588.00	—

OFFICE NUMBER.	Weekly Wage (time work)	Estimated Weekly Wage (piece work)	Total Yearly Earn- ings of Head	Earnings of Head (+), (—), or (=) Expenditures
133,	—	\$7.00	\$331.33	—
134,	—	6.00	310.00	—
135,	\$12.10	—	605.00	+
136,	11.50	—	552.00	—
137,	9.10	—	450.00	—
138,	9.90	—	505.00	—
139,	10.00	—	520.00	—
140,	11.00	—	552.00	—
141,	14.00	—	720.00	+
142,	6.00	—	100.00	—
143,	10.50	—	52.50	—
144,	9.00	—	459.00	—
145,	10.50	—	499.00	—
146,	10.50	—	157.00	—
147,	10.50	—	480.00	—
148,	12.00	—	456.00	—
149,	—	9.00	330.00	—
150,	10.50	—	410.00	—
151,	—	7.25	375.00	—
152,	9.00	—	459.00	—

The first column shows the weekly wage of the family head in case a fixed sum is paid per week, this condition covering 114 families, the average weekly wage being \$13.75. The second column shows the estimated weekly wage upon a piece work basis, whenever the head is a piece worker, as happens in 38 instances, the average weekly amount being \$11.31. The third column presents the total yearly earnings of the head, averaging for the 152 families \$594. The fourth and last column shows, by means of a plus (+), minus (—), or equality (=) sign, whether the yearly earnings of the head were greater, less than, or equal to, the family expenditure. In four instances, as will be seen by a glance at this column, the accounts balance. In 21 instances the earnings of the head exceeded the amount expended. In 127 instances however, about four-fifths of the entire number, the earnings of the head alone were insufficient to meet the family expenditure. The amount of other income supplementing the earnings of the head, with the relation of the total family income to the family expenditure, is exhibited in the table which follows.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Earnings of Head	Other Income	Total Income	Expenditures	Excess of Expenditure over Income	Excess of Income over Expenditure
1,	\$650.00	-	\$650.00	\$603.92	-	\$46.08
2,	510.00	-	510.00	672.78	\$162.78	-
3,	615.00	\$130.00	745.00	738.32	-	6.68
4,	460.00	896.00	1,356.00	1,285.00	-	71.00
5,	520.00	-	520.00	512.56	-	7.44
6,	875.00	-	875.00	797.40	-	77.60
7,	1,000.00	96.00	1,096.00	961.37	-	134.63
8,	623.25	-	623.25	600.99	-	22.26
9,	565.00	280.00	845.00	727.66	-	117.34
10,	635.00	-	635.00	796.20	161.20	-
11,	486.68	230.00	716.68	698.59	-	18.09
12,	360.00	110.00	470.00	499.46	29.46	-
13,	369.00	468.00	837.00	776.80	-	60.20
14,	440.00	150.00	590.00	570.22	-	19.78
15,	567.00	119.00	686.00	680.32	-	5.68
16,	395.00	155.00	550.00	543.88	-	6.12
17,	750.00	150.00	900.00	900.00	*-	*-
18,	520.00	186.00	706.00	693.35	-	12.65
19,	615.00	312.00	927.00	919.96	-	7.04
20,	1,047.00	150.00	1,197.00	1,153.14	-	43.86
21,	720.00	474.00	1,194.00	1,540.00	346.00	-
22,	908.71	180.00	1,088.71	922.00	-	166.71
23,	1,103.16	216.00	1,319.16	1,087.00	-	232.16
24,	720.00	-	720.00	851.20	131.20	-
25,	488.00	468.00	956.00	840.40	-	115.60
26,	845.00	346.00	1,191.00	1,166.91	-	24.09
27,	627.50	572.00	1,199.50	846.00	-	353.50
28,	841.50	154.00	995.50	995.50	*-	*-
29,	492.00	-	492.00	540.00	48.00	-
30,	756.00	160.00	916.00	982.02	66.02	-
31,	688.50	-	688.50	828.90	140.40	-
32,	229.50	1,072.00	1,301.50	1,016.25	-	285.25
33,	765.00	-	765.00	851.00	86.00	-
34,	750.00	-	750.00	750.00	*-	*-
35,	600.00	-	600.00	717.20	117.20	-
36,	550.00	108.00	658.00	603.82	-	54.18
37,	510.00	682.00	1,192.00	1,031.30	-	160.70
38,	312.00	625.00	937.00	868.64	-	68.36
39,	350.00	96.00	446.00	395.02	-	50.98
40,	570.00	-	570.00	646.89	76.89	-
41,	857.50	-	857.50	928.00	70.50	-
42,	795.00	279.00	1,074.00	1,074.00	*-	*-
43,	828.00	175.00	1,003.00	912.74	-	90.26

* Expense and income equal.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Earnings of Head	Other Income	Total Income	Ex- penditures	Excess of Ex- penditure over Income	Excess of Income over Ex- penditure
44,	\$928.80	\$144.00	\$1,072.80	\$1,025.22	-	\$47.58
45,	950.00	408.00	1,358.00	1,290.72	-	67.28
46,	950.00	216.00	1,166.00	1,152.46	-	13.54
47,	720.00	-	720.00	720.00	*-	*-
48,	470.00	230.00	700.00	742.44	\$42.44	-
49,	463.50	888.00	1,351.50	1,322.20	-	29.30
50,	728.00	312.00	1,040.00	862.42	-	177.58
51,	1,060.50	-	1,060.50	1,060.50	*-	*-
52,	520.00	-	520.00	560.84	40.84	-
53,	705.00	-	705.00	699.78	-	5.22
54,	504.00	496.00	1,000.00	993.84	-	6.16
55,	470.00	250.00	720.00	667.81	-	52.19
56,	780.00	484.00	1,264.00	1,145.14	-	118.86
57,	561.00	528.00	1,089.00	1,002.08	-	86.92
58,	480.00	521.00	1,001.00	962.24	-	38.76
59,	445.00	331.00	776.00	744.06	-	31.94
60,	489.60	104.00	593.60	651.60	58.00	-
61,	505.00	1,481.00	1,986.00	1,717.20	-	268.80
62,	420.00	365.00	785.00	770.14	-	14.86
63,	489.60	636.00	1,125.60	1,005.33	-	120.27
64,	500.00	-	500.00	471.28	-	28.72
65,	456.32	306.00	762.32	563.60	-	198.72
66,	465.00	182.00	647.00	652.62	5.62	-
67,	350.00	276.00	626.00	703.72	77.72	-
68,	557.33	150.00	707.33	630.30	-	77.03
69,	635.00	275.00	910.00	867.16	-	42.84
70,	580.00	-	580.00	604.52	24.52	-
71,	620.00	364.00	984.00	1,057.54	73.54	-
72,	618.50	453.00	1,071.50	1,010.02	-	61.48
73,	466.00	39.00	505.00	681.15	176.15	-
74,	517.65	260.10	777.75	748.16	-	29.59
75,	210.00	785.00	995.00	771.10	-	223.90
76,	765.00	470.00	1,235.00	1,055.76	-	179.24
77,	475.00	908.00	1,383.00	1,249.76	-	133.24
78,	600.00	555.00	1,155.00	1,112.38	-	42.62
79,	675.75	-	675.75	619.36	-	56.39
80,	600.00	215.00	815.00	865.66	50.66	-
81,	600.00	260.00	860.00	828.96	-	31.04
82,	635.00	-	635.00	645.84	10.84	-
83,	540.00	130.00	670.00	720.34	50.34	-
84,	312.50	961.00	1,273.50	1,054.59	-	218.91
85,	714.00	245.00	959.00	945.92	-	13.08
86,	515.00	543.00	1,058.00	975.92	-	82.08

* Expense and income equal.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Earnings of Head	Other Income	Total Income	Ex- penditures	Excess of Ex- penditure over Income	Excess of Income over Ex- penditure
87,	\$475.00	\$136.00	\$611.00	\$615.26	\$4.26	-
88,	410.00	-	410.00	369.95	-	\$40.05
89,	500.00	-	500.00	515.24	15.24	-
90,	535.00	-	535.00	607.64	72.64	-
91,	475.00	382.00	857.00	934.24	77.24	-
92,	450.00	75.00	525.00	583.32	58.32	-
93,	500.00	370.00	870.00	693.24	-	176.76
94,	443.00	980.00	1,423.00	1,274.84	-	148.16
95,	480.00	350.00	830.00	675.74	-	154.26
96,	408.00	860.00	1,268.00	1,191.56	-	76.44
97,	560.00	630.00	1,190.00	1,025.44	-	164.56
98,	500.00	1,022.00	1,522.00	1,437.40	-	84.60
99,	520.00	729.00	1,249.00	1,203.72	-	45.28
100,	408.00	554.00	962.00	836.36	-	125.64
101,	192.00	170.00	362.00	726.85	364.85	-
102,	650.00	550.00	1,200.00	1,278.84	78.84	-
103,	535.50	728.00	1,263.50	1,150.72	-	112.78
104,	226.20	369.75	595.95	654.32	58.37	-
105,	879.00	-	879.00	855.60	-	23.40
106,	1,125.00	-	1,125.00	1,079.40	-	45.60
107,	530.00	260.00	790.00	791.12	1.12	-
108,	714.00	-	714.00	832.01	118.01	-
109,	781.00	78.00	859.00	868.20	9.20	-
110,	841.50	-	841.50	841.50	*-	*-
111,	521.00	600.00	1,121.00	1,248.90	127.90	-
112,	702.00	260.00	962.00	962.00	*-	*-
113,	841.50	78.00	919.50	846.90	-	72.60
114,	841.50	-	841.50	907.20	65.70	-
115,	836.00	234.00	1,070.00	1,012.70	-	57.30
116,	841.50	-	841.50	790.34	-	51.16
117,	840.00	-	840.00	771.94	-	68.06
118,	830.00	-	830.00	824.28	-	5.72
119,	590.00	150.00	740.00	740.00	*-	*-
120,	612.00	1,145.00	1,757.00	1,465.46	-	291.54
121,	690.00	-	690.00	688.04	-	1.96
122,	765.00	50.00	815.00	815.20	0.20	-
123,	586.50	468.00	1,054.50	970.32	-	84.18
124,	918.00	-	918.00	870.52	-	47.48
125,	848.00	-	848.00	811.73	-	36.27
126,	750.00	-	750.00	934.92	184.92	-
127,	406.00	182.00	588.00	688.30	100.30	-
128,	433.50	45.00	478.50	499.55	21.05	-
129,	1,878.00	104.00	1,982.00	1,701.10	-	280.90

* Expense and income equal.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Earnings of Head	Other Income	Total Income	Ex- penditures	Excess of Ex- penditure over Income	Excess of Income over Ex- penditure
130,	\$630.00	-	\$630.00	\$646.52	\$16.52	-
131,	520.00	-	520.00	547.46	27.46	-
132,	588.00	\$252.00	840.00	809.50	-	\$30.50
133,	331.33	182.00	513.33	422.00	-	91.33
134,	310.00	170.00	480.00	349.60	-	130.40
135,	605.00	-	605.00	563.30	-	41.70
136,	552.00	288.00	840.00	767.16	-	72.84
137,	450.00	-	450.00	489.42	39.42	-
138,	505.00	182.00	687.00	662.80	-	24.20
139,	520.00	365.00	885.00	801.74	-	83.26
140,	552.00	-	552.00	564.08	12.08	-
141,	720.00	-	720.00	639.60	-	80.40
142,	100.00	866.50	966.50	917.90	-	48.60
143,	52.50	468.00	520.50	626.93	106.43	-
144,	459.00	555.00	1,014.00	1,014.68	0.68	-
145,	499.00	281.00	780.00	749.46	-	30.54
146,	157.00	1,517.00	1,674.00	1,408.92	-	265.08
147,	480.00	-	480.00	510.02	30.02	-
148,	456.00	436.00	892.00	837.75	-	54.25
149,	330.00	500.00	830.00	602.90	-	227.10
150,	410.00	348.00	758.00	744.45	-	13.55
151,	375.00	428.00	803.00	802.22	-	0.78
152,	459.00	936.00	1,395.00	1,188.70	-	206.30

The table shows in each case, besides the earnings of the head, the other income and the total income, also the total expenditures, and the excess or deficiency, if any, expressed in dollars. It will be noted that, notwithstanding the considerable increase in the family income from sources other than the earnings of the head, there were still 47 families in which there was a deficiency of income as compared with expenditure. We shall refer to these somewhat more fully hereafter. Before doing so we show in more complete detail the sources of the family income, by means of the following table :

OCCUPATION OF HEAD.	Office Number	Earnings of Head	Contribu- tions of Minor Children	RECEIVED FROM —		Total Income
				Boarders or Lodgers	Other Sources	
BOOTS AND SHOES.						
Beater-out,	1	\$650.00	—	—	—	\$650.00
Buffer,	2	510.00	—	—	—	510.00
Channeller,	3	615.00	—	\$130.00	—	745.00
Custom shoe maker, . . .	4	460.00	\$740.00	156.00	—	1,356.00
Edge trimmer,	5	520.00	—	—	—	520.00
Edge trimmer,	6	875.00	—	—	—	875.00
Foreman (heeling room), .	7	1,000.00	—	—	\$96.00	1,096.00
Heel burnisher,	8	623.25	—	—	—	623.25
Laster,	9	565.00	—	—	280.00	845.00
Laster,	10	635.00	—	—	—	635.00
Laster,	11	486.68	—	230.00	—	716.68
Laster,	12	360.00	—	—	110.00	470.00
Laster,	13	369.00	—	468.00	—	837.00
Laster,	14	440.00	—	—	150.00	590.00
Laster,	15	567.00	—	—	119.00	686.00
Shoe cutter,	16	395.00	155.00	—	—	550.00
Sole sorter,	17	750.00	150.00	—	—	900.00
Stitcher (McKay),	18	520.00	—	186.00	—	706.00
Stock fitter,	19	615.00	—	312.00	—	927.00
BUILDING.						
Brick and stone mason, . .	20	1,047.00	—	150.00	—	1,197.00
Brick layer,	21	720.00	—	—	474.00	1,194.00
Brick layer,	22	908.71	—	—	180.00	1,088.71
Brick layer,	23	1,103.16	—	36.00	180.00	1,319.16
Brick layer,	24	720.00	—	—	—	720.00
Carpenter,	25	488.00	—	468.00	—	956.00
Carpenter,	26	845.00	215.00	—	131.00	1,191.00
Carpenter,	27	627.50	—	208.00	364.00	1,199.50
Carpenter,	28	841.50	154.00	—	—	995.50
Carpenter,	29	492.00	—	—	—	492.00
Carpenter,	30	756.00	—	160.00	—	916.00
Carpenter,	31	688.50	—	—	—	688.50
Carpenter,	32	229.50	832.00	90.00	150.00	1,301.50
Carpenter,	33	765.00	—	—	—	765.00
Carpenter,	34	750.00	—	—	—	750.00
Carpenter,	35	600.00	—	—	—	600.00
Carpenter and joiner, . .	36	550.00	—	—	108.00	658.00
Carpenter and joiner, . .	37	510.00	24.00	628.00	30.00	1,192.00
House painter,	38	312.00	—	625.00	—	937.00
House painter,	39	350.00	—	—	96.00	446.00
Honse painter,	40	570.00	—	—	—	570.00
Mason,	41	857.50	—	—	—	857.50

OCCUPATION OF HEAD.	Office Number	Earnings of Head	Contribu- tions of Minor Children	RECEIVED FROM —		Total Income
				Boarders or Lodgers	Other Sources	
BUILDING — CON.						
Mason,	42	\$795.00	\$279.00	—	—	\$1,074.00
Mason,	43	828.00	175.00	—	—	1,003.00
Mason,	44	928.80	—	—	\$144.00	1,072.80
Mason,	45	950.00	—	—	408.00	1,358.00
Mason,	46	950.00	—	—	216.00	1,166.00
Mason and plasterer, . . .	47	720.00	—	—	—	720.00
Mason's tender,	48	470.00	—	—	230.00	700.00
Mason's tender,	49	463.50	120.00	\$468.00	300.00	1,351.50
Painter and paper hanger,	50	728.00	—	—	312.00	1,040.00
Plumber,	51	1,060.50	—	—	—	1,060.50
Stone mason,	52	520.00	—	—	—	520.00
Stone mason,	53	705.00	—	—	—	705.00
Stone masons' tender, . .	54	504.00	78.00	208.00	210.00	1,000.00
CLOTHING.						
Finisher (hats),	55	470.00	—	—	250.00	720.00
CORDAGE AND TWINE.						
Storekeeper (cordage), . .	56	780.00	—	364.00	120.00	1,264.00
COTTON GOODS.						
Carder,	57	561.00	60.00	468.00	—	1,089.00
Carder,	58	480.00	255.00	156.00	110.00	1,001.00
Card grinder,	59	445.00	—	—	331.00	776.00
Card grinder,	60	489.60	—	104.00	—	593.60
Card grinder,	61	505.00	415.00	234.00	832.00	1,986.00
Card grinder,	62	420.00	85.00	—	280.00	785.00
Card grinder,	63	489.60	386.00	250.00	—	1,125.60
Card grinder,	64	500.00	—	—	—	500.00
Card grinder,	65	456.32	306.00	—	—	762.32
Card grinder,	66	465.00	—	182.00	—	647.00
Cloth piler,	67	350.00	—	—	276.00	626.00
Dyer's helper,	68	557.33	—	150.00	—	707.33
Loom fixer,	69	635.00	—	—	275.00	910.00
Loom fixer,	70	580.00	—	—	—	580.00
Loom fixer,	71	620.00	—	364.00	—	984.00
Loom fixer,	72	618.50	258.00	195.00	—	1,071.50
Loom fixer,	73	466.00	—	—	39.00	505.00
Loom fixer,	74	517.65	260.10	—	—	777.75
Mule spinner,	75	210.00	275.00	130.00	380.00	995.00
Mule spinner,	76	765.00	470.00	—	—	1,235.00
Mule spinner,	77	475.00	327.00	306.00	275.00	1,383.00
Mule spinner,	78	600.00	230.00	—	325.00	1,155.00
Mule spinner,	79	675.75	—	—	—	675.75

OCCUPATION OF HEAD.	Office Number	Earnings of Head	Contribu- tions of Minor Children	RECEIVED FROM—		Total Income
				Boarders or Lodgers	Other Sources	
COTTON GOODS — CON.						
Mule spinner,	80	\$600.00	\$215.00	—	—	\$815.00
Mule spinner,	81	600.00	260.00	—	—	860.00
Mule spinner,	82	635.00	—	—	—	635.00
Mule spinner,	83	540.00	—	\$130.00	—	670.00
Operative (card room), .	84	312.50	306.00	—	\$655.00	1,273.50
Second hand,	85	714.00	—	—	245.00	959.00
Slasher tender,	86	515.00	153.00	60.00	330.00	1,058.00
Weaver,	87	475.00	—	—	136.00	611.00
Weaver,	88	410.00	—	—	—	410.00
Weaver,	89	500.00	—	—	—	500.00
Weaver,	90	535.00	—	—	—	535.00
Weaver,	91	475.00	302.00	—	80.00	857.00
Weaver,	92	450.00	—	—	75.00	525.00
Weaver,	93	500.00	—	—	370.00	870.00
Weaver,	94	443.00	600.00	—	380.00	1,423.00
Weaver,	95	480.00	—	—	350.00	830.00
Weaver,	96	408.00	860.00	—	—	1,268.00
Weaver,	97	560.00	220.00	—	410.00	1,190.00
Weaver,	98	500.00	—	1,022.00	—	1,522.00
Weaver,	99	520.00	365.00	364.00	—	1,249.00
Yard hand,	100	408.00	554.00	—	—	962.00
LEATHER.						
Currier,	101	192.00	—	120.00	50.00	362.00
Currier,	102	650.00	550.00	—	—	1,200.00
Fireman,	103	535.50	364.00	364.00	—	1,263.50
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.						
Blacksmith's helper, . .	104	226.20	369.75	—	—	595.95
Brass molder,	105	879.00	—	—	—	879.00
Brass molder,	106	1,125.00	—	—	—	1,125.00
Horseshoer,	107	530.00	—	—	260.00	790.00
Horseshoer,	108	714.00	—	—	—	714.00
Iron molder,	109	781.00	78.00	—	—	859.00
Iron molder,	110	841.50	—	—	—	841.50
Iron molder,	111	521.00	300.00	—	300.00	1,121.00
Iron molder,	112	702.00	260.00	—	—	962.00
Iron molder,	113	841.50	—	78.00	—	919.50
Iron molder,	114	841.50	—	—	—	841.50
Iron molder,	115	836.00	—	234.00	—	1,070.00
Iron molder,	116	841.50	—	—	—	841.50
Iron molder,	117	840.00	—	—	—	840.00
Iron molder,	118	830.00	—	—	—	830.00

OCCUPATION OF HEAD.	Office Number	Earnings of Head	Contribu- tions of Minor Children	RECEIVED FROM—		Total Income
				Boarders or Lodgers	Other Sources	
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS — CON.						
Machinist,	119	\$590.00	—	\$150.00	—	\$740.00
Machinist,	120	612.00	\$490.00	—	\$655.00	1,757.00
Machinist,	121	690.00	—	—	—	690.00
Melter,	122	765.00	50.00	—	—	815.00
Snagger,	123	586.50	286.00	182.00	—	1,054.50
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BOOKBINDING.						
Electrotyper,	124	918.00	—	—	—	918.00
Pressman,	125	848.00	—	—	—	848.00
Printer (job),	126	750.00	—	—	—	750.00
PRINT WORKS, DYE WORKS, AND BLEACHERIES.						
Cloth piler,	127	406.00	—	182.00	—	588.00
Cloth steamer,	128	433.50	—	—	45.00	478.50
Overseer,	129	1,878.00	—	104.00	—	1,982.00
STONE.						
Stone cutter,	130	630.00	—	—	—	630.00
WOOLLEN GOODS.						
Cloth inspector,	131	520.00	—	—	—	520.00
Dresser tender,	132	588.00	—	—	252.00	840.00
Spinner,	133	331.33	—	182.00	—	513.33
Weaver,	134	310.00	—	—	170.00	480.00
Wool scourer,	135	605.00	—	—	—	605.00
Wool sorter,	136	552.00	180.00	—	108.00	840.00
WORSTED GOODS.						
Comb fixer,	137	450.00	—	—	—	450.00
Comb fixer,	138	505.00	—	182.00	—	687.00
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Driver (ice),	139	520.00	365.00	—	—	885.00
Driver (ice),	140	552.00	—	—	—	552.00
Gardener,	141	720.00	—	—	—	720.00
Laborer,	142	100.00	458.50	408.00	—	966.50
Laborer,	143	52.50	—	468.00	—	520.50
Laborer,	144	459.00	315.00	—	240.00	1,014.00
Laborer,	145	499.00	—	—	281.00	780.00
Laborer,	146	157.00	607.00	—	910.00	1,674.00
Laborer,	147	480.00	—	—	—	480.00
Laborer,	148	456.00	—	364.00	72.00	892.00

OCCUPATION OF HEAD.	Office Number	Earnings of Head	Contribu- tions of Minor Children	RECEIVED FROM —		Total Income
				Boarders or Lodgers	Other Sources	
MISCELLANEOUS — CON.						
Laborer,	149	\$330.00	—	—	\$500.00	\$830.00
Laborer,	150	410.00	—	\$286.00	62.00	758.00
Laundress,	151	375.00	\$350.00	—	78.00	803.00
Teamster,	152	459.00	—	936.00	—	1,395.00

In this table we not only indicate the families by number but also give the particular occupation of the head, and classify the same under the following general industry designations: Boots and Shoes, Building, Clothing, Cordage and Twine, Cotton Goods, Leather, Metals and Metallic Goods, Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding, Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries, Stone, Woollen Goods, Worsted Goods, and Miscellaneous. The earnings of the head are supplemented by the contributions of the minor children, by amounts received from boarders or lodgers, and from other sources. The following analysis table brings the aggregates together, with percentages, so as to permit ready comparison:

CLASSIFICATION.	Amounts	Percentages
Earnings of head,	\$90,287.88	67.67
Contributions of minor children,	15,107.35	11.32
Received from boarders or lodgers,	13,242.00	9.92
Received from other sources,	14,795.00	11.09
TOTAL INCOME,	\$133,432.23	100.00

From this table it is at once seen that the aggregate earnings of the heads of the 152 families being \$90,287.88, this amount constitutes but 67.67 per cent of \$133,432.23, the total income. The remainder is made up as follows: From minor children 11.32 per cent (\$15,107.35); from boarders or lodgers 9.92 per cent (\$13,242); and from other sources 11.09 per cent (\$14,795).

The next table presents expenditures in detail for each of the families. The various detailed items are self-explanatory,

but it may be mentioned that the item "furniture, etc.," includes household furnishings of all descriptions purchased during the year; "groceries" includes bread, cake or pastry if purchased, canned goods, fruits, and vegetables; "clothing"

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	Rent	Fur- niture, etc.	Fuel and Light	Gro- ceries	Meats, Fish, and Ice	Milk	Cloth- ing	Per- sonal Ex- penses	Educa- tion
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
Beater-out, . . .	1	\$120.00	\$10.00	\$35.50	\$180.00	\$125.00	\$22.50	\$77.00	\$15.00	-
Buffer, . . .	2	117.00	85.00	55.50	110.00	93.60	21.84	73.50	10.00	-
Channeller, . . .	3	144.00	-	53.00	225.00	110.00	21.84	110.00	20.00	\$3.00
Custom shoe maker,	4	108.00	150.00	60.40	312.00	247.00	42.60	167.00	45.00	5.00
Edge trimmer, . .	5	156.00	3.00	37.00	135.00	78.00	21.84	55.00	10.00	-
Edge trimmer, . .	6	130.00	15.00	47.00	184.00	156.00	24.90	120.00	30.00	-
Foreman (heeling room), . . .	7	*-	29.00	51.50	261.00	137.00	32.76	160.00	50.00	7.00
Heel burnisher, . .	8	180.00	6.00	43.00	146.00	76.00	21.84	59.50	28.00	2.00
Laster, . . .	9	144.00	15.00	46.50	208.00	117.00	21.84	85.00	35.00	-
Laster, . . .	10	96.00	30.00	48.00	206.20	167.60	44.40	85.00	5.00	6.00
Laster, . . .	11	108.00	25.00	44.00	257.00	110.00	32.85	65.00	15.00	-
Laster, . . .	12	78.00	5.00	43.00	160.00	68.50	18.36	75.00	6.00	-
Laster, . . .	13	108.00	15.00	39.00	290.00	182.00	22.00	50.00	16.00	-
Laster, . . .	14	108.00	9.00	36.40	156.00	80.00	32.62	80.00	10.00	2.00
Laster, . . .	15	96.00	9.00	47.00	204.00	120.00	21.84	105.00	20.00	-
Shoe cutter, . . .	16	*-	6.00	47.50	185.00	117.00	21.84	75.00	25.00	-
Sole sorter, . . .	17	156.00	5.00	45.00	220.00	140.00	33.00	200.00	25.00	10.00
Stitcher (McKay), .	18	*-	-	43.75	124.00	102.00	27.20	50.00	15.00	-
Stock fitter, . . .	19	156.00	27.00	55.00	276.00	185.00	43.68	90.00	45.00	-
BUILDING.										
Brick and stone ma- son, . . .	20	300.00	30.00	86.00	234.00	130.00	31.20	125.00	50.00	10.00
Brick layer, . . .	21	*-	80.00	68.00	240.00	250.00	44.00	200.00	50.00	-
Brick layer, . . .	22	*-	-	52.00	173.00	155.00	24.00	250.00	43.00	10.00
Brick layer, . . .	23	*-	50.00	75.00	208.00	156.00	66.00	150.00	30.00	-
Brick layer, . . .	24	180.00	30.00	65.00	150.00	125.00	21.00	45.00	25.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	25	*-	20.00	50.40	312.00	145.00	43.80	65.00	35.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	26	*-	35.00	53.00	296.00	182.00	54.75	145.00	20.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	27	165.00	10.00	54.00	300.00	85.00	32.00	70.00	10.00	5.00
Carpenter, . . .	28	*-	-	45.00	416.00	135.00	44.00	154.90	30.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	29	150.00	-	25.00	138.00	85.00	12.00	60.00	10.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	30	148.00	50.00	57.00	286.00	156.00	22.32	130.00	15.00	4.00
Carpenter, . . .	31	216.00	-	75.00	182.00	130.00	21.90	100.00	15.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	32	144.00	-	70.00	260.00	156.00	52.00	200.00	10.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	33	156.00	100.00	50.00	150.00	150.00	30.00	80.00	20.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	34	150.00	-	60.00	180.00	60.00	18.00	100.00	25.00	-
Carpenter, . . .	35	144.00	-	40.50	200.00	156.00	25.00	75.00	10.00	-
Carpenter and joiner,	36	*-	6.00	28.00	130.00	78.00	21.64	53.50	18.00	3.00
Carpenter and joiner,	37	234.00	50.00	57.80	258.00	165.00	43.80	95.00	25.00	10.00

* House owned.

includes dry goods, boots and shoes; "personal expenses" covers toilet articles, perfumery, soap, jewelry, gifts to others, etc.; and the item "education" includes expenditures for books, pictures, or music.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	News- papers and Period- icals	Re- ligion and Charity	So- cieties and Unions	Insur- ance	Amuse- ments and Travel for Recre- ation	Travel to and from Work	Sick- ness and Fur- neral Ex- penses	Other Ex- penses	Total Amount Ex- pended
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
Beater-out, . . .	1	\$5.72	\$3.00	\$5.20	-	\$5.00	-	-	-	\$603.92
Buffer, . . .	2	8.84	6.00	6.50	-	-	-	\$85.00	-	672.78
Channeller, . . .	3	9.88	10.00	6.00	\$15.60	10.00	-	-	-	738.32
Custom shoe maker,	4	6.40	8.00	10.40	23.20	20.00	\$25.00	50.00	-	1,285.00
Edge trimmer, . .	5	5.72	-	4.00	-	-	3.00	4.00	-	512.56
Edge trimmer, . .	6	13.70	15.00	11.20	15.60	23.00	12.00	-	-	797.40
Foreman (heeling room), . . .	7	13.00	25.00	10.00	47.40	25.00	4.00	-	\$108.71	961.37
Heel burnisher, . .	8	4.65	10.00	14.00	-	10.00	-	-	-	600.99
Laster, . . .	9	5.72	10.00	6.00	15.60	15.00	3.00	-	-	727.66
Laster, . . .	10	12.80	40.00	5.20	-	-	-	50.00	-	796.20
Laster, . . .	11	8.84	-	8.50	-	12.40	-	12.00	-	698.59
Laster, . . .	12	2.00	-	-	15.60	-	3.00	25.00	-	499.46
Laster, . . .	13	16.00	5.00	5.20	15.60	2.00	3.00	8.00	-	776.80
Laster, . . .	14	6.00	14.00	5.20	-	4.00	10.00	17.00	-	570.22
Laster, . . .	15	12.48	8.00	6.00	13.00	14.00	4.00	-	-	680.32
Shoe cutter, . . .	16	8.74	10.00	-	17.40	-	-	-	30.40	543.88
Sole sorter, . . .	17	10.00	10.00	-	16.00	30.00	-	-	-	900.00
Stitcher (McKay), .	18	6.00	-	17.40	7.00	-	22.00	150.00	129.00	693.35
Stock fitter, . . .	19	7.28	8.00	4.00	-	12.00	5.00	6.00	-	919.96
BUILDING.										
Brick and stone ma- son, . . .	20	12.50	20.00	14.00	57.44	15.00	18.00	20.00	-	1,153.14
Brick layer, . . .	21	10.00	25.00	21.00	-	50.00	2.00	350.00	150.00	1,540.00
Brick layer, . . .	22	10.00	25.00	7.00	14.00	30.00	4.00	50.00	75.00	922.00
Brick layer, . . .	23	13.00	-	-	45.00	30.00	-	30.00	234.00	1,087.00
Brick layer, . . .	24	13.00	10.00	15.00	16.20	11.00	20.00	125.00	-	851.20
Carpenter, . . .	25	7.80	25.00	-	10.40	6.00	-	65.00	55.00	840.40
Carpenter, . . .	26	6.24	10.00	11.20	48.72	5.00	-	-	300.00	1,166.91
Carpenter, . . .	27	10.00	40.00	5.00	2.00	10.00	28.00	20.00	-	846.00
Carpenter, . . .	28	13.00	15.00	39.00	28.60	25.00	-	20.00	30.00	995.50
Carpenter, . . .	29	13.00	2.00	-	25.00	10.00	-	10.00	-	540.00
Carpenter, . . .	30	3.50	18.00	-	18.20	-	9.00	65.00	-	982.02
Carpenter, . . .	31	13.00	10.00	23.00	13.00	15.00	-	15.00	-	828.90
Carpenter, . . .	32	3.65	10.00	3.60	52.00	-	5.00	-	50.00	1,016.25
Carpenter, . . .	33	10.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	5.00	-	50.00	-	851.00
Carpenter, . . .	34	8.00	15.00	12.00	-	40.00	5.00	25.00	52.00	750.00
Carpenter, . . .	35	7.50	2.00	6.00	18.20	10.00	3.00	20.00	-	717.20
Carpenter and joiner,	36	10.60	4.00	6.00	5.08	12.00	6.00	32.00	190.00	603.82
Carpenter and joiner,	37	12.50	15.00	10.20	5.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	-	1,031.80

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	Rent	Fur- niture, etc.	Fuel and Light	Gro- ceries	Meats, Fish, and Ice	Milk	Cloth- ing	Per- sonal Ex- penses	Educa- tion
BUILDING — Con.										
House painter, .	38	\$179.00	\$6.00	\$53.00	\$275.00	\$180.00	\$32.76	\$55.00	\$50.00	-
House painter, .	39	72.00	3.00	26.00	125.00	68.00	21.90	40.00	5.00	-
House painter, .	40	108.00	24.00	34.00	163.80	82.40	15.12	50.25	10.00	-
Mason, . . .	41	168.00	50.00	47.00	150.00	150.00	65.00	100.00	30.00	-
Mason, . . .	42	144.00	-	45.00	247.00	234.00	42.00	223.00	20.00	-
Mason, . . .	43	144.00	15.00	32.00	280.00	240.00	27.24	100.00	26.00	-
Mason, . . .	44	*-	15.00	51.00	265.00	150.00	21.84	140.00	40.00	\$8.00
Mason, . . .	45	*-	12.00	73.00	286.00	205.00	31.20	165.00	60.00	30.00
Mason, . . .	46	*-	8.00	53.00	230.00	170.00	32.76	120.00	30.00	6.00
Mason and plasterer,	47	168.00	35.00	52.00	120.00	100.00	11.00	122.00	50.00	-
Mason's tender, .	48	78.00	-	45.00	240.00	125.00	40.00	120.00	30.00	2.00
Mason's tender, .	49	*-	-	75.00	364.00	260.00	65.70	200.00	15.00	225.00
Painter and paper hanger, . . .	50	108.00	12.00	55.00	265.00	170.00	11.88	85.00	9.00	2.00
Plumber, . . .	51	†-	10.00	60.00	300.00	300.00	52.00	100.00	15.00	-
Stone mason, . .	52	72.00	-	40.00	250.00	90.00	21.84	60.00	10.00	2.00
Stone mason, . .	53	108.00	15.00	47.50	210.00	120.00	21.84	115.00	20.00	-
Stonemason's tender,	54	130.00	28.00	52.00	312.00	195.00	32.76	130.00	35.00	-
CLOTHING.										
Finisher (hats), .	55	108.00	40.00	51.60	182.00	115.50	27.50	85.00	5.00	3.00
CORDAGE AND TWINE.										
Storekeeper (cord- age), . . .	56	*-	145.00	69.50	286.00	185.00	31.20	140.00	75.00	15.00
COTTON GOODS.										
Carder, . . .	57	156.00	20.00	54.00	312.00	185.00	43.68	125.00	40.00	-
Carder, . . .	58	130.00	25.00	53.00	286.00	182.00	21.84	140.00	35.00	6.00
Card grinder, . .	59	96.00	28.00	39.00	220.00	156.00	21.90	85.00	25.00	-
Card grinder, . .	60	84.00	8.00	36.00	208.00	150.00	33.00	75.00	-	-
Card grinder, . .	61	132.00	65.50	72.00	468.00	364.00	51.10	320.00	65.00	12.00
Card grinder, . .	62	104.00	25.00	38.00	260.00	156.00	21.90	72.00	10.00	-
Card grinder, . .	63	85.20	60.00	39.25	324.00	215.00	21.84	85.00	35.00	8.00
Card grinder, . .	64	50.40	-	32.00	160.00	91.00	10.92	58.00	25.00	8.00
Card grinder, . .	65	69.60	15.00	35.00	192.00	130.00	12.00	50.00	20.00	-
Card grinder, . .	66	*-	3.00	37.50	190.00	104.00	22.00	70.00	20.00	5.00
Cloth piler, . .	67	104.00	-	38.00	275.00	120.00	30.00	65.00	30.00	-
Dyer's helper, . .	68	95.40	105.00	40.00	84.00	105.00	42.00	60.00	25.00	0.50
Loom fixer, . . .	69	96.00	45.00	46.00	212.00	115.00	21.90	130.00	20.00	3.00
Loom fixer, . . .	70	120.00	20.00	44.00	130.00	93.00	23.60	72.00	25.00	3.00
Loom fixer, . . .	71	96.00	32.00	55.00	286.00	175.00	36.40	120.00	35.00	10.00
Loom fixer, . . .	72	135.20	20.00	57.00	286.00	182.00	43.68	115.00	52.00	15.00
Loom fixer, . . .	73	85.20	-	33.20	182.00	130.00	33.00	120.00	18.00	3.00
Loom fixer, . . .	74	96.00	15.00	41.00	220.00	125.00	21.90	135.00	45.00	-
Mule spinner, . .	75	78.00	-	48.00	250.00	175.00	25.00	100.00	40.00	-
Mule spinner, . .	76	130.00	12.00	52.00	286.00	185.00	32.76	115.00	52.00	5.00
Mule spinner, . .	77	120.00	-	60.00	420.00	260.00	45.00	150.00	100.00	-
Mule spinner, . .	78	120.00	70.00	53.00	325.00	175.00	43.68	150.00	75.00	5.00
Mule spinner, . .	79	94.80	6.00	39.00	165.00	110.00	31.00	70.00	40.00	6.00
Mule spinner, . .	80	78.00	10.00	43.00	266.00	208.00	21.90	115.00	25.00	5.60

* House owned.

† Board of sister-in-law given for rent.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	News- papers and Period- icals	Re- ligion and Charity	So- cieties and Unions	Insur- ance	Amuse- ments and Travel for Recre- ation	Travel to and from Work	Sick- ness and Fu- neral Ex- penses	Other Ex- penses	Total Amount Ex- pended
BUILDING — Con.										
House painter, . . .	38	\$9.88	\$12.00	\$6.00	—	—	\$4.00	\$6.00	—	\$68.64
House painter, . . .	39	3.12	—	5.20	\$7.80	—	3.00	15.00	—	395.02
House painter, . . .	40	3.12	1.00	19.20	—	\$6.00	—	70.00	\$60.00	646.89
Mason,	41	10.00	10.00	13.00	—	20.00	15.00	100.00	—	928.00
Mason,	42	10.00	46.00	3.00	—	5.00	25.00	30.00	—	1,074.00
Mason,	43	12.00	6.00	3.00	13.00	5.00	1.50	8.00	—	912.74
Mason,	44	8.84	12.00	13.00	15.60	10.00	14.00	4.00	256.94	1,025.22
Mason,	45	13.00	15.00	24.00	65.20	16.00	52.80	—	242.52	1,290.72
Mason,	46	10.50	12.00	6.00	29.60	10.00	26.40	—	408.20	1,152.46
Mason and plasterer,	47	10.00	10.00	3.00	—	15.00	20.00	4.00	—	720.00
Mason's tender, . .	48	8.84	20.00	5.20	23.40	—	5.00	—	—	742.44
Mason's tender, . .	49	13.00	10.00	7.00	—	17.50	5.00	15.00	50.00	1,322.20
Painter and paper hanger,	50	9.84	13.00	5.20	7.50	5.00	—	—	104.00	862.42
Plumber,	51	26.00	25.00	31.20	—	25.00	15.00	50.00	51.30	1,060.50
Stone mason, . . .	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00	—	560.84
Stone mason, . . .	53	5.72	—	—	18.72	5.00	—	3.00	—	699.78
Stonemason's tender,	54	6.76	18.00	6.00	32.32	10.00	—	6.00	—	993.84
CLOTHING.										
Finisher (hats), . .	55	12.21	3.00	—	2.00	7.00	6.00	20.00	—	667.81
CORDAGE AND TWINE.										
Storekeeper (cord- age),	56	12.84	25.00	6.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	—	94.60	1,145.14
COTTON GOODS.										
Carder,	57	10.00	8.00	18.40	12.00	18.00	—	—	—	1,002.08
Carder,	58	10.40	12.00	17.60	23.40	20.00	—	—	—	962.24
Card grinder, . . .	59	9.76	12.00	11.20	18.20	20.00	2.00	—	—	744.06
Card grinder, . . .	60	5.20	6.00	5.20	31.20	—	—	10.00	—	651.60
Card grinder, . . .	61	13.00	26.00	11.20	62.40	20.00	15.00	20.00	—	1,717.20
Card grinder, . . .	62	14.04	10.40	5.20	18.20	—	—	25.00	10.40	770.14
Card grinder, . . .	63	8.84	10.00	11.20	52.00	—	—	50.00	—	1,005.33
Card grinder, . . .	64	6.76	5.00	5.20	13.00	6.00	—	—	—	471.28
Card grinder, . . .	65	5.00	10.00	15.00	—	10.00	—	—	—	563.60
Card grinder, . . .	66	3.12	6.00	—	26.40	—	—	—	165.60	652.62
Cloth piler,	67	3.12	5.00	—	28.60	—	—	5.00	—	703.72
Dyer's helper, . . .	68	3.00	11.00	6.00	23.40	5.00	—	25.00	—	630.30
Loom fixer,	69	9.36	10.00	30.60	7.80	4.00	—	8.50	108.00	867.16
Loom fixer,	70	7.72	10.00	11.20	13.00	12.00	5.00	15.00	—	604.52
Loom fixer,	71	10.34	12.00	13.00	16.80	15.00	—	145.00	—	1,057.54
Loom fixer,	72	12.34	18.00	14.80	9.00	20.00	—	30.00	—	1,010.02
Loom fixer,	73	6.25	17.00	19.20	20.80	1.00	—	12.50	—	681.15
Loom fixer,	74	6.76	10.00	—	32.50	—	—	—	—	748.16
Mule spinner, . . .	75	6.50	10.00	5.20	23.40	—	—	10.00	—	771.10
Mule spinner, . . .	76	13.00	10.00	9.20	7.80	10.00	—	6.00	130.00	1,055.76
Mule spinner, . . .	77	6.76	10.00	15.60	62.40	—	—	—	—	1,249.76
Mule spinner, . . .	78	7.50	15.00	12.00	31.20	25.00	5.00	—	—	1,112.38
Mule spinner, . . .	79	6.76	5.00	6.00	33.80	6.00	—	—	—	619.36
Mule spinner, . . .	80	6.76	12.00	8.20	18.20	2.00	1.00	45.00	—	865.66

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	Rent	Furniture, etc.	Fuel and Light	Gro- ceries	Meats, Fish, and Ice	Milk	Cloth- ing	Per- sonal Ex- penses	Educa- tion
COTTON GOODS—Con.										
Mule spinner, . . .	81	\$120.00	\$21.00	\$39.00	\$195.00	\$117.00	\$32.76	\$135.00	\$45.00	\$35.00
Mule spinner, . . .	82	120.00	25.00	40.00	160.00	110.00	21.84	80.00	15.00	12.00
Mule spinner, . . .	83	108.00	15.00	58.60	234.00	125.00	24.90	65.00	25.00	8.00
Operative (card room),	84	84.00	40.00	53.00	225.00	150.00	37.76	180.00	150.00	—
Second hand, . . .	85	84.00	18.00	42.00	240.00	165.00	21.84	100.00	35.00	2.00
Slasher tender, . .	86	97.20	45.00	48.50	240.00	165.00	32.76	145.00	40.00	22.00
Weaver,	87	96.00	22.00	45.00	225.00	104.00	21.84	25.00	20.00	2.00
Weaver,	88	96.00	12.00	34.50	112.20	61.25	15.00	30.00	5.00	—
Weaver,	89	117.00	—	37.00	200.00	95.00	—	35.00	20.00	—
Weaver,	90	62.40	20.00	38.00	200.00	104.00	21.84	80.00	20.00	6.00
Weaver,	91	78.00	30.00	55.00	225.00	150.00	26.00	112.00	75.00	3.00
Weaver,	92	91.00	—	39.00	215.00	86.00	31.20	95.00	10.00	—
Weaver,	93	96.20	—	40.00	260.00	156.00	21.84	50.00	30.00	—
Weaver,	94	143.00	15.00	57.00	416.00	225.00	57.60	160.00	80.00	8.00
Weaver,	95	78.00	18.00	45.00	230.00	104.00	21.84	90.00	30.00	—
Weaver,	96	78.00	30.00	58.00	375.00	195.00	43.68	185.00	75.00	16.00
Weaver,	97	130.00	45.00	57.00	275.00	160.00	21.84	175.00	65.00	5.00
Weaver,	98	143.00	45.00	68.00	685.00	312.00	72.80	110.00	50.00	—
Weaver,	99	143.00	40.00	60.00	416.00	220.00	65.52	140.00	35.00	—
Yard hand, . . .	100	78.00	12.00	52.00	234.00	165.00	33.76	130.00	52.00	12.00
LEATHER.										
Currier,	101	108.00	10.00	37.00	300.00	108.00	33.00	100.00	2.00	—
Currier,	102	96.00	10.00	53.00	325.00	175.00	43.68	160.00	45.00	6.00
Fireman,	103	144.00	37.00	58.00	416.00	234.00	43.68	90.00	50.00	14.00
METALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS.										
Blacksmith's helper,	104	96.00	5.00	38.00	220.00	112.00	22.00	85.00	25.00	—
Brass molder, . . .	105	144.00	98.00	27.00	234.00	104.00	87.60	100.00	10.00	—
Brass molder, . . .	106	156.00	15.00	57.00	225.00	130.00	32.76	140.00	35.00	5.00
Horseshoer, . . .	107	132.00	45.00	52.00	163.00	127.00	14.92	88.00	60.00	4.00
Horseshoer, . . .	108	130.00	30.00	46.00	196.50	142.75	32.20	110.00	18.00	6.00
Iron molder, . . .	109	120.00	—	50.00	279.00	198.00	43.00	100.00	20.00	—
Iron molder, . . .	110	96.00	—	40.00	208.00	93.00	67.60	200.00	43.90	—
Iron molder, . . .	111	130.00	20.00	54.50	260.00	160.00	43.80	400.00	50.00	—
Iron molder, . . .	112	96.00	—	32.00	260.00	156.00	22.00	250.00	71.40	—
Iron molder, . . .	113	156.00	37.00	49.00	215.00	125.00	31.20	135.00	40.00	10.00
Iron molder, . . .	114	132.00	24.00	61.00	221.00	150.00	29.12	150.00	45.00	2.00
Iron molder, . . .	115	120.00	63.00	59.50	312.00	182.00	31.20	140.00	20.00	—
Iron molder, . . .	116	144.00	—	51.00	220.00	160.00	21.84	110.00	15.00	—
Iron molder, . . .	117	96.00	24.00	49.00	225.00	156.00	21.84	100.00	52.00	—
Iron molder, . . .	118	120.00	5.00	47.00	245.00	175.00	32.76	125.00	25.00	2.00
Machinist,	119	192.00	—	39.50	200.00	112.00	33.00	101.50	20.00	—
Machinist,	120	*	66.00	47.50	436.00	215.00	31.60	275.00	85.00	15.00
Machinist,	121	120.00	22.00	53.00	225.00	110.00	21.84	85.00	25.00	—
Melter,	122	96.00	14.00	52.00	250.00	156.00	43.68	125.00	10.00	—
Snagger,	123	130.00	27.00	53.00	325.00	182.00	29.12	110.00	75.00	—

* House owned.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	News- papers and Period- icals	Re- ligion and Charity	So- cieties and Unions	Insur- ance	Amuse- ments and Travel for Recre- ation	Travel to and from Work	Sick- ness and Fun- eral Ex- penses	Other Ex- penses	Total Amount Ex- pended
COTTON GOODS—CON.										
Mule spinner, . . .	81	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$26.00	\$18.20	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	—	\$828.96
Mule spinner, . . .	82	15.00	4.00	24.00	13.00	4.00	2.00	—	—	645.84
Mule spinner, . . .	83	6.24	10.40	12.00	18.20	—	—	10.00	—	720.34
Operative (card room),	84	11.63	25.00	10.40	33.80	30.00	5.00	4.00	\$15.00	1,054.59
Second hand, . . .	85	9.88	10.00	7.20	39.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	161.00	945.92
Slasher tender, . .	86	11.46	12.00	11.20	20.80	45.00	—	—	40.00	975.92
Weaver,	87	7.46	10.00	6.00	18.96	—	2.00	10.00	—	615.26
Weaver,	88	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	369.95
Weaver,	89	6.24	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	615.24
Weaver,	90	13.00	5.00	5.20	7.20	—	—	25.00	—	607.64
Weaver,	91	8.84	10.00	5.20	31.20	—	—	125.00	—	934.24
Weaver,	92	3.12	—	5.20	7.80	—	—	—	—	583.32
Weaver,	93	—	15.00	5.20	13.00	—	—	6.00	—	693.24
Weaver,	94	8.84	20.00	15.60	33.80	25.00	—	10.00	—	1,274.84
Weaver,	95	8.50	15.00	10.40	13.00	12.00	—	—	—	675.74
Weaver,	96	12.48	18.00	5.20	70.20	25.00	—	5.00	—	1,191.56
Weaver,	97	13.00	25.00	10.40	18.20	25.00	—	—	—	1,025.44
Weaver,	98	13.00	18.00	5.20	10.40	5.00	—	—	—	1,437.40
Weaver,	99	13.00	15.00	5.20	39.00	12.00	—	—	—	1,203.72
Yard hand,	100	7.80	16.00	5.20	28.60	10.00	—	—	—	836.36
LEATHER.										
Currier,	101	3.00	6.00	—	18.20	—	—	1.65	—	726.85
Currier,	102	6.76	20.00	5.20	18.20	—	15.00	300.00	—	1,278.84
Fireman,	103	10.84	20.00	6.00	18.20	5.00	—	4.00	—	1,150.72
METALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS.										
Blacksmith's helper,	104	3.12	5.00	—	18.20	—	—	25.00	—	654.32
Brass molder, . . .	105	13.00	—	—	13.00	—	—	25.00	—	855.60
Brass molder, . . .	106	10.84	—	24.00	7.80	12.00	—	125.00	104.00	1,079.40
Horseshoer,	107	13.00	20.00	6.00	31.20	12.00	3.00	20.00	—	791.12
Horseshoer,	108	9.36	24.00	10.20	22.00	55.00	—	—	—	832.01
Iron molder,	109	7.00	3.00	13.00	18.20	2.00	—	15.00	—	868.20
Iron molder,	110	13.00	13.00	18.00	24.00	10.00	—	15.00	—	841.50
Iron molder,	111	10.40	15.60	13.00	41.60	20.00	—	30.00	—	1,248.90
Iron molder,	112	13.00	12.00	6.60	13.00	—	20.00	10.00	—	962.00
Iron molder,	113	8.70	16.00	13.00	—	6.00	—	5.00	—	846.90
Iron molder,	114	9.88	20.00	13.00	15.20	—	5.00	30.00	—	907.20
Iron molder,	115	10.40	18.00	19.00	15.60	10.00	5.00	7.00	—	1,012.70
Iron molder,	116	13.00	12.00	19.00	15.00	5.00	4.50	—	—	790.34
Iron molder,	117	7.50	6.00	9.00	15.60	10.00	—	—	—	771.94
Iron molder,	118	5.72	15.00	6.00	20.80	—	—	—	—	824.28
Machinist,	119	13.00	5.00	4.00	—	20.00	—	—	—	740.00
Machinist,	120	9.76	30.00	17.20	25.40	25.00	10.00	—	177.00	1,465.46
Machinist,	121	9.80	—	6.00	10.40	—	—	—	—	688.04
Melter,	122	5.72	15.00	6.00	33.80	—	—	8.00	—	815.20
Snagger,	123	10.20	12.00	9.00	—	8.00	—	—	—	970.32

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	Rent	Furniture, etc.	Fuel and Light	Gro- ceries	Meats, Fish, and Ice	Milk	Cloth- ing	Per- sonal Ex- penses	Educa- tion
PRINTING, PUBLISH- ING, AND BOOK- BINDING.										
Electrotyper, . . .	124	\$144.00	\$32.40	\$43.00	\$240.00	\$156.00	\$32.00	\$85.00	\$30.00	\$12.00
Pressman, . . .	125	—	17.00	59.45	240.00	125.00	21.84	95.00	25.00	10.00
Printer (job), . . .	126	144.00	—	42.65	283.00	104.00	54.75	100.00	50.00	—
PRINT WORKS, DYE WORKS, AND BLEACHERIES.										
Cloth piler, . . .	127	78.00	39.00	35.00	270.00	104.00	21.90	65.00	18.00	2.00
Cloth steamer, . . .	128	96.00	6.00	26.70	208.00	56.00	21.90	35.00	5.00	1.00
Overseer, . . .	129	208.00	75.00	62.00	520.00	234.00	54.00	100.00	25.00	250.00
STONE.										
Stone cutter, . . .	130	78.00	15.00	41.00	240.00	104.00	15.60	85.00	40.00	—
WOOLLEN GOODS.										
Cloth inspector, . . .	131	130.00	10.00	37.00	135.00	104.00	21.90	62.00	12.00	—
Dresser tender, . . .	132	—	10.00	38.50	170.00	110.00	21.84	112.60	30.00	5.00
Spinner, . . .	133	132.00	11.50	28.25	75.00	75.00	10.00	80.00	—	—
Weaver, . . .	134	78.00	—	41.60	170.00	20.00	10.00	25.00	—	—
Wool scourer, . . .	135	132.00	23.00	51.00	154.00	52.00	10.80	45.00	30.00	2.00
Wool sorter, . . .	136	96.00	50.00	45.00	212.00	110.00	21.50	145.00	20.00	4.00
WORSTED GOODS.										
Comb fixer, . . .	137	120.00	8.00	37.00	146.00	78.00	23.50	48.00	5.00	2.00
Comb fixer, . . .	138	130.00	20.00	39.00	186.00	112.00	21.90	68.00	15.00	—
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Driver (ice), . . .	139	108.00	20.00	49.00	195.00	110.00	36.50	120.00	45.00	10.00
Driver (ice), . . .	140	96.00	11.00	46.00	160.00	104.00	23.50	70.00	15.00	3.00
Gardener, . . .	141	130.00	10.00	45.00	180.00	112.00	32.76	83.00	15.00	3.00
Laborer, . . .	142	120.00	20.00	47.00	285.00	175.00	43.80	130.00	25.00	—
Laborer, . . .	143	120.00	—	41.28	120.00	156.00	54.75	15.00	3.00	—
Laborer, . . .	144	180.00	60.00	52.00	270.00	165.00	21.84	140.00	25.00	4.00
Laborer, . . .	145	156.00	10.00	48.50	225.00	130.00	21.84	100.00	25.00	—
Laborer, . . .	146	150.00	45.00	57.00	338.00	204.00	43.68	225.00	160.00	20.00
Laborer, . . .	147	108.00	15.00	35.00	160.00	85.00	21.90	45.00	15.00	2.00
Laborer, . . .	148	132.00	25.00	42.40	225.00	130.00	32.85	80.00	35.00	6.00
Laborer, . . .	149	78.00	15.00	45.00	210.00	104.00	21.90	75.00	20.00	3.00
Laborer, . . .	150	84.00	15.00	41.20	320.00	145.00	32.85	48.00	6.00	—
Laundress, . . .	151	91.00	—	65.00	275.00	125.00	33.80	104.00	50.00	—
Teamster, . . .	152	143.00	12.00	65.00	466.00	260.00	54.60	75.00	52.00	—

Besides the necessary expenses for food and housing, every family except five reports expenditure for newspapers and periodicals, and 106 out of the 152 expended sums, not very great, for amusements and travel for recreation. In 126 families out of the whole number, expenditures appear in connection

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	News- papers and Period- icals	Re- ligion and Charity	So- cieties and Unions	Insur- ance	Amuse- ments and Travel for Recre- ation	Travel to and from Work	Sick- ness and Fun- eral Ex- penses	Other Ex- penses	Total Amount Ex- pended
PRINTING, PUBLISH- ING, AND BOOK- BINDING.										
Electrotyper, . .	124	\$16.32	\$25.00	\$6.00	\$20.80	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$3.00	-	\$870.52
Pressman, . . .	125	8.84	12.00	6.00	35.60	8.00	6.00	-	\$142.00	811.73
Printer (job), . .	126	11.32	10.00	9.60	15.60	10.00	-	100.00	-	934.92
PRINT WORKS, DYE WORKS, AND BLEACHERIES.										
Cloth piler, . . .	127	5.20	4.00	11.00	19.20	-	1.00	15.00	-	688.30
Cloth steamer, . .	128	1.85	3.00	5.20	23.40	-	-	10.50	-	499.55
Overseer, . . .	129	35.30	50.00	-	7.80	80.00	-	-	-	1,701.10
STONE.										
Stone cutter, . .	130	5.72	-	8.40	7.80	-	-	6.00	-	646.52
WOOLLEN GOODS.										
Cloth inspector, .	131	6.76	4.00	5.20	15.60	2.00	-	2.00	-	547.46
Dresser tender, .	132	12.36	20.00	11.20	28.60	6.00	3.00	6.00	225.00	809.50
Spinner, . . .	133	3.25	2.00	3.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	422.00
Weaver, . . .	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	349.60
Wool scourer, . .	135	7.50	7.00	6.00	32.00	6.00	-	5.00	-	563.30
Wool sorter, . .	136	6.00	15.00	9.00	20.66	5.00	-	8.00	-	767.16
WORSTED GOODS.										
Comb fixer, . . .	137	3.12	3.00	6.00	7.80	-	-	2.00	-	439.42
Comb fixer, . . .	138	13.50	12.00	11.20	13.20	6.00	2.00	8.00	-	662.80
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Driver (ice), . .	139	11.24	10.00	18.20	20.80	18.00	30.00	-	-	801.74
Driver (ice), . .	140	7.22	-	-	22.36	6.00	-	-	-	564.08
Gardener, . . .	141	8.84	5.00	4.00	-	6.00	-	5.00	-	639.60
Laborer, . . .	142	12.50	18.00	-	41.60	-	-	-	-	917.90
Laborer, . . .	143	5.70	10.00	-	96.20	2.00	3.00	-	-	626.93
Laborer, . . .	144	6.24	-	-	80.60	10.00	-	-	-	1,014.68
Laborer, . . .	145	6.12	8.00	4.00	-	15.00	-	-	-	749.46
Laborer, . . .	146	16.44	25.00	16.00	20.80	30.00	18.00	40.00	-	1,408.92
Laborer, . . .	147	3.12	5.00	-	13.00	-	-	2.00	-	510.02
Laborer, . . .	148	9.30	25.00	5.20	13.00	5.00	12.00	60.00	-	837.75
Laborer, . . .	149	-	10.00	-	13.00	-	2.00	6.00	-	602.90
Laborer, . . .	150	4.50	4.50	-	10.40	1.00	2.00	30.00	-	744.45
Laundress, . . .	151	3.12	12.00	5.20	23.10	-	-	15.00	-	802.22
Teamster, . . .	152	16.50	18.00	4.00	15.60	5.00	-	2.00	-	1,188.70

with societies and unions, and in 99, sickness or funeral expenses are reported. In 17 instances only, no expenditure is reported for religion or charity. The item "travel to and from work" does not often appear, since the families visited, in the factory towns especially, were located not far from the place of employment.

In order to comprehend clearly the relative proportions of the expenses for each of the classified items presented in the preceding table, attention is invited to the following recapitulation containing averages and percentages :

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	Aggregate Ex- pense	Average Expense per Family	Percentages
Rent,	\$15,993.60	\$105.22	12.43
Furniture and household furnishings,	3,487.40	22.94	2.71
Fuel and light,	7,315.43	48.13	5.68
Groceries,	36,410.70	239.54	28.29
Meats, fish, and ice,	21,932.60	144.29	17.04
Milk,	4,734.76	31.15	3.68
Clothing,	16,489.15	108.48	12.81
Personal expenses,	4,773.30	31.40	3.71
Education,	999.10	6.57	0.78
Newspapers and periodicals,	1,371.39	9.02	1.07
Religion and charity,	1,795.90	11.82	1.39
Societies and unions,	1,277.40	8.41	0.99
Insurance,	2,859.76	18.82	2.22
Amusements and travel for recreation,	1,484.90	9.77	1.15
Travel to and from work,	606.20	3.99	0.47
Sickness and funeral expenses,	3,236.15	21.29	2.51
Other expenses,	3,949.67	25.99	3.07
TOTALS,	\$128,717.41	\$846.83	100.00

Referring, by way of analysis, to the percentages contained in this table, we note that 28.29 per cent of the entire expense was required for groceries; 17.04 per cent for meats, fish, and ice; 12.81 per cent for clothing; and 12.43 per cent for rent. The other items represent constantly diminishing percentages, ranging from 5.68 required for fuel and light, to less than one per cent against the items "education," "societies and unions," and "travel to and from work," respectively. In the next table, a condensation of the minor items under certain general heads enables the reader to make an interesting comparison.

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	Aggregate Ex- pense	Average Expense per Family	Percentages
Subsistence (principally food),	\$71,338.76	\$469.32	55.43
Clothing,	16,489.15	108.48	12.81
Rent,	15,993.60	105.22	12.43

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	Aggregate Ex- pense	Average Expense per Family	Percentages
Fuel and light,	\$7,315.43	\$48.13	5.68
Education, church, societies, newspapers, etc.,	5,443.79	35.82	4.23
Care of health, insurance,	6,095.91	40.11	4.73
Sundry expenses (comfort, mental and bodily recreation, etc.),	6,040.77	39.75	4.69
TOTALS,	\$128,717.41	\$846.83	100.00

Referring, as before, to the percentages only, it appears that 55.43 per cent of the expenditure was for subsistence (principally food); 12.81 per cent for clothing; 12.43 per cent for rent; 5.68 per cent for fuel and light; 4.23 per cent for education, church, societies, newspapers, etc.; 4.73 for care of health and insurance, (including funeral expenses, if any); and the remainder, 4.69 per cent for sundry expenses, including those generally termed expenditures for comfort, mental and bodily recreation, etc.

Referring to the table on page 281 we find that in 47 families the family income was enlarged by receipts from boarders or lodgers. Besides these there was one boarder in family No. 51 who owned the house and contributed its use free of rent in lieu of payment for board. Excluding these 48 families there remain 104 which may be termed normal, consisting of father, mother, and immediately dependent relatives, members of the family circle, principally minor children, subject to parental control, although, in some cases, contributing by their earnings to the family income.* In order that we may analyze the income and expenditures of these normal families, whose income is based upon the labor of the family members and not obtained in part by taking boarders or lodgers, we confine the next presentation entirely to them, arranging the families in five groups, according to a graded scale of income.

* When sons or daughters still retain connection with the family but, being above the age of 21, pay board, they have been termed "boarders" in the tables.

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	EXPENDITURES OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES—			
	Under \$450		From \$450 to \$600	
	Average Expense per Family	Per- centages	Average Expense per Family	Per- centages
Rent,	\$84.00	21.96	\$97.10	17.54
Furniture and household furnish- ings,	7.50	1.96	10.81	1.95
Fuel and light,	30.25	7.91	38.23	6.91
Groceries,	118.60	31.01	170.66	30.83
Meats, fish, and ice,	64.63	16.90	88.21	15.94
Milk,	18.45	4.82	20.51	3.71
Clothing,	35.00	9.15	64.70	11.69
Personal expenses,	5.00	1.31	13.62	2.46
Education,	—	—	1.52	0.27
Newspapers and periodicals,	1.56	0.41	5.51	1.00
Religion and charity,	2.00	0.52	4.29	0.77
Societies and unions,	2.60	0.68	4.87	0.88
Insurance,	3.90	1.02	10.48	1.89
Amusements and travel for recrea- tion,	—	—	2.24	0.40
Travel to and from work,	1.50	0.39	1.00	0.18
Sickness and funeral expenses,	7.50	1.96	15.48	2.80
Other expenses,	—	—	4.30	0.78
TOTALS,	\$382.49	100.00	\$553.53	100.00

In this table the classification of expenses conforms to the table on page 294 which included all the families, and the percentages in each group may be compared with those previously

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	EXPENDITURES OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES—			
	Under \$450		From \$450 to \$600	
	Average Expense per Family	Per- centages	Average Expense per Family	Per- centages
Subsistence (principally food),	\$214.18	56.00	\$303.81	54.89
Clothing,	35.00	9.15	64.70	11.69
Rent,	84.00	21.96	97.10	17.54
Fuel and light,	30.25	7.91	38.23	6.91
Education, church, societies, news- papers, etc.,	6.16	1.61	16.19	2.92
Care of health, insurance,	11.40	2.98	25.96	4.69
Sundry expenses, (comfort, mental and bodily recreation, etc.),	1.50	0.39	7.54	1.36
TOTALS,	\$382.49	100.00	\$553.53	100.00

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	EXPENDITURES OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES—					
	From \$600 to \$750		From \$750 to \$1,200		Above \$1,200	
	Average Ex- pense per Family	Per- centages	Average Ex- pense per Family	Per- centages	Average Ex- pense per Family	Per- cent- ages
Rent,	\$118.99	17.27	\$97.74	11.03	\$85.12	6.80
Furniture and household furnish- ings,	15.90	2.31	22.89	2.58	28.75	2.29
Fuel and light,	46.48	6.75	47.82	5.39	56.31	4.49
Groceries,	189.08	27.45	235.17	26.53	335.88	26.81
Meats, fish, and ice,	114.90	16.68	147.73	16.66	194.25	15.51
Milk,	24.68	3.58	31.19	3.52	40.24	3.21
Clothing,	80.48	11.68	129.92	14.66	183.12	14.62
Personal expenses,	22.57	3.28	34.47	3.89	88.37	7.05
Education,	2.24	0.33	3.36	0.38	12.50	1.00
Newspapers and periodicals,	9.05	1.31	9.42	1.06	11.49	0.92
Religion and charity,	8.57	1.25	13.56	1.53	20.38	1.63
Societies and unions,	7.58	1.10	10.20	1.15	12.85	1.03
Insurance,	13.15	1.91	20.42	2.30	34.40	2.75
Amusements and travel for recrea- tion,	8.62	1.25	11.17	1.26	20.13	1.61
Travel to and from work,	3.24	0.47	4.03	0.45	12.60	1.01
Sickness and funeral expenses,	14.29	2.07	24.43	2.76	45.63	3.64
Other expenses,	9.05	1.31	42.98	4.85	70.57	5.63
TOTALS,	\$688.87	100.00	\$886.50	100.00	\$1,252.59	100.00

presented. In order to make the comparison complete we present a condensed recapitulation, similar to that on pages 294 and 295.

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	EXPENDITURES OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES—					
	From \$600 to \$750		From \$750 to \$1,200		Above \$1,200	
	Average Ex- pense per Family	Per- centages	Average Ex- pense per Family	Per- centages	Average Ex- pense per Family	Per- cent- ages
Subsistence (principally food),	\$367.13	53.30	\$471.45	53.18	\$687.49	54.87
Clothing,	80.48	11.68	129.92	14.66	183.12	14.62
Rent,	118.99	17.27	97.74	11.03	85.12	6.80
Fuel and light,	46.48	6.75	47.82	5.39	56.31	4.49
Education, church, societies, news- papers, etc.,	27.44	3.99	36.54	4.12	57.22	4.58
Care of health, insurance,	27.44	3.98	44.85	5.06	80.03	6.39
Sundry expenses (comfort, mental and bodily recreation, etc.),	20.91	3.03	58.18	6.56	103.30	8.25
TOTALS,	\$688.87	100.00	\$886.50	100.00	\$1,252.59	100.00

The percentage of expenditure for subsistence (principally food) is, as might be expected, highest in the class having lowest income, and diminishes, as income increases, although showing no great variation, except that nearly identical percentages are found in the classes having incomes from \$450 to \$600 and above \$1200, respectively. The classes having largest incomes have the smallest percentages of expenditure for fuel and light and rent and the largest for clothing. As incomes increase the proportionate expenditure for education, church, societies, newspapers, etc., and for the care of health, insurance, and especially for the sundry expenses classed as for comfort, mental and bodily recreation, etc., increase. That is, as income permits, expenditures are enlarged in the directions indicating a higher standard of living, rather than entirely reserved as surplus or savings. As in 1875, the results of the present investigation support fairly well the first and last propositions of the so-called law of expenditure, formulated by Dr. Engel of Prussia, but do not entirely agree with the others.*

Dr. Engel's theory was based on Prussian experience, confirmed in a general way by the similar investigations of Duepetiaux in Belgium and Le Play in France, and German districts bordering upon it, in Switzerland and in Savoy. It is of course true, and the distinction is perhaps more marked to-day than in 1875, that there is far less uniformity in the character of the clothing worn by workingmen in this country than abroad, and also in the conditions under which they are housed; and this, no doubt, accounts in a measure for the differences in the percentile distribution of expenses under those heads.

* Dr. Engel's propositions are as follows:

First. The greater the income, the smaller the relative percentage of outlay for subsistence. (To this the highest class shown in the table forms an exception.)

Second. The percentage of outlay for clothing is approximately the same, whatever the income. (This is confirmed in the second and third classes as compared with each other and also in the fourth and fifth classes as compared with each other, but not confirmed in general.)

Third. The percentage of outlay for lodging or rent, and for fuel and light is invariably the same, whatever the income. (Confirmed in the second and third classes as compared with each other, but not confirmed in general.)

Fourth. As income increases, the percentage of outlay for sundries becomes greater. (Fully confirmed.)

The percentages for the different income classes reported in 1875 and at present compare as follows.

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	PERCENTAGES OF EXPENDITURE OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES —									
	Under \$450		From \$450 to \$600		From \$600 to \$750		From \$750 to \$1,200		Above \$1,200	
	1875	At Pres- ent	1875	At Pres- ent	1875	At Pres- ent	1875	At Pres- ent	1875	At Pres- ent
Subsistence (princi- pally food), . . .	64.00	56.00	63.00	54.89	60.00	53.30	56.00	53.18	51.00	54.87
Clothing, . . .	7.00	9.15	10.50	11.69	14.00	11.68	15.00	14.66	19.00	14.62
Rent, . . .	20.00	21.96	15.50	17.54	14.00	17.27	17.00	11.03	15.00	6.80
All other expenses,	9.00	12.89	11.00	15.88	12.00	17.75	12.00	21.13	15.00	23.71
TOTALS, . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The percentages of expenditure for food show a decline in each group, except in that with income above \$1,200. The percentage expended for clothing appears unduly low in the lowest income class in 1875, the peculiarity being caused no doubt by some exceptional circumstance affecting one or more of the comparatively few families in this class in the year referred to. The percentages indicate a comparatively uniform proportionate expense for clothing in the families with incomes from \$450 to \$750, and also in the families with incomes from \$750 to \$1,200 or more. In the first two groups, the percentage expenditure for clothing is higher than in 1875. The percentage expenditure for rent is lower in two of the groups and higher in the others than in 1875, and that for expenses outside of food, clothing, and rent, considerably higher in all.

The average percentages of expenditure for these normal families, considered in the aggregate (that is, disregarding differences in income) are as follows: Food, 53.67; clothing, 13.67; rent, 12.62; fuel and light, 5.76; care of health, insurance, etc., 3.96; education, church, societies, newspapers, etc., 4.96; sundry expenses (comfort, mental and bodily recreation, etc.), 5.36. These show certain differences as compared with the percentages for all families, presented on pages 294 and 295, the principal variation being a slightly larger proportionate expense for clothing and a decreased proportion for food. The percentages for the normal families in the aggregate

may be profitably compared with those previously obtained by the Bureau, by means of the following table :

EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION.	PERCENTAGES OF EXPENDITURE REPORTED —			
	In 1875		In 1885	At Present
	Skilled Labor	Unskilled Labor		
Subsistence (principally food),	54.50	58.00	49.28	53.67
Clothing,	15.00	14.00	15.95	13.67
Rent,	17.50	16.00	19.74	12.62
All other expenses, .	13.00	12.00	15.03	20.04
TOTALS,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The percentages indicate a proportionate expense for food smaller than in 1875, as might easily result from a decline in the price of food articles, even with a wider dietary ; a smaller proportionate expense for clothing and rent than ever before ; and a considerably larger proportionate expense for items outside of food, clothing, and rent, undoubtedly reflecting the wider range of wants accompanying a higher standard of living.

The distribution of expenditure for 2,561 normal families, collected from different parts of the country and reported in the Seventh Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, was as follows : Food, 41.03 ; clothing, 15.31 ; rent, 15.06 ; all other expenses, 28.60. These, as compared with the figures supported by our present returns, indicate a smaller proportionate expense for food than in Massachusetts, with higher percentages of expense for clothing and rent and for other expenses in the aggregate.

The average aggregate expense per family in each income group, compared with the average income per family, is as follows : Families under \$450, average income, \$428 ; average expenditure, \$382.49. Families from \$450 to \$600, average income, \$520.16 ; average expenditure, \$553.53. Families from \$600 to \$750, average income, \$667.26 ; average expenditure, \$688.87. Families from \$750 to \$1,200, average income, \$916.85 ; average expenditure, \$886.50. Families above \$1,200, average income, \$1,398.56 ; average expenditure, \$1,252.59.

It will be noticed that in two of the groups there was a deficiency of income to meet expenditure, when the figures are reduced to an average. This is caused by a deficiency in certain families which more than offsets the surplus in families having a surplus. We shall analyze these cases of insufficient income a little more fully, but before doing so present two tables, in which the same families are classified according to the industries in which the head is employed, and those which consist of father and mother and minor children are grouped according to size of family. The first shows the industry classification.

CLASSIFIED OCCUPATION OF HEAD.	Number of Families	Average Size of Family	Average Income	Average Yearly Expenditure
Boots and shoes,	13	3.77	\$688.48	\$682.06
Building trades,	24	5.17	848.96	865.71
Textiles,	36	4.89	778.47	739.75
Metals and metallic goods, . .	16	4.94	906.40	899.72
Miscellaneous,	15	4.73	853.60	820.26
TOTALS,	104	4.80	\$814.01	\$797.83

In 13 of the families the head is employed in Boots and Shoes, the average size of the family being 3.77, the average income, \$688.48, and the average expenditure, \$682.06. There were 24 families in which the head was employed in the building trades, average size of family, 5.17, average income, \$848.96, average expenditure, \$865.71. Textiles are represented by 36 families, average size, 4.89, average income, \$778.47, average expenditure, \$739.75; Metals and Metallic Goods by 16 families, average size, 4.94, average income, \$906.40, average expenditure, \$899.72; and miscellaneous industries by 15 families, average size, 4.73, average income, \$853.60, average expenditure, \$820.26. The average income is highest in the families grouped under Metals and Metallic Goods, and these show the highest average expenditure. A deficiency of income appears in the building trades group. Upon the whole, however, the families show a surplus, the average income based upon the returns from the entire number being \$814.01 and the average expenditure, \$797.83; the aggregate average size of family being 4.80.

In 88 instances the families were composed of father and mother and minor children only, as shown in the following table classified according to size :

SIZE OF FAMILY.	Number of Families	Number of Minor Children contributing to Family Income	Average Family Income	Average Yearly Expenditure
2 adults,	14	-	\$690.82	\$647.65
2 adults, 1 child,	12	5	669.38	648.24
2 adults, 2 children,	18	5	742.76	764.87
2 adults, 3 children,	15	3	800.45	774.55
2 adults, 4 children,	16	3	710.31	703.23
2 adults, 5 children,	6	14	968.58	921.60
2 adults, 6 children,	2	8	944.50	969.83
2 adults, 7 children,	3	4	966.17	994.42
2 adults, 8 children,	2	3	727.48	761.26
TOTALS,	88	45	\$755.68	\$743.85

When taken together these 88 families exhibit a surplus of income over expense, although when considered separately a deficiency of income appears in four of the groups.

In the returns reported in 1875 the families were classed according to whether there was a surplus or deficiency of income, in certain income-receiving groups, which approach, but do not quite conform to those we have used at present. Paralleling the results as nearly as possible we have the comparison presented at the top of the next page.

CLASSIFIED OCCUPATION.	Office Number	COMPOSITION OF FAMILY		
		Adults	Children	Totals
BOOTS AND SHOES.				
Buffer,	2	2	2	4
Laster,	10	2	7	9
Laster,	12	2	3	5
BUILDING.				
Brick layer,	21	3	4	7
Brick layer,	24	2	4	6
Carpenter,	29	2	-	2
Carpenter,	31	3	-	3

REPORTED IN 1875		AT PRESENT	
<i>Income Classification</i>	Av. yearly Surplus (+), or Deficiency (—)	<i>Income Classification</i>	Av. Yearly Surplus (+), or Deficiency (—)
Under \$400, . . .	—\$33.10	Under \$450, . . .	+\$45.51
\$400 to \$600, . . .	—5.55	\$450 to \$600, . . .	—33.37
\$600 to \$800, . . .	+15.52	\$600 to \$750, . . .	—21.61
\$800 to \$1,200, . . .	+44.32	\$750 to \$1,200, . . .	+30.35
Above \$1,200, . . .	+170.75	Above \$1,200, . . .	+145.97

Taken as a whole, the 152 families shown in the table page 277 include 47 in which a deficiency of income appears. Separating the families into two groups, as we have done, comprising 48 which take boarders or lodgers and 104 which do not, we find but eight instances of deficiency of income among the boarder-taking families, while there are 39 among the so-called “normal” or non-boarder taking families. It would not be possible for the same families to appear in the deficiency class in successive years without lapsing into pauperism. It might be true however that out of any given *number* of families, a certain number would, for various reasons, be unable to come out clear of debt at the end of the year. The condition is, of course, un-economic and must be exceptional if the family is to remain above the pauper level. It is proper therefore to analyze the returns from the normal families which have reported deficiencies in the present instance. This may be done by the aid of the table, beginning at the foot of page 302, which relates entirely to such families, 39 in number.

CLASSIFIED OCCUPATION.	DAYS LOST DURING YEAR FROM—				Expenditures for Sickness and Funeral Expenses	Amount of Deficiency
	Sickness	Slack work	Other causes	Totals		
BOOTS AND SHOES.						
Buffer,	—	12	—	12	\$85.00	\$162.78
Laster,	—	12	—	12	50.00	161.20
Laster,	—	60	—	60	25.00	29.46
BUILDING.						
Brick layer,	12	102	—	114	350.00	346.00
Brick layer,	6	108	—	114	125.00	131.20
Carpenter,	60	—	—	60	10.00	48.00
Carpenter,	—	—	—	—	15.00	140.40

CLASSIFIED OCCUPATION.	Office Number	COMPOSITION OF FAMILY		
		Adults	Children	Totals
BUILDING — Con.				
Carpenter,	33	2	4	6
Carpenter,	35	2	3	5
House painter,	40	2	1	3
Mason,	41	2	2	4
Mason's tender,	48	2	4	6
Stone mason,	52	2	4	6
TEXTILES.				
Cloth inspector (woollen), . .	131	2	1	3
Cloth piler (cotton),	67	3	5	8
Cloth steamer (print works), .	128	2	2	4
Comb fixer (worsted),	137	2	3	5
Loom fixer (cotton),	70	2	1	3
Loom fixer (cotton),	73	2	3	5
Mule spinner (cotton),	80	2	6	8
Mule spinner (cotton),	82	2	4	6
Weaver,	87	2	3	5
Weaver,	89	2	4	6
Weaver,	90	2	4	6
Weaver,	91	2	4	6
Weaver,	92	2	4	6
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.				
Blacksmith's helper,	104	2	8	10
Horseshoer,	107	3	—	3
Horseshoer,	108	2	2	4
Iron molder,	109	2	8	10
Iron molder,	111	3	4	7
Iron molder,	114	3	2	5
Melter,	122	2	2	4
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Currier (leather),	102	1	4	5
Driver (ice),	140	2	1	3
Laborer,	144	3	5	8
Laborer,	147	2	2	4
Printer (job),	126	2	2	4
Stone cutter,	130	2	2	4

A brief review of the families by number, as given in this table, will go far towards accounting for the deficiency. It is especially large in No. 21. In this family the head is employed in the building industry, and not only lost 114 days' employment during the year but there was the extraor-

CLASSIFIED OCCUPATION.	DAYS LOST DURING YEAR FROM—				Expenditures for Sickness and Funeral Expenses	Amount of Deficiency
	Sickness	Slack work	Other causes	Totals		
BUILDING — Con.						
Carpenter,	—	—	—	—	\$50.00	\$86.09
Carpenter,	6	66	—	72	20.00	117.20
House painter,	—	56	—	56	70.00	76.89
Mason,	6	69	—	75	100.00	70.50
Mason's tender,	—	96	—	96	—	42.44
Stone mason,	—	96	—	96	15.00	40.84
TEXTILES.						
Cloth inspector (woollen), .	—	14	—	14	2.00	27.46
Cloth piler (cotton), . . .	—	—	—	—	5.00	77.72
Cloth steamer (print works),	—	—	—	—	10.50	21.05
Comb fixer (worsted), . . .	—	12	—	12	2.00	39.42
Loom fixer (cotton),	—	—	—	—	15.00	24.52
Loom fixer (cotton),	30	6	—	36	12.50	176.15
Mule spinner (cotton), . . .	18	—	—	18	45.00	50.66
Mule spinner (cotton), . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10.84
Weaver,	—	—	—	—	10.00	4.26
Weaver,	—	—	—	—	—	15.24
Weaver,	—	—	—	—	25.00	72.64
Weaver,	—	—	—	—	125.00	77.24
Weaver,	—	—	—	—	—	58.32
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.						
Blacksmith's helper,	48	24	—	72	25.00	58.37
Horseshoer,	72	—	—	72	20.00	1.12
Horseshoer,	—	—	—	—	—	118.01
Iron molder,	18	—	4	22	15.00	9.20
Iron molder,	128	—	—	128	30.00	127.90
Iron molder,	—	—	—	—	30.00	65.70
Melter,	—	—	—	—	8.00	0.20
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Currier (leather),	—	—	24	24	300.00	78.84
Driver (ice),	—	—	—	—	—	12.08
Laborer,	—	—	—	—	—	0.68
Laborer,	—	—	30	30	2.00	30.02
Printer (job),	6	—	—	6	—	184.92
Stone cutter,	—	30	—	30	6.00	16.52

dinary expense of \$350 for sickness, in itself exceeding the amount of the deficiency. There were four children entirely unproductive. In nearly all the other families in which the deficiency exceeded \$100 there were either large expenses on account of sickness (as in Nos. 2, 10, and 24), or consider-

able lost time from employment (as in Nos. 24, 35, 73, and 111). In cases where the deficiency was less than 100, it approximates or was less than the expense required by sickness in the family in Nos. 12, 40, 80, 87, 91, 107, and 102. The deficiency was of minor importance (or less than \$10) in a few cases, especially Nos. 107, 122, and 144. In a few cases, on the other hand, the reason for the deficiency does not appear from the table, but must be accepted as a condition unexplained and doubtless due to some peculiarity in the family, which a closer acquaintance with family traits might disclose. Drawing upon the agents' memoranda, we find that in No. 67 there are five minor children none of whom adds anything to the family income. Besides this the wife's mother lives in the family and is dependent upon the earnings of the working members for her support. The wife earns \$6 per week in weaving but lost five weeks during the year on account of slack work, diminishing the already slender resources; and the loss in her wages accounts for nearly one-half of the deficiency. In family No. 90 the wife was not employed outside the family, and there are four children, from two to eight years of age. In No. 92 the wife works part of the time, and can earn about \$4 per week when employed. During the year in question however she was able to earn but \$75, and frankly states that it is impossible for the breadwinners of the family to "earn enough to live, and pay their bills promptly." There are four children in this family, ranging from two to nine years of age, and, of course, unproductive. In No. 108 the wife, who formerly assisted in swelling the family income, did not follow outside employment during the year in question, and made up the deficiency which appears out of the savings of previous employment.

It is clear that, in the majority of instances, the temporary loss of work or unusual expenses caused by sickness accounts for the deficiency. Bearing in mind the scale upon which nearly all the families represented in the returns appear to be living, and the narrow margin of surplus found where a surplus exists, it is equally clear that unforeseen contingencies like unemployment or sickness is, in many cases, likely to cause a deficiency. It should not be understood that this always creates debt. On the contrary, the deficiency is frequently covered by drawing upon the savings of more fortunate years; and in

other cases, although a deficiency may appear when the statement is confined to 12 consecutive months, as in our tables, it is overcome by enforced saving in some immediately succeeding month. This is particularly true when the deficiency is small.

CONCLUSION.

From the results of the investigation reported in 1875 certain conclusions were drawn, and we reproduce below some of the more important, with parallel statements based upon the present inquiry.

REPORTED IN 1875.	REPORTED AT PRESENT.
In the majority of cases, workingmen in this Commonwealth do not support their families by their individual earnings alone.	In the present investigation, out of the total number of families (152), the earnings of the head were sufficient to meet the family expenditure in but 25.
Fathers rely, or are forced to depend, upon their children for from <i>one-quarter</i> to <i>one-third</i> of the entire family earnings.	Out of the entire family income only 11.32 per cent, or a little less than <i>one-eighth</i> , was received from the earnings of minor children.
Children under 15 years of age supply, by their labor, from <i>one-eighth</i> to <i>one-sixth</i> of the total family earnings.	Nothing contributed by children under 15.
Of the children at work in the families reported in 1875 nearly 31 per cent were under 14 years of age, and about 54 per cent under 15.	No children permitted to work if under 14. In the families reported no children under 15 were at work.
The amount of earnings contributed by wives, generally speaking, is so small, that they would save more by staying at home than they gained by outside labor. The actual amount contributed constituted but eighty-eight hundredths of one per cent of the aggregate income of all the families reported, and in the entire number (397) only 12 wives aided by outside work.	Out of the 152 families reported, 32 wives worked outside the family, and in the aggregate contributed 5.29 per cent of the aggregate income reported from all the families. (Apparently, the lesser proportion of children working is partly offset by a greater proportion of wives contributing by their earnings to the family income.)
A large proportion of the skilled workingmen visited have sewing or other labor-saving machines in use in their families. As evidences of material prosperity to a certain extent, significant numbers of the families (the aid of child labor being fully allowed) own pianos or cabinet organs, have carpeted rooms, and maintain pews in church.	The same facts appear at present, in even greater degree (child labor, so far as young children are concerned, being eliminated). The conditions as to housing generally show considerable improvement over those reported in 1875. This accounts in part for the higher rental rates reported as compared with five years ago, although the average is slightly higher than that of 1872 and the proportion of expenditure for rent has decreased. The presence of musical instruments as an evidence of the standard of living has been mentioned on page 264. Of the entire number of families, 88.82 per cent, that is, a proportion of nearly 89 in every 100, reported expenditures for religion and charity.

REPORTED IN 1875.	REPORTED AT PRESENT.
In more than one-half of the families visited (55.92 per cent) the family income exceeded the family expenses. In less than one-tenth (8.56 per cent) there was a deficiency of income. In the remainder, (35.52 per cent) the accounts balanced.	In nearly two-thirds of the families visited (63.16 per cent) the family income exceeded the family expenses. In nearly one-third (30.92 per cent) there was a deficiency of income. In the remainder (5.92 per cent) the accounts balanced.

We have already computed the percentage of decrease in the price of groceries (7.03) and the increase in the price of provisions (19.54) in 1902 as compared with 1897, by using a weighted average for the various articles as explained on page 254. Combining the articles under each head, and applying the same method of computation we have an increase of 11.16 per cent in the price of articles of food. In the same way we find a decrease of 19.97 per cent as compared with 1872. Relying upon the data obtained in the present investigation as to prices, respecting the relative quantities of different grades of each article sold at the different rates, combining the quotations for boots and dry goods, and giving each price quotation a weight in the general average for the group, corresponding to the quantity sold at that price, we obtain 16.07 per cent, representing the increase in 1902 as compared with 1897, of the prices of dry goods and boots listed in the price tables; and 41.01 per cent indicating the decrease as compared with 1872. By the same method, rents show an increase of 52.43 per cent as compared with 1897, and two hundredths of one per cent as compared with 1872; and fuel an increase of 9.78 per cent as compared with 1897, or a decrease of 26.61 per cent as compared with 1872. We summarize as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.	Percentages of Increase in Price in 1902 as compared with 1897	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in Price in 1902 as compared with 1872
Food,	+11.16	-19.97
Dry goods and boots,	+16.07	-41.01
Rent,	+52.43	+0.02
Fuel,	+9.78	-26.61

The average expenditure of a normal family as shown by the budgets is \$797.83, divided as follows: Food, \$428.21; cloth-

ing, \$109.03; rent, \$100.67; fuel and light, \$45.93; all other purposes, \$113.99. Applying the percentages of change in prices contained in the preceding table to the average expenditure of these families and using for clothing the percentage variation in the prices of dry goods and boots, for fuel and light that shown for fuel alone, the first four amounts would become for 1897: Food, \$385.20; clothing, \$93.90; rent, \$66.00; fuel and light, \$41.80; or, in the aggregate, \$586.90, as against \$683.84 in 1902. That is, the absolutely necessary items of food, clothing, rent, and fuel which in 1902 cost \$683.84 would have been purchasable for \$586.90 in 1897. If, in 1897, the same amount had been spent for sundries as in 1902, the aggregate expense would have been \$700.89 as against \$797.83. To meet the increase indicated in 1902, supposing no surplus to have existed in either year, would have required an increase of income for the family amounting to \$96.94, or 13.83 per cent. The comparison may be made between 1902 and 1872 in the same way, the result showing that the expenditure required in the earlier year to cover the items costing \$683.84 in 1902 would have been \$882.30; and allowing the same amount for sundries in each year the aggregate for 1872 would be \$996.29 as against \$797.83 in 1902, showing a decrease in the latter year of \$198.46, or 19.92 per cent.

In making these comparisons we have given to each of the four leading groups, food, clothing, rent, and fuel, the same effect upon the aggregate expense that the expenditures for each, respectively, were found to have in the budgets for the average normal family, disclosed in our present investigation, and have assumed that the expenses for sundries were the same in each year. Disregarding amounts expended, and using the percentages of expenditure shown upon page 299, assuming, as regards expenditures for sundries, that instead of the same amount having been expended in each year, the prices for the items included under that head have not changed, and giving to each group in the comparison the same effect or weight upon the general average that the percentage for the group has upon the aggregate, a slightly different result appears, as follows, the comparison being between 1902 and 1897.

CLASSIFICATION.	Percent- ages of Expendi- ture	Index Number for the Group*	Result†
Food,	53.67	111.16	5,965.96
Clothing,	13.67	116.07	1,586.68
Rent,	12.62	152.43	1,923.67
Fuel and light,	5.76	109.78	632.33
All other purposes,	14.28	100.00	1,428.00
TOTALS,	100.00	115.37	11,536.64

This gives an index number of 115.37 for 1902, indicating an increase of 15.37 per cent as compared with 1897, instead of 13.83, shown by our previous comparison. Similarly a decrease of 17.85 per cent (instead of 19.92) is shown as compared with 1872.

The difference in these results is caused, we repeat, by considering in the first comparison, the *expenditure for sundries as invariable in amount*, while in the second comparison the proportionate expenditure for sundries is considered invariable, taken as a percentage of total expenditure, and *the prices for the items classed as "sundries" are considered as not having changed*. In point of fact, as we have seen, the percentage of the annual income thus expended tends to increase as the annual income increases.‡ Hence any increase in actual wages, resulting either from an increase in money wages or from a decrease in prices, is largely taken up by increasing the expenditures for sundries, as well as more generous expenditures generally. The comparisons indicate an increase in prices as compared with 1897 of from 13.83 to 15.37 per cent. Undoubtedly earnings have increased also, and in some cases in greater proportion than this, taking into account the diminution of unemployment. If earnings increased in greater proportion than prices, and the standard of living were unchanged, savings would be possible in the later year, in cases where the account

* Considering the price level in 1897 as 100, the index for 1902 becomes 100 plus the percentage of increase in 1902 as compared with 1897.

† The "result" is the product of the percentage of expenditure multiplied by the index number for the group. A division of the sum of the results by the sum of the percentages of expenditure (which, of course, is 100) will give a mathematical average index for 1902, in which each percentage of expenditure and each group index figure has been given its relative importance or weight.

‡ See page 298.

just balanced in the earlier. If, however, the standard of living is raised so as to take up the surplus it would be as difficult to live within the income as before. Economically, the family may be said to be no better off than before. Socially, however, counting as gains the things the family consumes in the latter as compared with the former year, the gain is apparent.

The investigation reported in 1875 showed an average expenditure per family of \$738.00 and an average surplus of \$24.72. Assuming the same average expenditure in 1872, the things purchased for the \$738.00 in the earlier year could have been obtained for from \$606.27 to \$590.99 in 1902, and, if the standard of living had not changed the surplus would have been from \$156.45 to \$171.73, even if the family income had not changed at all. Instead of that however the average expenditure per family as shown by our present investigation was \$797.83, and the average surplus but \$16.18, taking no account of whatever rise in wages may have occurred since 1872.

The margin between the rise in prices and the rise in income or between the rise in income and the fall in prices, measures the economic gain of the family. If this margin results in larger consumption, the gain is no less real. It may, in fact, be of greater benefit if the increased consumption is of things that increase the physical, mental, or moral welfare.

NOTE.

A brief explanation is perhaps required with reference to the results shown in the comparison of prices between 1902 and 1897. Certain comparisons of wholesale prices of leading commodities of general consumption have from time to time been published which may seem to indicate a greater percentage of increase than appears in the preceding pages. By one such comparison the cost of living is made to show an increase of about 36 per cent in recent years, which, if correct, would mean, as applied to the ordinary family, that if the annual expenses could have been met by \$800 in 1897, \$1,088 would be required now, a result that is improbable. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind, that a comparison of wholesale prices alone does not touch the particular point with which this report deals, *i.e.*, the direct cost of living to workingmen. Retail prices move differently from wholesale, and are not subject to as many or so great fluctuations, the margin between the wholesale and retail rates being in many cases so great as to compensate for changes in the wholesale, unless the latter are very wide and have become permanent.

Besides this, certain articles which may have an important effect upon a so-called "index number" or general average, representing the movement

of wholesale prices in the country at large, enter into the ordinary household expenses of a workingman, either indirectly, very slightly, or not at all, although they may enter largely into general consumption. An attempt is usually made to give what may be called the different consumptive values of the various commodities their proper weight upon the general average of the group or class to which they belong, by some system of computation. Dun's index number, for example, is produced by selecting a list of articles, including whiskey, beer, and tobacco, each quotation, instead of having equal prominence in the average, being multiplied by the quantity annually consumed per capita in the country. Wholesale quotations are used. The per capita consumption of each commodity, necessarily more or less a matter of estimate, is taken for the purpose of giving to each article its proper weight upon the general average.

Whatever accuracy this method may possess as indicating changes in the general price level and their effect upon the cost of consumption in general, it cannot be relied on implicitly as representing changes in the cost of living of the ordinary family. For example, the index number for breadstuffs thus computed shows an increase of about 70 per cent in 1902 as compared with 1897. Of course, computed in this way, the index number must be largely affected by the great increase in the wholesale price of Indian corn, which enters largely into general consumption, but forms a comparatively slight factor in the ordinary household budget. Not only this, but the Indian corn consumed in the country at large enters, to a certain extent, into the cost of meats, and a combination of index numbers based upon the aggregate consumption of the country, results in duplications which unduly raise the index or average representing the aggregate cost of breadstuffs and meats when taken together.

Notwithstanding this increase in the index number for breadstuffs the retail price of wheat flour in our returns was found to be lower than in 1897, and this decline is borne out by a comparison of wholesale prices in Boston, taken at dates corresponding to those for which our retail prices were secured. And although Indian corn meal, at wholesale, shows a considerable increase, the retail price per pound as sold in limited quantities for ordinary household consumption (always high as compared with the wholesale*) shows no change in our quotations. The quotations for certain other articles which show increases at retail were more than offset by others showing decreases, when the average is weighted according to household consumption as explained on page 254. Our retail prices are based upon more than 7,000 actual quotations in markets patronized by workingmen and, we are confident, represent more nearly the direct effect of prices upon household expenses, than any comparison of wholesale prices, however made.

We append a short table showing average wholesale prices for the principal articles of groceries and provisions in 1897 and 1902, based upon

* At the average wholesale rate a barrel of granulated Indian corn meal would cost \$3.25 in 1902. By the average retail pound rate shown in our tables the retailer would receive \$6.00, an advance of nearly 85 per cent, a margin sufficiently wide to keep the retail market comparatively steady, considering the relatively small demand for the article in household consumption.

Boston market prices current, taken, not for the entire year in either case, but at substantially the same dates in each year as the retail prices contained in the tables on pages 241-243.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities	AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE		Percentages of In- crease (+), or De- crease (-)
		1897	1902	
GROCERIES.				
Flour, patents	bbl.	\$4.62½	\$4.22½	-8.65
Flour, straights	bbl.	4.26½	4.00	-6.21
Flour, clear	bbl.	4.43¼	4.04	-8.86
Flour, rye	bbl.	3.22	2.65	-17.70
Corn meal, granulated	bbl.	1.95	3.25	+66.67
Codfish, dry	cwt.	4.06¼	4.87½	+20.00
Rice, prime, domestic	lb.	0.05¼	0.05½	+4.76
Beans, pea, hand picked, marrow	bbl.	1.15	1.77½	+54.35
Beans, pea, California	bbl.	1.32½	2.05	+54.72
Beans, yellow eye	bbl.	1.87½	2.12½	+13.33
Tea, Formosa	lb.	0.49¼	0.347½	-29.19
Coffee, Rio	lb.	0.12½	0.09¼	-26.00
Coffee, Java	lb.	0.25½	0.25½	-1.16
Coffee, Mocha	lb.	0.18½	0.24¾	+33.78
Sugar, yellows	lb.	0.04¼	0.039½	-8.24
Sugar, crushed	lb.	0.05¾	0.05¼	-7.30
Sugar, granulated	lb.	0.05	0.04¾	-5.00
Molasses, Porto Rico	hhd.	28.83	28.33	-1.73
Molasses, New Orleans	hhd.	23.25	22.25	-4.30
Starch, potato	lb.	0.027½	0.04½	+44.90
PROVISIONS.				
Beef, choice	lb.	0.07¾	0.10¼	+32.26
Beef, light, choice	lb.	0.07¼	0.09¾	+34.48
Beef, heavy, good	lb.	0.06½	0.09¼	+42.31
Beef, good	lb.	0.05¾	0.08¾	+43.48
Veal, choice Eastern	lb.	0.08	0.10	+25.00
Veal, fair to good	lb.	0.06½	0.08½	+30.77
Veal, common	lb.	0.04½	0.06½	+44.44
Mutton, extra	lb.	0.08	0.11¼	+40.63
Mutton, common to good	lb.	0.06¾	0.09½	+40.74
Pork, salt, Boston packed, clear	bbl.	11.75	20.75	+76.60
Pork, salt, Western packed	bbl.	11.12½	19.25	+73.03
Hams, Boston medium	lb.	0.09½	0.12¾	+30.26
Shoulders, smoked	lb.	0.08¾	0.09½	+15.15
Lard, Boston, pure	lb.	0.05½	0.10½	+104.88
Lard, Western, pure	lb.	0.05½	0.10½	+104.88
Lard, compound	lb.	0.04¼	0.08¾	+94.12
Lard, fancy leaf	lb.	0.07	0.11¼	+67.86
Butter, creamery, Vt. and N. H.	lb.	0.18¼	0.23½	+28.77
Butter, assorted, dairy, Vt. extra	lb.	0.16	0.22	+37.50
Butter, dairy, N. Y. extra	lb.	0.15¾	0.22	+39.68
Butter, dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts	lb.	0.14½	0.21	+44.83
Cheese, N. Y. and Vt. twins	lb.	0.12¼	0.13¼	+8.16
Cheese, N. Y. firsts	lb.	0.10½	0.12	+14.29
Cheese, N. Y. seconds	lb.	0.08	0.10	+25.00

The percentages of increase or decrease shown in this table can be loosely compared with those showing increase or decrease in retail prices, in our preceding tables. The retail prices cover the entire State, and the wholesale were taken in Boston only. Frequently quotations for several different grades of the same commodity appear in the wholesale table although but one general average may appear in the retail lists. For these reasons, and because, as we have said, the wholesale and retail prices move differently, the percentage rates of increase or decrease will not be found to agree. Nevertheless articles which show an increase in the retail tables will, with few exceptions, show an increase in the other, confirming the general tendency exhibited by both.

PART IV.

LABOR LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART IV.

LABOR LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

This Part reproduces that portion of the Revised Laws relating to the employment of labor in Massachusetts, with amendments thereto or additional labor legislation enacted during the session of 1902.

[Chapter 104, Revised Laws.]

(This Chapter relates especially to the inspection of buildings, including tenement houses and factories. The following sections particularly relate to the protection of employees while at work.)

SECTION 38. In every manufacturing establishment in which the machinery is propelled by steam, communication shall be provided between each room in which such machinery is placed and the room in which the engineer is stationed by means of speaking tubes, electric bells or appliances to control the motive power, or such other means as shall be satisfactory to the inspectors of factories and public buildings, if in the opinion of the inspectors such communication is necessary. Whoever, being the occupant or controlling the use of any such manufacturing establishment, violates the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the commonwealth not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Communication with engineer's room.
1886, 173, § 1.
1890, 179.
1894, 481, §§ 51, 59.

SECTION 39. No prosecution for a violation of the provisions of the preceding section shall be commenced until four weeks after notice in writing by an inspector has been sent by mail to such person, firm or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said section, nor if such changes shall have been made in accordance with such notice.

Commencement of prosecutions.
1886, 173, § 2.
1894, 481, § 52.

Doors not to be locked during hours of labor. 1884, 52, §§ 1, 2. 1894, 481, §§ 53, 54.

SECTION 40. No outside or inside doors of any building in which operatives are employed shall be so locked, bolted or otherwise fastened during the hours of labor as to prevent free egress. The owner, lessee or occupant of any such building shall, five days after receiving notice in writing from an inspector of factories and public buildings, comply with the provisions of this section.

Belting, etc., in factories to be guarded. 1877, 214, § 1. P. S. 104, § 13. 1894, 481, § 23. 149 Mass. 294.

SECTION 41. The belting, shafting, gearing and drums of all factories, if so placed as, in the opinion of the inspectors of factories and public buildings, to be dangerous to employees therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be as far as practicable securely guarded. No machinery except steam engines in a factory shall be cleaned while running if objection in writing is made by one of said inspectors. All factories shall be well ventilated and kept clean.

Traversing machinery in cotton factories. 1896, 343.

SECTION 42. The owner of a cotton factory which shall have been erected subsequent to the twenty-eighth day of May in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six who permits the traversing carriage of a self-acting mule in such factory to travel within twelve inches of any pillar, column, pier or fixed structure shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

Hatchways, etc., to be protected. 1877, 214, § 2. P. S. 104, § 14. 1882, 208. 1894, 481, § 41. 143 Mass. 470. 145 Mass. 123.

SECTION 43. The openings of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators and well holes upon every floor of a factory or mercantile or public building shall be protected by sufficient trap doors or self-closing hatches and safety catches, or such other safeguards as the inspectors of factories and public buildings direct; and due diligence shall be used to keep such trap doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant of the building who has the use and control of the same.

Temporary flooring during construction. 1901, 166, § 1.

SECTION 44. If, in the erection of an iron or steel framed building the spaces between the girders or floor beams of any floor are not filled or covered

by the permanent construction of said floors before another story is added to the building, a close plank flooring shall be placed and maintained over such spaces, from the time when the beams or girders are placed in position until said permanent construction is applied; but openings, protected by a strong hand railing not less than four feet high, may be left through said floors for the passage of workmen or material.

SECTION 45. In the construction of any iron or steel framed building having a clear story of twenty-five feet elevation or more, a staging with a close plank flooring shall be placed under the whole extent of the beams, girders or trusses of such story upon which iron or steel workers are working, and not more than ten feet below the under side of such beams, girders and trusses.

Same subject.
1901, 166, § 2.

SECTION 46. Inspectors of factories and public buildings shall enforce the provisions of the two preceding sections, and whoever violates any provision thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence.

Enforcement
of laws, and
penalty.
1901, 166, §§ 3, 4.

SECTION 47. Explosive or inflammable compounds shall not be used in any factory in such place or manner as to obstruct or render hazardous the egress of operatives in case of fire.

Use of explosives in factories.
1881, 137, § 1.
P. S. 104, § 21.
1894, 481, § 46.

[Chapter 106, Revised Laws.]

OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

- SECTION 1. — State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
- SECTIONS 2-6. — Duties and Powers.
- SECTION 7. — Local Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.
- SECTIONS 8-18. — General Provisions.
- SECTIONS 19-27. — Hours of Labor.
- SECTIONS 28-44. — Employment of Women and Children.
- SECTIONS 45, 46. — Public Exhibition of Children.
- SECTIONS 47-55. — Sanitary Provisions.
- SECTIONS 56-61. — Manufacture of Clothing.
- SECTIONS 62-70. — Payment of Wages.
- SECTIONS 71-79. — Liability of Employers to Employees.

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

State board of
conciliation
and arbitra-
tion.
1886, 263, §§ 1,
2, 5, 8.
1887, 269, §§ 1, 5.
1888, 261.

SECTION 1. There shall be a state board of conciliation and arbitration consisting of three persons, one of whom shall annually, in June, be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of three years from the first day of July following. One member of said board shall be an employer or shall be selected from an association representing employers of labor, one shall be selected from a labor organization and shall not be an employer of labor, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two, or if the two appointed members do not, at least thirty days prior to the expiration of a term, or within thirty days after the happening of a vacancy, agree upon the third member, he shall then be appointed by the governor. Each member shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful performance thereof, and shall receive a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars a year and his necessary travelling and other expenses, which shall be paid by the commonwealth. The board shall choose from its members a chairman, and may appoint and remove a secretary of the board and may allow him a salary of not more than twelve hun-

dred dollars a year. The board shall from time to time establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor and council, and shall annually, on or before the first day of February, make a report to the general court.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

SECTION 2. (As amended by Chapter 446 of the Acts of 1902). If it appears to the mayor of a city or to the selectmen of a town that a strike or lock-out described in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, he or they shall at once notify the state board; and such notification may be given by the employer or by the employees concerned in the strike or lock-out. If, when the state board has knowledge that a strike or lock-out, which involves an employer and his present or former employees, is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, such employer, at that time, is employing, or upon the occurrence of the strike or lock-out, was employing, not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in the commonwealth, the state board shall, as soon as may be, communicate with such employer and employees and endeavor by mediation to obtain an amicable settlement or endeavor to persuade them, if a strike or lock-out has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the controversy to a local board of conciliation and arbitration or to the state board. Said state board shall investigate the cause of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given to it by the provisions of the following section.

Conciliation.
1887, 269, §§ 4, 5.

SECTION 3. If a controversy which does not involve questions which may be the subject of an action at law or suit in equity exists between an em-

Arbitration.
1886, 263, §§ 3,
5, 6.
1887, 269, § 2.

ployer, whether an individual, a partnership or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business, and his employees, the board shall, upon application as herein-after provided, and as soon as practicable, visit the place where the controversy exists and make careful inquiry into its cause, hear all persons interested therein who come before it, advise the respective parties what ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said controversy, and make a written decision thereof which shall at once be made public, shall be open to public inspection and shall be recorded by the secretary of said board. A short statement thereof shall, in the discretion of the board, be published in the annual report, and the board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which said business is carried on. Said decision shall, for six months, be binding upon the parties who join in said application, or until the expiration of sixty days after either party has given notice in writing to the other party of his intention not to be bound thereby. Such notice may be given to said employees by posting it in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

Applications
to state board.
1886, 263, § 4.
1887, 269, § 3.
1890, 385.

SECTION 4. Said application shall be signed by the employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy exists, or by their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and if signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of the employees, the board shall satisfy itself that he is duly authorized thereto in writing; but the names of the employees giving the authority shall be kept secret. The application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise to continue in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of the board, if made within three weeks after the date of filing the application. The secretary of the board shall forthwith, after such filing,

cause public notice to be given of the time and place for a hearing on the application, unless both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. If such request is made, notice of the hearings shall be given to the parties in such manner as the board may order, and the board may give public notice thereof notwithstanding such request. If the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in the application, the board shall proceed no further thereon without the written consent of the adverse party.

SECTION 5. In all controversies between an employer and his employees in which application is made under the provisions of the preceding section, each party may, in writing, nominate a fit person to act in the case as expert assistant to the board and the board shall appoint such experts if so nominated. Said experts shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the controversy exists, they shall be sworn by a member of the board to the faithful performance of their official duties and a record of their oath shall be made in the case. Said experts shall, if required, attend the sessions of the board, and shall, under direction of the board, obtain and report information concerning the wages paid and the methods and grades of work prevailing in establishments within the commonwealth similar to that in which the controversy exists, and they may submit to the board at any time before a final decision any facts, advice, arguments or suggestions which they may consider applicable to the case. No decision of said board shall be announced in a case in which said experts have acted without notice to them of a time and place for a final conference on the matters included in the proposed decision. Such experts shall receive from the commonwealth seven dollars each for every day of actual service and their necessary travelling expenses. The board may appoint such other additional experts as it considers necessary, who shall be qualified in like

Expert
assistants.
1890, 385.
1892, 382.

manner and, under the direction of the board, shall perform like duties and be paid the same fees as the experts who are nominated by the parties.

Witness fees.

1886, 263, § 9.

1887, 269, §§ 3, 5.

1890, 385.

SECTION 6. The board may summon as witnesses any operative and any person who keeps the record of wages earned in the department of business in which the controversy exists, and may examine them upon oath and require the production of books which contain the record of wages paid. Summonses may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Witnesses summoned by the board shall be allowed fifty cents for each attendance, and also twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be paid forthwith by the board, for which purpose the board may have money advanced to it from the treasury of the commonwealth as provided in section thirty-five of chapter six.

LOCAL BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Local boards.

1886, 263, § 7.

1887, 269, § 4.

SECTION 7. The parties to any controversy described in section three may submit such controversy in writing to a local board of conciliation and arbitration which may either be mutually agreed upon or may be composed of three arbitrators, one of whom may be designated by the employer, one by the employees or their duly authorized agent and the third, who shall be chairman, by the other two. Such board shall, relative to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers of the state board, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. Such board shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the controversy submitted to it, but it may ask the advice and assistance

of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it; and shall forthwith be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which the controversy arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded by said clerk to the state board. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or town in which the controversy submitted to them arose, with the approval in writing of the mayor of such city or of the selectmen of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 8. The following words and phrases as used in all laws relative to the employment of labor shall, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, have the following meanings:—

Definitions.
1887, 103, § 5.
1894, 508, § 57.

“Bleaching works” shall mean any premises in which the process of bleaching yarn or cloth of any material is carried on.

“Bleaching works.”

“Dyeing works” shall mean any premises in which the process of dyeing yarn or cloth of any material is carried on.

“Dyeing works.”

“Factory” shall mean any premises where steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process there carried on.

“Factory.”
1888, 348, § 10.

“Glass works” shall mean any premises in which the manufacture of glass is carried on.

“Glass works.”

“Iron works” shall mean a mill, forge or other premises in or upon which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel or tin plate, or for otherwise making or converting steel.

“Iron works.”
1887, 215, § 4.

“Letter press establishments” shall mean any premises in which the process of letter press printing is carried on.

“Letter press establishments.”

“Mercantile establishments” shall mean any premises used for the purposes of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and any prem-

“Mercantile establishments.”
1901, 113.

ises used for the purposes of a restaurant or for publicly providing and serving meals.

“Paper mills.” “Paper mills” shall mean any premises in which the manufacture of paper is carried on.

“Person.” “Person” shall mean an individual, corporation, partnership, company or association.

“Print works.” “Print works” shall mean any premises in which is carried on the process of printing figures, patterns or designs upon cotton, linen, woollen, worsted or silken yarn or cloth, or upon any woven or felted fabric which is not paper.

“Public building.” “Public building” shall mean any building or premises used as a place of public entertainment, instruction, resort or assemblage.

“School house.” “School house” shall mean any building or premises in which public or private instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time.

“Woman.” “Woman” shall mean a woman eighteen years of age or over.

“Workshop.” “Workshop” shall mean any premises, room or place, which is not a factory as above defined, wherein manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to a process of making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or adapting for sale any article or part of an article, and to which or over which premises, room or place the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control; but the exercise of such manual labor in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein or by any of them or, if a majority of the persons therein employed are members of such family, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within this definition.

“Young person.” “Young person” shall mean a person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years.

Use of bells and whistles.
1883, 84.
133 Mass. 289.
136 Mass. 239.

SECTION 9. Manufacturers and others who employ workmen may, for the purpose of giving notice to them, ring bells and use whistles and gongs of such size and weight, and in such manner and at such

hours, as the board of aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns may designate in writing.

SECTION 10. A person who, being engaged in manufacturing, requires from persons in his employ, under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ shall be liable to a like forfeiture if, without similar notice, he discharges a person in his employ.

Discharge of employee without notice; penalty.
1875, 211, § 1.
P. S. 74, § 1.
1894, 508, § 1.
1895, 129.

SECTION 11. No person shall, by intimidation or force, prevent or seek to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person or corporation.

Intimidation of employees prohibited.
1875, 211, § 2.
P. S. 74, § 2.
1894, 508, § 2.
128 Mass. 70.

SECTION 12. No person shall, himself or by his agent, coerce or compel a person into a written or verbal agreement not to join or become a member of a labor organization as a condition of his securing employment or continuing in the employment of such person.

Membership in labor organization not to be forbidden.
1892, 330.
1894, 437; 508, § 3.

SECTION 13. Every employee in public work shall lodge, board and trade where and with whom he elects and no person or his agents or employees, under contract with the commonwealth, a municipal corporation or a county, or with a board, commission or officer acting therefor, for the doing of public work, shall directly or indirectly require, as a condition of employment therein, that the employee shall lodge, board or trade at a particular place or with a particular person. The provisions of this section shall be made a part of the contract for such employment and whoever violates the provisions thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

Right of employee in public work to select lodging, etc.
1900, 469.

SECTION 14. In the employment of mechanics and laborers in the construction of public works by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, or by persons contracting with them, preference shall be given to citizens of the United States; and every contract for such works shall contain a provision to that effect. Any contractor who knowingly and

Preference to citizen mechanics and laborers.
1896, 494.

wilfully violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

Railroads, etc.,
not to require
certain bonds.
1900, 282.

SECTION 15. A corporation which is engaged in carrying passengers or in transporting freight for hire shall not require or receive from a person who is employed or about to be employed by it a bond or other security, either with or without surety, to indemnify such corporation against loss or damage to other persons or to property resulting from the act or neglect of such person, except a bond to account for money or other property of such corporation. A corporation or a person in its behalf who violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for the first offence and of not more than one hundred dollars for each subsequent offence.

Contract for
exemption of
employer from
liability for-
bidden.
1877, 161.
P. S. 74, § 3.
1894, 508, § 6.
175 Mass. 150.

SECTION 16. No person shall, by a special contract with his employees, exempt himself from liability which he may be under to them for injuries suffered by them in their employment and resulting from the negligence of the employer or of a person in his employ.

Report of
accidents to
employees.
1886, 260, §§ 1-3.
1890, 83.
1893, 111.
1894, 481, §§ 8-
10, 61.

SECTION 17. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing or mercantile establishment operated by them, if the accident results in the death of said employee or in such bodily injury as to prevent him from returning to his work within four days thereafter. The chief of the district police shall forthwith transmit to the sender of such notice a written or printed acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, and he shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, of the name of the person injured, of the city or town in which the accident occurred and the cause thereof, and shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report. Whoever fails to send notice of an

accident as required by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

SECTION 18. Trade unions and other associations of wage workers, whose principal objects are to deal with the relation between employers and employees relative to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall not be subject to the provisions of chapters one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty or of such other provisions of law as relate to insurance companies or associations.

Exemption
from insurance
laws.
1899, 468.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SECTION 19. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who are employed by or on behalf of the commonwealth or of any county, city or town therein, except as provided in the following section.

Nine hours a
day's work,
when.
1890, 375.
1891, 350.
1894, 508, § 7.
[1 Op. A. G.
10.]

SECTION 20. In a city or town which by a vote taken by ballot at an annual election accepts the provisions of this section or has accepted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who are employed by such city or town. If a petition for such vote, signed by one hundred or more registered voters of a city, or twenty-five or more registered voters of a town, is filed with the city or town clerk, respectively, thirty days or more before an annual election, such vote shall be taken at such election.

Eight hours
a day's work,
when.
1899, 344.
1900, 357.

SECTION 21. Contracts by or on behalf of the commonwealth, requiring the employment of manual labor, shall provide that persons employed in manual labor thereunder shall not be required to work more than nine hours in each day and that said nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

Contracts to
specify length
of day's work.
1893, 406.
1894, 508, § 8.

SECTION 22. A day's work for all conductors, drivers and motormen who are employed by or on behalf of a street railway company shall not exceed ten hours, and shall be so arranged by the employer

Day's work of
street railway
employees.
1893, 386.
1894, 508, § 9.

that it may be performed within twelve consecutive hours. No officer or agent of any such company shall require from said employees more than ten hours' work for a day's labor; but on legal holidays, on days when the company is required to provide for extraordinary travel, and in case of accident or unavoidable delay, extra labor may be performed for extra compensation. The provisions of this section shall not affect written contracts existing on the twenty-second day of July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Employment
of children and
women in mer-
cantile estab-
lishments.
1884, 275, § 1;
508, § 10.
1900, 378.
1901, 113.

SECTION 23. No child under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in a mercantile establishment more than fifty-eight hours in a week; but the provisions of this section shall not apply during December to persons who are employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in which such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work which are required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hour when the time or times allowed for dinner or other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the chief of the district police and shall be approved by the attorney general. The employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section. An employer, superintendent, overseer or other agent of a mercantile establishment who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Employment
of children
and women in
manufacturing
or mechanical
establish-
ments.
1842, 60, § 3.
G. S. 42, § 3.
1867, 285, § 2.
1874, 221, § 1.
1880, 194, § 1.

SECTION 24. (As amended by Chapter 435 of the Acts of 1902). No child under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than ten hours in any one day, except as hereinafter provided in this section, unless a different apportion-

ment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-eight in a week. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in which such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the hours when the time allowed for meals begins and ends or, in the case of establishments exempted from the provisions of sections thirty-six and thirty-seven, the time, if any, allowed for meals. The printed forms of such notices shall be provided by the chief of the district police, after approval by the attorney general. The employment of such person at any time other than as stated in said printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost on a previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which he was employed or dependent for employment; but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment, nor shall such overtime employment be authorized until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence and its duration is sent to the chief of the district police or to an inspector of factories and public buildings.

SECTION 25. A parent or guardian who permits a minor under his control to be employed in violation of the provisions of the two preceding sections and any person, who, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer or agent for another, employs any person in violation of the provisions of said sections or fails to post the notice required by the preceding section or makes a false report of the stopping of machinery under the provisions of said section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. A certificate of the

P. S. 74, § 4.
1883, 157.
1884, 275, § 3.
1886, 90.
1887, 280, § 1.
1892, 357, § 1.
1894, 508, § 11.
120 Mass. 383.
130 Mass. 33.

Penalties.
1842, 60, § 4.
G. S. 42, § 3.
1867, 283, § 3.
1874, 221, § 2.
1879, 207.
1880, 194, § 2.
P. S. 74, § 5.
1884, 275, § 2.
1887, 280, § 1.
1894, 508, §§ 59-61.

age of a minor, made and sworn to by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment in a mercantile establishment, shall be prima facie evidence of his age in any prosecution under the provisions of this section.

Form of complaint.
1892, 210.
1894, 508, § 56.

SECTION 26. The form of complaint heretofore used may be used in prosecutions under the provisions of section twenty-four, and if substantially followed shall be deemed sufficient, fully and plainly, substantially and formally, to describe the offences therein set forth; but the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of any other suitable form.

Night work of women and minors.
1890, 183.
1892, 83.
1894, 508, §§ 12, 68.
[1 Op. A. G. 209.]

SECTION 27. No person, and no agent or officer of a person or corporation, shall employ a woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing between ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Employment of children under fourteen.
1867, 285, § 1.
1876, 52, § 1.
P. S. 48, § 1.
1883, 224.
1885, 222.
1888, 348, §§ 1, 2.
1892, 352.
1894, 508, §§ 13, 15.
1898, 494, § 1.

SECTION 28. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment. No such child shall be employed at work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, nor be employed at work before six o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

— under sixteen.
1896, 245, § 1.
1849, 220, § 1.
1855, 379.
1858, 83, § 1.
G. S. 42, § 1.
1867, 285, § 1.
1876, 52, § 2.
1878, 257, §§ 1, 5.
1880, 137.
P. S. 48, §§ 2, 3.
1888, 348, § 2.
1892, 352.
1894, 508, § 14.
1898, 494, § 2.

SECTION 29. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in a factory, workshop or mercantile establishment unless his employer procures and keeps on file, accessible to the truant officers of the city or town, and to the district police and inspectors of factories and public buildings, an age and schooling certificate and keeps two complete lists of all such minors employed therein, one on file, and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the

building in which such children are employed, and also keeps on file and sends to the superintendent of schools or, if there is no superintendent, to the school committee a complete list of the names of all minors employed therein who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

SECTION 30. An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing, or, if there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the school committee; but no member of a school committee or other person authorized as aforesaid shall approve such certificate for any minor then in or about to enter his own employment or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee. The person who approves the certificate may administer the oath provided for therein, but no fee shall be charged therefor.

Approval of
school certi-
cate.
1888, 348, § 5.
1894, 508, § 19.
1898, 494, § 3.

SECTION 31. An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such minor, the register of birth of such minor with a city or town clerk, or in some other manner, that such minor is of the age stated in the certificate.

Evidence of
age.
1898, 494, § 4.

SECTION 32. The age and schooling certificate of a minor under sixteen years of age shall not be approved and signed until he presents to the person who is authorized to approve and sign it an employment ticket duly filled out and signed. A duplicate of each age and schooling certificate shall be filled out and shall be kept on file by the school committee. Any explanatory matter may, in the discretion of the school committee or superintendent of schools, be printed with such certificate. The employment ticket and the age and schooling certificate shall be separately printed, and shall be filled out, signed and held or surrendered, as indicated in the following forms:—

Employment
ticket neces-
sary to
approval of
schooling cer-
tificate.
1888, 348, §§ 4, 9.
1890, 299, § 1.
1894, 508, §§ 17,
18, 62.
1898, 494, §§ 5, 6.

EMPLOYMENT TICKET, REVISED LAWS, c. 106, § 32.

When [name of minor] , height [feet and inches] ,
 complexion [fair or dark], hair [color] , presents an
 age and schooling certificate duly signed. I intend to employ
 [him or her].

(Signature of intending employer or agent.)

(Town or city and date.)

AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATE, REVISED LAWS, c. 106, § 32.

This certifies that I am the [father, mother, guardian or
 custodian] of [name of minor] , and that [he or she]
 was born at [name of city or town] , in the county of
 [name of county, if known] , and state [or country]
 of , on the [day and year of birth] , and is now
 [number of years and months] old.

(Signature of father, mother, guardian or custodian.)

(City or town and date.)

Then personally appeared before me the above-named [name
 of person signing] , and made oath that the foregoing
 certificate by [him or her] signed is true to the best of [his or
 her] knowledge and belief. I hereby approve the foregoing
 certificate of [name of minor] , height [feet and inches]
 complexion [fair or dark], hair [color] , having
 no sufficient reason to doubt that [he or she] is of the age
 therein certified. I hereby certify that [he or she] [can or
 cannot] read at sight and [can or cannot] write legibly simple
 sentences in the English language.

This certificate belongs to [name of minor in whose behalf
 it is drawn] , and is to be surrendered to [him or her]
 whenever [he or she] leaves the service of the corporation or
 employer holding the same; but if not claimed by said minor
 within thirty days from such time, it shall be returned to the
 superintendent of schools, or, if there is no superintendent of
 schools, to the school committee.

(Signature of person authorized to approve and sign, with official
 character or authority.)

(City or town and date.)

In the case of a minor who cannot read at sight and write
 legibly simple sentences in the English language, the certificate
 shall continue as follows, after the word "language": —

I hereby certify that [he or she] is regularly attending the
 [name] public evening school. This certificate shall
 continue in force only so long as the regular attendance of
 said minor at the evening school is indorsed weekly by a
 teacher thereof.

Whoever, being authorized to sign the foregoing certificate, knowingly certifies to any materially false statement therein shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 33. Whoever employs a minor under sixteen years of age, and whoever having under his control a minor under such age permits such minor to be employed, in violation of the provisions of sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine, shall for such offence be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars; and whoever continues to employ a minor in violation of the provisions of either of said sections, after being notified by a truant officer or an inspector of factories and public buildings thereof, shall for every day thereafter that such employment continues be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars. A failure to produce to a truant officer or inspector of factories and public buildings an age and schooling certificate or list required by law shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate is not produced or whose name is not so listed. A corporation or employer who retains an age and schooling certificate in violation of the provisions of said certificate shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars.

SECTION 34. Truant officers may visit the factories, workshops and mercantile establishments in their several cities and towns and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this chapter, and shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the school committee and to the chief of the district police or to the inspector of factories and public buildings. Inspectors of factories and public buildings and truant officers may require that the age and schooling certificates and lists of minors who are employed in such factories, workshops or mercantile establishments shall be produced for their inspection. Complaints for offences under the provisions of this chapter shall be

Penalty for violation of law relating to employment of children.

1836, 245, § 2.

1849, 220, § 3.

1858, 83, § 2.

G. S. 42, § 2.

1867, 285, § 3.

1876, 52, §§ 1, 3.

P. S. 48, §§ 1, 4.

1883, 224.

1887, 433, § 1.

1888, 348, § 9.

1894, 508, §§ 67,

69.

1898, 494, § 6.

Truant officers may visit factories, etc.

1878, 257, § 3.

P. S. 48, § 6.

1888, 348, § 8.

1894, 508, § 23.

1898, 494, § 8.

made by inspectors of factories and public buildings.

Illiterate
minors not to
be employed,
unless, etc.
1887, 433, § 2.
1889, 135.
1891, 317.
1894, 508, §§ 24,
70.
1898, 494, § 7.

SECTION 35.* While a public evening school is maintained in the city or town in which any minor who is over fourteen years of age and who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language resides, no person shall employ him and no parent, guardian or custodian shall permit him to be employed unless he is a regular attendant at such evening school or at a day school; but, upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a registered practising physician and satisfactory to the superintendent of schools, or, if there is no such superintendent, to the school committee, showing that his physical condition would render such attendance in addition to daily labor prejudicial to his health, said superintendent or school committee shall issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period as said superintendent or school committee may determine. Said superintendent or school committee, or teachers acting under authority thereof, may excuse any absence from such evening school which arises from justifiable cause. Whoever employs a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than one hundred dollars for each offence to the use of the evening schools of such city or town. A parent, guardian or custodian who permits a minor under his control to be employed in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than twenty dollars to the use of the evening schools of such city or town.

Meal hours.
1887, 215, § 1.
1894, 508, § 26.

SECTION 36. Women and young persons, five or more in number, who are employed in the same factory shall be allowed their meal times at the same hour, except that any such persons who begin work in such factory at a later hour in the morning than other such persons employed therein may be allowed their meal times at a different time; but no such persons shall be employed during the regular meal

* This section has been amended by Chapter 183 of the Acts of 1902. See page 356.

hour in tending the machines or doing the work of any other women or young persons in addition to their own.

SECTION 37. No woman or young person shall be employed for more than six hours at one time in a factory or workshop in which five or more such persons are employed without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal; but such person may be so employed for not more than six and one-half hours at one time if such employment ends not later than one o'clock in the afternoon and if he or she is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day; or for not more than seven and one-half hours at one time if he or she is allowed sufficient opportunity for eating a lunch during the continuance of such employment and if such employment ends not later than two o'clock in the afternoon, and he or she is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day.

Children, etc.,
not to be con-
tinuously em-
ployed.
1887, 215, § 2.
1894, 508, § 27.

SECTION 38. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not apply to iron works, glass works, paper mills, letter press establishments, print works, bleaching works or dyeing works; and the chief of the district police, if it is proved to his satisfaction that in any other class of factories or workshops it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the processes or of special circumstances affecting such class, to exempt it from the provisions of the two preceding sections and that such exemption can be made without injury to the health of the women or young persons affected thereby, may, with the approval of the governor, issue a certificate granting such exemption, public notice whereof shall, without expense to the commonwealth, be given in the manner directed by said chief.

Exemptions
from two pre-
ceding sec-
tions.
1887, 215, § 3.
1894, 508, § 28.

SECTION 39. If a minor under the age of eighteen years or a woman shall, without the orders, consent or knowledge of the employer or of a superintendent, overseer or other agent of the employer, labor in a

Employer not
responsible in
certain cases
of violations
of law.
1887, 215, § 5;
280, § 1; 330.
1894, 508, §§ 11,
29.

manufacturing or mechanical establishment, factory or workshop during a part of any time allowed for meals in such establishment, factory or workshop, according to the notice required by section twenty-four, and if a copy of such notice was posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such labor was performed with a rule of the establishment, factory or workshop forbidding such minor or woman to labor during such time, then neither the employer nor a superintendent, overseer or other agent of the employer shall be held responsible for such labor.

Penalties.
1887, 215, § 5.
1894, 508, § 71.

SECTION 40. Whoever either for himself or as superintendent, overseer or agent violates the provisions of the four preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Seats for
female
employees.
1882, 150, § 1.
1894, 508, §§ 30,
72.

SECTION 41. A person who employs females in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment shall provide suitable seats for their use and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties of their employment. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars for each offence.

Children not
to clean
machinery in
motion.
1887, 121, § 1.
1894, 508, §§ 31,
73.

SECTION 42. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer or agent permits a child under fourteen years of age to clean any part of the machinery in a factory, if it is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power, or if it is in dangerous proximity to such moving part, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

Care and
custody of
elevators.
1890, 90, § 1.
1894, 508, §§ 32,
74.

SECTION 43. Whoever employs or permits a child under fifteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of an elevator, or employs or permits a child under eighteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of an elevator running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute shall be punished by a fine of not less than

twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.*

SECTION 44. The state board of health shall, upon the application of any citizen of the commonwealth, determine, after such investigation as it considers necessary, whether or not the manufacture of a particular acid is dangerous or injurious to the health of minors under eighteen years of age; and its decision shall be conclusive evidence thereof. Whoever employs a child under eighteen years of age in the manufacture of an acid after the state board of health has determined that such manufacture is dangerous or injurious to his health shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence.

Employment of minors in the manufacture of acids. 1901, 164.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN.

SECTION 45. No person shall employ, exhibit or sell, apprentice or give away, a child under fifteen years of age for the purpose of employing or exhibiting him in dancing on the stage, playing on musical instruments, singing, walking on a wire or rope, or riding or performing as a gymnast, contortionist or acrobat in a circus, theatrical exhibition or in any public place, or cause, procure or encourage such child to engage therein; but the provisions of this section shall not prevent the education of children

Exhibition, etc., of children prohibited. 1877, 172. P. S. 48, § 8. 1894, 508, §§ 49, 64. 1898, 394.

* This section has been amended by Chapter 350 of the Acts of 1902 which is as follows:

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE OPERATION AND CUSTODY OF ELEVATORS.

SECTION 1. All elevators for the carriage of freight or passengers, running at a speed of more than one hundred feet a minute, shall be operated by competent persons not less than eighteen years of age, and no other person shall operate or have the care or charge of such an elevator.

SECTION 2. No elevator for the carriage of freight or passengers shall be operated by or placed in charge of any person under sixteen years of age.

SECTION 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act by operating or causing an elevator to be operated or to be taken care or charge of in any manner contrary to the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

SECTION 4. So much of any act as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed. [*Approved April 29, 1902.*]

in vocal and instrumental music or dancing or their employment as musicians in a church, chapel, school or school exhibition, or prevent their taking part in any festival, concert or musical exhibition upon the special written permission of the mayor and aldermen of a city or of the selectmen of a town. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

Licenses to be refused for public shows, when.

1874, 279.

1880, 88.

P. S. 48, § 9.

1894, 508, § 50.

SECTION 46. A license shall not be granted for a theatrical exhibition or public show in which children under fifteen years of age are employed as acrobats or contortionists or in any feats of gymnastics or equestrianism, or in which such children who belong to the public schools are employed or allowed to take part as performers on the stage in any capacity, or if, in the opinion of the board authorized to grant licenses, such children are employed in such a manner as to corrupt their morals or impair their health; but the provisions of this section shall not prevent the granting of special permission authorized by the preceding section.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Sanitary provisions for factories, workshops, etc.

1887, 103, §§ 1, 2.

1888, 305.

1894, 508, § 33.

SECTION 47. Every factory in which five or more persons are employed, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment or office in which two or more children, under eighteen years of age or women are employed, shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or nuisance, and shall be provided, within reasonable access, with a sufficient number of proper water closets, earth closets or privies; and wherever two or more males and two or more females are employed together, a sufficient number of separate water closets, earth closets or privies shall be provided for the use of each sex, and plainly so designated; and no person shall be allowed to use a closet or privy which is provided for persons of the other sex.

SECTION 48. The owner, lessee or occupant of any premises which are used as described in the preceding section shall make the changes necessary to conform thereto. If such changes are made upon the order of an inspector of factories and public buildings by the occupant or lessee of the premises, he may, within thirty days after the completion thereof, bring an action against any other person who has an interest in such premises, and may recover such proportion of the expense of making such changes as the court adjudges should justly and equitably be borne by the defendant.

Occupant may recover expense of changes, etc. 1888, 305. 1894, 508, § 34.

SECTION 49. If it appears to an inspector of factories and public buildings that any act, neglect or fault in relation to any drain, water closet, earth closet, privy, ashpit, water supply, nuisance or other matter in a factory or workshop included under the provisions of section forty-seven, is punishable or remediable under the provisions of chapter seventy-five or any other law relative to the preservation of the public health, but not under the provisions of this chapter, he shall give notice in writing thereof to the board of health of the city or town in which such factory or workshop is situated, and such board of health shall thereupon inquire into the subject of the notice and enforce the laws relative thereto.

Notice of defective sanitary arrangements. 1887, 103, § 3. 1894, 508, § 35.

SECTION 50. A criminal prosecution shall not be instituted against a person for a violation of the provisions of sections forty-seven and forty-eight until four weeks after notice in writing by an inspector of factories and public buildings of the changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections has been sent by mail or delivered to such person, nor if such changes shall have been made in accordance with such notice. A notice shall be sufficient under the provisions of this section if given to one member of a firm, or to the clerk, cashier, secretary, agent or any other officer who has charge of the business of a corporation, or to its attorney; and in case of a foreign corporation, to the officer who

Criminal prosecution for violation of certain sections. 1887, 103, § 4. 1894, 508, § 36.

has the charge of such factory or workshop; and such officer shall be personally liable for the amount of any fine if a judgment against the corporation is returned unsatisfied.

Factories, etc.,
to be properly
ventilated.
1887, 173, § 1.
1894, 508, § 37.

SECTION 51. A factory in which five or more persons and a workshop in which five or more women or young persons are employed shall, while work is carried on therein, be so ventilated that the air shall not become so impure as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein and so that all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities injurious to health, which are generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein shall, so far as practicable, be rendered harmless.

Inspectors to
enforce venti-
lation.
1887, 173, § 2.
1894, 508, § 38.

SECTION 52. If, in a workshop or factory which is within the provisions of the preceding section, any process is carried on by which dust is caused which may be inhaled to an injurious extent by the persons employed therein, and it appears to an inspector of factories and public buildings that such inhalation would be substantially diminished without unreasonable expense by the use of a fan or by other mechanical means, such fan or other mechanical means, if he so directs, shall be provided, maintained and used.

Criminal
prosecution
for violation of
two preceding
sections.
1887, 173, § 3.
1894, 508, § 39.

SECTION 53. A criminal prosecution shall not be instituted for any violation of the provisions of the two preceding sections unless such employer neglects, for four weeks after the receipt of a notice in writing, to make such changes in his factory or workshop as shall be ordered by an inspector of factories and public buildings.

Sanitary pro-
visions for
public build-
ings and
school houses.
1888, 149, §§ 1, 2.
1894, 508, §§ 40,
41.

SECTION 54. Every public building and every school house shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or nuisance, shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water closets, earth closets or privies, and shall be ventilated in such a manner that the air shall not become so impure as to be injurious to health. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the inspection department of the district police.

SECTION 55. If it appears to an inspector of factories and public buildings that further or different sanitary or ventilating provisions, which can be provided without unreasonable expense, are required in any public building or school house, he may issue a written order to the proper person or authority, directing such sanitary or ventilating provisions to be provided. A school committee, public officer or person who has charge of, owns or leases any such public building or school house who neglects for four weeks to comply with the order of such inspector shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. Whoever is aggrieved by the order of an inspector issued as above provided and relating to a public building or a school house may, within thirty days after the day of the service thereof, apply in writing to the board of health of the city or town to set aside or amend the order; and thereupon, the board, after notice to all parties interested, shall give a hearing upon such order and may alter, annul or affirm it.

Inspector may order change in sanitary provisions.
1888, 149, §§ 3, 4.
1891, 261.
1894, 508, §§ 42, 43, 75.
1900, 239.
[1 Op. A. G. 267.]

MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING.

SECTION 56. A room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house shall not be used for the purpose of making, altering, repairing or finishing therein coats, vests, trousers or wearing apparel of any description, except by the members of the family dwelling therein; and a family which desires to make, alter, repair or finish coats, vests, trousers or wearing apparel of any description in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house shall first procure a license therefor from an inspector of factories and public buildings, which shall be approved by the chief of the district police. A license may be applied for by, and issued to, any member of a family which desires to do such work. No person, partnership or corporation shall hire, employ or contract with a member of a family which does not hold a license therefor to make, alter, repair or finish garments or articles of wearing apparel as aforesaid, in any room

Regulations for places for making garments.
1891, 357, § 1.
1892, 296, § 1.
1893, 246, § 1.
1894, 508, § 44.
1898, 150, § 1.

or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house as aforesaid. Every room or apartment in which garments or articles of wearing apparel are made, altered, repaired or finished shall be kept in a cleanly condition and shall be subject to the inspection and examination of the inspectors of the district police for the purpose of ascertaining whether said room or apartment or said garments or articles of wearing apparel or any parts thereof are clean and free from vermin and from infectious or contagious matter. A room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house which is not used for living or sleeping purposes and which is not connected with a room or apartment used for living or sleeping purposes and which has a separate and distinct entrance from the outside shall not be subject to the provisions of this section, nor shall the provisions of this section prevent the employment of a tailor or seamstress by any person or family for the making of wearing apparel for the use of such person or family.

Inspector to report evidence of infectious disease.

1891, 357, § 2.
1893, 246, § 2.
1894, 508, § 45.
1898, 150, § 2.

SECTION 57. If said inspector finds evidence of infectious or contagious disease or of vermin present in a workshop or in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house in which garments or articles of wearing apparel are made, altered or repaired, or in goods manufactured or in process of manufacture therein, he shall report the same to the chief of the district police, who shall then notify the local board of health to examine said workshop, room or apartment and the materials used therein; and if the board of health finds that said workshop or tenement or dwelling house is in an unhealthy condition and that the clothing and materials used therein are unfit for use, it shall issue such orders as the public safety may require.

Tenement made clothing to be tagged.
1891, 357, § 4.
1892, 296, § 3.
1893, 246, § 4.
1894, 508, § 47.
1898, 150, § 3.

SECTION 58. Whoever sells or exposes for sale coats, vests, trousers or wearing apparel of any description which have been made in a tenement or dwelling house in which the family dwelling therein has not procured a license, as required by section

fifty-six, shall have affixed to each of said garments a tag or label not less than two inches in length and one inch in width, upon which shall be legibly printed or written the words "tenement made" and the name of the state and the city or town in which the garment was made.

SECTION 59. No person shall sell or expose for sale any of said garments without a tag or label as aforesaid affixed thereto, nor wilfully remove, alter or destroy such tag or label upon any of said garments when exposed for sale, nor sell or expose for sale any of said garments with a false or fraudulent label affixed thereto.

Not to be sold without a tag or label.
1891, 357, § 5.
1893, 246, § 5.
1894, 508, § 48.

SECTION 60. If it is reported to said inspector, to the chief of the district police or to the state board of health that ready-made coats, vests, trousers, overcoats or other garments are being shipped to this commonwealth, having been manufactured under unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said goods and the condition of their manufacture, and if they are found to contain vermin or to have been made in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall so report to the state board of health, which shall thereupon make such orders as the public safety may require.

Clothing shipped to this commonwealth to be inspected, etc.
1891, 357, § 3.
1892, 296, § 2.
1893, 246, § 3.
1894, 508, § 46.

SECTION 61. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the five preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Penalties.
1891, 357, § 7.
1893, 246, § 6.
1894, 508, §§ 63, 76.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

SECTION 62. (As amended by Chapter 450 of the Acts of 1902). Every manufacturing, mining or quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph or telephone corporation, every incorporated express company or water company, and every contractor, person or partnership engaged in any manufacturing business, in any of the building trades, in quarries or mines, upon public works or in the construction or repair of railroads, street railways,

Weekly payment of wages.
1879, 128.
P. S. 28, § 12.
1886, 87, §§ 1, 2.
1887, 399, § 1.
1891, 239, § 1.
1894, 508, §§ 51, 65.
1895, 438.
1896, 241, 334.
1898, 481.
1899, 247.
1900, 470.
163 Mass. 589.
170 Mass. 140.
172 Mass. 230.

roads, bridges or sewers or of gas, water or electric light works, pipes or lines, shall pay weekly each employee engaged in his or its business the wages earned by him to within six days of the date of said payment, but any employee leaving his or her employment, or being discharged from such employment, shall be paid in full on the following regular pay day; and the commonwealth, its officers, boards and commissions shall so pay every mechanic, workman and laborer who is employed by it or them, and every city shall so pay every employee who is engaged in its business, unless such mechanic, workman, laborer or employee requests in writing to be paid in a different manner; and every town and county shall so pay each employee in its business if so required by him; but an employee who is absent from his regular place of labor at a time fixed for payment shall be paid thereafter on demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to an employee of a co-operative corporation or association if he is a stockholder therein unless he requests such corporation to pay him weekly. The board of railroad commissioners, after a hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying weekly any of its employees if it appears to the board that such employees prefer less frequent payments, and that their interests and the interests of the public will not suffer thereby. No corporation, contractor, person or partnership shall by a special contract with an employee or by any other means exempt himself or itself from the provisions of this and the following section. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Chief of district police to prosecute violations of preceding section.
 1886, 87, §§ 2-4.
 1887, 399, § 2.
 1891, 239.
 1894, 508, §§ 52-54.
 1895, 438.

SECTION 63. The chief of the district police or an inspector of factories and public buildings may make a complaint against any person for a violation of the provisions of the preceding section. Complaints for such violations shall be made within thirty days after the date thereof and on the trial no defence

for failure to pay as required, other than the attachment of such wages by the trustee process or a valid assignment thereof or a valid set-off against the same or the absence of the employee from his regular place of labor at the time of payment or an actual tender to such employee at the time of payment of the wages so earned by him, shall be valid. The defendant shall not set up as a defence a payment of wages after the bringing of the complaint. An assignment of future wages which are payable weekly under the provisions of this chapter shall not be valid if made to the person from which such wages are to become due or to any person on his behalf or if made or procured to be made to another person for the purpose of relieving the employer from the obligation to pay weekly. The word "person" in this section shall include the corporations, contractors, persons and partnerships described in the preceding section.

SECTION 64. The system used by manufacturers of grading the work of a weaver shall not affect or lessen the wages of the weaver, except for imperfections in his own work; and in no case shall the wages of those engaged in weaving be affected by fines or otherwise unless the imperfections complained of are first exhibited and pointed out to the person whose wages are to be affected; and a fine shall not be imposed upon any person for imperfect weaving unless the provisions of this section are first complied with and the amount of the fines are agreed upon by both parties. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for the first offence, and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars for each subsequent offence.

SECTION 65. The occupier or manager of every cotton factory shall supply to each person who is engaged as a weaver in said factory and is paid by the piece, cut or yard, a printed or written ticket with each warp which shall contain the following specifications as to the work to be done and wages

1896, 334.
1898, 481.
1899, 247.

Grading of
work not to
lessen wages
of weavers,
etc.
1887, 361.
1891, 125.
1892, 410, §§ 1, 2.
1894, 508, §§ 55,
66.
155 Mass. 117.
172 Mass. 230.
[1 Op. A. G.
60.]

Specifications
to be furnished
to weavers in
cotton fac-
tories.
1894, 534, § 1.

paid: the number of cuts, the number of yards per cut or piece, the price per yard, cut or piece, the number of picks per inch and the number of reeds to the inch. Said occupier or manager shall also supply to each person who is engaged as a frame tender a specification of the number of roving and price per hank or hanks; and to each person engaged as a warper or web drawer a specification of the number of threads in the warp and the rate of compensation; and to each operative who is paid by the pound a specification of the price to be paid per pound or pounds; said specification to be furnished in each case on a printed or written ticket within seven days after the time when said operative begins work.

Specifications,
rates of com-
pensation, etc.,
to be posted in
textile fac-
tories.
1895, 144, § 1.
1901, 370, § 1.

SECTION 66. The occupier or manager of every textile factory shall post in every room where any employees work by the job, in legible writing or printing, and in sufficient numbers to be easily accessible to such employees, specifications of the character of each kind of work to be done by them, and the rate of compensation. Such specifications in the case of weaving rooms shall state the intended or maximum length or weight of a cut or piece, the count per inch of reed, and the number of picks per inch and the price per cut or piece, or per pound; or, if payment is made per pick or per yard, the price per pick or per yard; and each warp shall bear a designating ticket or mark of identification. In roving or spinning rooms the number of roving or yarn and the price per hank for each size of machine shall be stated; and each machine shall bear a ticket stating the number of the roving or yarn made upon it. The maximum length of a cut or piece shall not exceed five per cent of the intended length of the same.

Enforcement
of furnishing
specifications.
1894, 534, § 3.
1895, 144, § 3.
1901, 370, § 2.

SECTION 67. The members of the inspection department of the district police shall enforce the provisions of the two preceding sections. They may go into any room, mill or factory to ascertain the facts relative to any work done therein or coming

from any other room, mill or factory, and to take the measurements of such work.

SECTION 68. The occupier or manager of a cotton factory who fails to comply with the provisions of section sixty-five or the occupier or manager of a textile factory who fails to comply with the provisions of section sixty-six or any person who interferes with the members of the district police in the performance of their duties under the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for the first offence, and by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each subsequent offence.

Penalties.
1894, 534, § 2.
1895, 144, § 2.
1901, 370, § 2.

SECTION 69. Deductions shall not be made from the wages of women and minors who are paid by the day or hour, and are employed in manufacturing or mechanical establishments, for time during which the machinery is stopped, if said women and minors are refused the privilege of leaving the mill while the damage to said machinery is being repaired; and if such employees are detained in their work rooms during the time of the breaking down of machinery, they shall not be compelled to make up time lost by such breakdown unless they are compensated therefor at their regular rates of wages. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars for each offence.

Deductions
from wages of
women, etc.,
forbidden.
1898, 505.

SECTION 70. Whoever violates a provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is provided shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

General
penalty.
1892, 410, § 2.
1894, 508, § 78.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS TO EMPLOYEES.

SECTION 71. If personal injury is caused to an employee, who, at the time of the injury, is in the exercise of due care, by reason of:

1897, 491.
150 Mass. 190.
151 Mass. 92.

154 Mass. 31.
158 Mass. 135.
160 Mass. 201.

161 Mass. 368.
164 Mass. 168.
166 Mass. 268.

Liability of
employer to
employee.
1887, 270, § 1.
1892, 260, § 1.
1893, 359.
1894, 499.

First, A defect in the condition of the ways, works or machinery connected with or used in the business

Defects.
147 Mass. 573.
150 Mass. 190.

154 Mass. 29.
155 Mass. 21.
156 Mass. 131,
298.
158 Mass. 318.
159 Mass. 1.
160 Mass. 131,
248, 260.
162 Mass. 198,
312.
163 Mass. 221,
365.

of the employer, which arose from, or had not been discovered or remedied in consequence of, the negligence of the employer or of a person in his service who had been entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works or machinery were in proper condition ; or,

164 Mass. 523.
165 Mass. 202, 443.
167 Mass. 588, 590.

168 Mass. 41, 226,
268.
169 Mass. 541, 574.

171 Mass. 417.
174 Mass. 320.
175 Mass. 183.

Negligence of
superintend-
ent.

155 Mass. 584.
156 Mass. 131,
298, 342, 368.
158 Mass. 174,
379.
159 Mass. 532.
160 Mass. 131,
457, 573.
161 Mass. 170.
162 Mass. 185.

Second, The negligence of a person in the service of the employer who was entrusted with and was exercising superintendence and whose sole or principal duty was that of superintendence, or, in the absence of such superintendent, of a person acting as superintendent with the authority or consent of such employer ; or,

163 Mass. 216, 365.
164 Mass. 387.
165 Mass. 202,
436, 443.

167 Mass. 588.
169 Mass. 485.
170 Mass. 298.
171 Mass. 162, 395.

172 Mass. 555.
173 Mass. 400.
174 Mass. 455.
177 Mass. 176.

Negligent control of signal,
etc.

151 Mass. 245.
153 Mass. 112,
356.
156 Mass. 13, 262.
159 Mass. 348.
164 Mass. 296,
523.
166 Mass. 268.
169 Mass. 170.
171 Mass. 249.
176 Mass. 393.

Third, The negligence of a person in the service of the employer who was in charge or control of a signal, switch, locomotive engine or train upon a railroad ;

the employee, or his legal representatives, shall, subject to the provisions of the eight following sections, have the same rights to compensation and of action against the employer as if he had not been an employee, nor in the service, nor engaged in the work, of the employer.

A car which is in use by, or which is in possession of, a railroad corporation shall be considered as a part of the ways, works or machinery of the corporation which uses or has it in possession, within the meaning of clause one of this section, whether it is owned by such corporation or by some other company or person. One or more cars which are in motion, whether attached to an engine or not, shall constitute a train within the meaning of clause three of this section, and whoever, as a part of his duty for the time being, physically controls or directs the movements of a signal, switch, locomotive engine or train shall be deemed to be a person in charge or

control of a signal, switch, locomotive engine or train within the meaning of said clause.

SECTION 72. If the injury described in the preceding section results in the death of the employee, and such death is not instantaneous or is preceded by conscious suffering, and if there is any person who would have been entitled to bring an action under the provisions of the following section, the legal representatives of said employee may, in the action brought under the provisions of the preceding section, recover damages for the death in addition to those for the injury.

Action if injury followed by death not instantaneous or death with conscious suffering.
1892, 260, § 1.
1893, 359.
1894, 499.
151 Mass. 245.
160 Mass. 39.

SECTION 73. If, as the result of the negligence of an employer himself, or of a person for whose negligence an employer is liable under the provisions of section seventy-one, an employee is instantly killed, or dies without conscious suffering, his widow or, if he leaves no widow, his next of kin, who, at the time of his death, were dependent upon his wages for support, shall have a right of action for damages against the employer.

—if followed by instantaneous death or death without conscious suffering.
1887, 270, § 2.
151 Mass. 245.
155 Mass. 1.
156 Mass. 86.
164 Mass. 555.
167 Mass. 590.
175 Mass. 502.
176 Mass. 266, 393.

SECTION 74. If, under the provisions of either of the two preceding sections, damages are awarded for the death, they shall be assessed with reference to the degree of culpability of the employer or of the person for whose negligence the employer is liable.

Damages.
1887, 270, § 3.
1892, 260.
1893, 359.
1894, 499.
1900, 446.

The amount of damages which may be awarded in an action under the provisions of section seventy-one for a personal injury to an employee, in which no damages for his death are awarded under the provisions of section seventy-two, shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

The amount of damages which may be awarded in such action, if damages for his death are awarded under the provisions of section seventy-two, shall not exceed five thousand dollars for both the injury and the death, and shall be apportioned by the jury between the legal representatives of the employee and the persons who would have been entitled, under the provisions of section seventy-three, to bring an

action for his death if it had been instantaneous or without conscious suffering.

The amount of damages which may be awarded in an action brought under the provisions of section seventy-three shall not be less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars.

Notice.

1887, 270, § 3.
1888, 155, § 1.
1892, 260, § 2.
1894, 389.
1900, 446.
150 Mass. 190.
151 Mass. 245.
153 Mass. 29.
356, 380, 468.
155 Mass. 1.
156 Mass. 262.
157 Mass. 51.
160 Mass. 143,
201, 250.
162 Mass. 334.
163 Mass. 105.
166 Mass. 268.
170 Mass. 348.
172 Mass. 415.
173 Mass. 177.
175 Mass. 391.

SECTION 75. No action for the recovery of damages for injury or death under the provisions of sections seventy-one to seventy-four, inclusive, shall be maintained unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within sixty days, and the action is commenced within one year, after the accident which causes the injury or death. Such notice shall be in writing, signed by the person injured or by a person in his behalf; but if from physical or mental incapacity it is impossible for the person injured to give the notice within the time provided in this section, he may give it within ten days after such incapacity has been removed, and if he dies without having given the notice and without having been for ten days at any time after his injury of sufficient capacity to give it, his executor or administrator may give such notice within sixty days after his appointment. A notice given under the provisions of this section shall not be held invalid or insufficient solely by reason of an inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury, if it is shown that there was no intention to mislead, and that the employer was not in fact misled thereby. The provisions of section twenty-two of chapter fifty-one shall apply to notices under the provisions of this section.

Liability of employer to employee of a contractor or sub-contractor.
1887, 270, § 4.
158 Mass. 233.

SECTION 76. If an employer enters into a contract, written or verbal, with an independent contractor to do part of such employer's work, or if such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or any part of the work comprised in such contractor's contract with the employer, such contract or sub-contract shall not bar the liability

of the employer for injuries to the employees of such contractor or sub-contractor, caused by any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or are furnished by him and if such defect arose, or had not been discovered or remedied, through the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition.

SECTION 77. An employee or his legal representatives shall not be entitled under the provisions of sections seventy-one to seventy-four, inclusive, to any right of action for damages against his employer if such employee knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give, or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer, or to some person superior to himself in the service of the employer who was entrusted with general superintendence.

Employer not
liable, when.
1887, 270, § 5.
156 Mass. 368.

SECTION 78. An employer who shall have contributed to an insurance fund created and maintained for the mutual purpose of indemnifying an employee for personal injuries for which compensation may be recovered under the provisions of sections seventy-one to seventy-four, inclusive, or to any relief society formed under the provisions of sections seventeen, eighteen and nineteen of chapter one hundred and twenty-five, may prove in mitigation of the damages recoverable by an employee under the provisions of said sections, such proportion of the pecuniary benefit which has been received by such employee from any such fund or society on account of such contribution of said employer, as the contribution of such employer to such fund or society bears to the whole contribution thereto.

Evidence in re-
duction of
damages.
1887, 270, § 6.

SECTION 79. The provisions of the eight preceding sections shall not apply to injuries caused to domestic servants or farm laborers by fellow employees.

Domestic ser-
vants, etc.
1887, 270, § 7.

[Chapter 107, Revised Laws.]

Section 1 of this Chapter establishes a bureau of statistics of labor (originally established by Chapter 102 of the Resolves of 1869). Section 2 provides that :—

The bureau shall collect, assort, arrange and present in annual reports to the general court, on or before the first day of March, statistical details relative to all departments of labor in the commonwealth, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industry of the commonwealth. It may also distribute at such regular intervals as it deems advisable a bulletin relative to the state of employment and industrial conditions. It may send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath; and such witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner and be paid the same fees as witnesses before the superior court.

Other sections of this Chapter prescribe additional duties for the bureau in connection with the census system of the Commonwealth or relating to the collection annually of statistics of manufactures, covering inquiries as to the number of persons employed, wages paid, value of goods produced, and other statistical details respecting the condition of the manufacturing industries.

[Chapter 108, Revised Laws.]

Section 1 of this Chapter establishes as part of the district police force of the Commonwealth an inspection department, consisting “of the chief of said force, thirty-three male and two female members.” By the provisions of Section 8 the inspection department is given certain duties as follows :

The members of the inspection department of the district police shall, except as otherwise provided in chapters one hundred and four, one hundred and five and one hundred and six,* enforce the provisions thereof and all other provisions of law relative to the employment of women and minors in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, the employment of children, young persons or women in factories or workshops, the ventilation of factories or workshops and the securing of proper

* Chapter 104 relates especially to the inspection of buildings, and Chapter 105 to the inspection of steam boilers. See, however, the sections of Chapter 104 previously presented. Chapter 106 has been given *in extenso*.

sanitary provisions therein, and the making of clothing in unsanitary conditions. For such purposes, said inspectors may enter all buildings and parts thereof which are subject to the provisions of said chapters and examine the methods of protection from accident, the means of escape from fire, the sanitary provisions and the means of ventilation, and may make investigations as to the employment of children, young persons and women.

The following additional laws were enacted during the session of 1902 :

[Chapter 384.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TIME ALLOWED FOR VOTING TO THE
EMPLOYEES OF CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter eleven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the words “ a state ”, in the first line, and inserting in place thereof the word :—an, — and by striking out the words “ if he shall make application for leave of absence during such period ”, in the sixth and seventh lines, so as to read as follows :— *Section 5.* No person entitled to vote at an election shall, upon the day of any such election, be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, except such as may lawfully conduct its business on Sunday, during the period of two hours after the opening of the polls in the voting precinct or town in which he is entitled to vote.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.
[*Approved May 8, 1902.*]

[Chapter 430.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE INSIGNIA OF LABOR UNIONS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Whoever, not being a member of a labor union, wilfully wears or uses the insignia, distinctive ribbons, or membership rosette or button thereof, for the purpose of representing that he is a member thereof, if such insignia, distinctive ribbons or membership rosette or button have been registered in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [*Approved June 3, 1902.*]

Amendment to Section 35, Chapter 106.

Section 35 of Chapter 106 of the Revised Laws as printed on page 336 has been amended by Chapter 183 of the Acts of 1902 which is as follows :

[Chapter 183.]**AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN MINORS.**

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section thirty-five of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word “cannot”, in the third line, and inserting in place thereof the words :—does not have a certificate signed by the superintendent of schools, or by the school committee, or by some person acting under authority thereof, certifying to the minor’s ability to, —also by inserting after the word “cause”, in the seventeenth line, the words :—Any minor not holding the certificate described above shall furnish to his employer a record of his school attendance each week while the evening school is in session, and when this record shows unexcused absences from the sessions his attendance shall be deemed irregular according to this act, — so as to read as follows :—

Section 35. While a public evening school is maintained in the city or town in which any minor who is over fourteen years of age and who does not have a certificate signed by the superintendent of schools, or by the school committee, or by some person acting under authority thereof, certifying to the minor’s ability to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language resides, no person shall employ him and no parent, guardian or custodian shall permit him to be employed unless he is a regular attendant at such evening school or at a day school ; but, upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a registered practising physician and satisfactory to the superintendent of schools, or, if there is no such superintendent, to the school committee, showing that his physical condition would render such attendance in addition to daily labor prejudicial to his health, said superintendent or school committee shall issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period as said superintendent or school committee may determine. Said

superintendent or school committee, or teachers acting under authority thereof, may excuse any absence from such evening school which arises from justifiable cause. Any minor not holding the certificate described above shall furnish to his employer a record of his school attendance each week while the evening school is in session, and when this record shows unexcused absences from the sessions his attendance shall be deemed irregular according to this act. Whoever employs a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than one hundred dollars for each offence to the use of the evening schools of such city or town. A parent, guardian or custodian who permits a minor under his control to be employed in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than twenty dollars to the use of the evening schools of such city or town.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.
[*Approved March 13, 1902.*]

